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25 Aniversario

AÑO 25, nºExtra 2

Interlocuciones

2020

Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana nace como una respuesta a la situación de conflictividad política que atraviesa actualmente la democracia y la sociedad latinoamericana. Pero también nace como una respuesta comprometida con el análisis filosófico y la interpretación histórica de la cultura y las ciencias sociales frente a la crisis de la Modernidad. Respuesta que procura la creación de nuevos/as actores y escenarios a partir de los cuales se hagan posibles inéditas alternativas para la teoría crítica y el cambio social efectivo. Una respuesta en dos sentidos: la utópica porque todo proyecto existencial auténtico debe enmarcarse y definirse por el universo de sus valoraciones humanas; la práctica porque, a diferencia de la necesaria teoría, implica un tipo de acción cuyo movimiento es capaz de dialectizar la comprensión de la realidad, pero también de transformar a los sujetos que la constituyen. Con lo cual la noción de praxis nos conduce de retorno a la política, a la ética y, hoy día, a la ciencia y a la técnica. Es una respuesta desde América Latina, porque es a partir del ser y pensar latinoamericano que la praxis de nuestro proyecto utópico se hace realizable.

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Extra-Interlocuciones es la colección de Dosieres temáticos que presenta la revista internacional de Filosofía y Teoría Social Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana a la comunidad internacional de investigadores/as de América Latina y otros continentes, comprometidos con la episteme inter y transdisciplinar del pensamiento crítico, alternativo, emancipador y decolonial. Los perfiles editoriales de esta colección son transversales entre las diversas disciplinas de las ciencias sociales lo que permite abordar cuestiones de relevancia que por su novedad requieren de una difusión entre redes de investigación internacionales. Su objetivo principal es publicar prácticas discursivas cónsonas con otra comprensión de las problemáticas actuales de la filosofía política y las ciencias sociales. A partir de experiencias emergentes que puedan transformar en su praxis las relaciones subjetivas de la convivencia que se desarrolla en el espacio público, el interés y propósito es hominizar el mundo de vida que sirve de sostenibilidad a la racionalidad del S. XXI. Saberes y epistemes radicalmente cuestionadoras que, en su presente actual y provenir posible, logren desconstruir los “puntos de apoyo” de la política de la Modernidad y generar otras relaciones de alteridad, perspectivas, vértices, encrucijadas y convergencias, que se encuentran implicadas en las dinámicas no lineales de la cultura y la Historia. Hoy día, en la era de la Globalización y las hegemonías tecno científicas, el valor político y trascendencia del sujeto vivo se encuentran en riesgo de fenecer. Las crisis del modo de producción y reproducción de los bienes materiales para satisfacer las contingencias de la vida, reclama la conciencia de un deber ser con suficiente fronesis para reecribir la otra Historia que pueda eliminar la aporía de sus propios fines…

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PRESENTACIÓN
«Acerca de la problemática actual»

Ismael CÁCERES-CORREA
Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana
Editor
Concepción, Chile

En esta ocasión hemos decidido publicar, prácticamente juntas, dos ediciones extra "Interlocuciones". Se debe en gran medida a la extensa cantidad de investigaciones en curso que se han sumado en esta oportunidad. Investigaciones que sin dudas estarán dentro del interés de muchas personas pues abordan una amplia gama de temáticas y visiones. Sin llegar a ser redundante, es justamente lo que buscamos: provocar interlocuciones, diálogos, intercambios de ideas.

Por tal motivo, esta presentación del número extra 2 viene también a dialogar en un contexto extraordinario y del cual como nunca antes nos hemos visto afectados/as a nivel planetario. La cuestión acerca de la actual pandemia producto del SARS-CoV-2 no es ajena a nadie, pero esto no implica que apreciemos sus consecuencias bajo una perspectiva común. Mientras existe un problema real que está afectando implacable a todos los países donde aparecen nuevos casos, existe también las consecuencias de una pandemia tan letal y contagiosa como el nuevo coronavirus: los Gobiernos autoritarios y sus políticas fétidas a Consenso de Washington y FMI. El desinterés por la democracia y el desprecio hacia las mayorías populares no han podido ser mejores aliados ante la crisis actual. Bastaría con ver cómo los sistemas de salud pública se ven limitados y sobrepasados debido a los constantes reajustes del presupuesto anual en la cartera sanitaria. La falta de equipos y personal se hace más evidente en el periodo en el que estamos, pero no así el presupuesto destinado a reprimir a los sectores populares.

Ejemplos de Chile o Colombia podrían tomarse en consideración para ver cómo en medio de una situación que requiere de toda la atención estatal, los Gobiernos de ambos países han preferido gastar una millonada en vehículos policiales, armamento e incluso vehículos militares. Lo que ocurre es que la región ya se encontraba convulsionando antes de la pandemia. En la práctica, todo el sur entraba a una ola de manifestaciones populares que en algunos casos llevaban más de dos meses ininterrumpidos. La pandemia, sin negar su peligro real, vino a rescatar estos Gobiernos que habían perdido todo respaldo popular y que solo se estaban sosteniendo a base de represión policial y militar. Entonces la problemática que aquí se llama a considerar es cómo conciliar la necesidad real de precaución ante el virus (cuarentenas, movilidad reducida, disminución de reuniones masivas, entre otros) y la defensa de la vida democrática.

El autoritarismo actual se presenta como la necesidad de resguardo encubriendo su aplicación selectiva según sectores de la sociedad. Violaciones a las cuarentenas en los sectores populares significan arrestos, mientras en los barrios acomodados solo conlleva a un llamado de atención. Las posibilidades de mantener una cuarentena estricta en sectores empobrecidos es ya de conocimiento común y son, justamente, las familias que peor preparadas están para estas ocasiones ¿Cuáles han sido las propuestas estatales al respecto? En una medida representativa ha sido mayor represión, proyectos de ley para tipificar como delitos manifestaciones populares, establecimientos de toques de queda, estado de excepción constitucional, uso de fuerza militar en el orden público, entre otros.

Al respecto es dónde debiésemos llamar la atención, porque si es cierto que todas las medidas se hacen para reguardar el correcto funcionamiento del servicio de salud, entonces no tiene sentido fortalecer desquiciadamente a las policías mientras se carece de implementos y equipos en los hospitales. Las mayorías populares nuevamente quedan a merced de su capacidad de endeudamiento. Los Gobiernos hacen gala del desinterés por solucionar los problemas actuales y vuelven una y otra vez a la paradoja de que es seguro ir a un centro comercial alta facturación, pero no las ventas de comerciantes ambulantes o pequeños productores independientes en las calles citadinas.

Por su parte, el sistema educativo se ha visto atado de manos al reducirse su función a una simple transmisión de conocimientos y no un proceso acompañado de aprendizaje. Los problemas de conectividad en la región son evidentes y tenemos conciencia de que actualmente muchos/as estudiantes están quedando sin estudios, pero pareciera ser que las intenciones para una vuelta a clases presenciales buscan más la posibilidad de retorno al trabajo presencial que la necesidad de aprendizaje de nuestros/as jóvenes. Otro cuestionamiento ¿Cuál podría ser el impacto real de estas ideas de retorno a la "normalidad"? Con un cálculo simple se puede concluir que la transmisión del virus sería exponencial (recuérdese que todo comenzó por la necesidad real de contener al nuevo coronavirus). Entonces se está declarando implícitamente al menos dos cosas: 1) que en realidad nunca importó la salud de población y 2) que lo apremiante del retorno a las escuelas obedece más al mercado que a la educación.

Quizás se llegue a pensar que la presentación se ha alejado del propósito de hablar del contenido de esta edición, pero no podemos dejar de llamar la atención al respecto ¿Cómo enfrentaremos esta escalada de desmantelamiento democrático una vez que la población deba retomar a todas sus actividades rutinarias prepandemia? En algún momento tendremos que visualizar que junto a las cuarentenas que estamos haciendo para la protección de nuestras familias aparecieron una serie de normas jurídicas permanentes que buscan criminalizar las manifestaciones populares. Las escuelas serán, sin lugar a dudas, el centro de discusión de esta problemática, porque será imposible volver al salón sin transmitir las experiencias acumuladas en este tiempo. Es el único lugar que sabemos tendrán que asistir la gran mayoría de las personas de la región (sea porque estudian o porque están vinculados familiar o laboralmente). De ahí que debamos pensar en cómo abordar la discusión y cómo seguiremos hablando luego del valor de la democracia en los países occidentalizados.

Esta es una discusión que invita a la reflexión en medio de un periodo muy tenso e incluso triste para una parte considerable de la población. Una discusión más entre las cuarenta y tres que contiene esta edición. Todas muy distintas, pero que estamos seguros/as que encontrarán de su agrado. Les invitamos al ejercicio sano de plantearnos estos distintos problemas y de compartir las ideas para pensar en nuevas posibilidades.

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Cost variance of health services at PHC hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia: Operational audit

Variación de costos de los servicios de salud en el hospital de APS, Surabaya, Indonesia: Aplicación de auditoria operacional

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ABSTRACT

The operational audit uses to explain cost variances that occurred in the delivery of healthcare services to inpatients utilizing the BPJS. This study aimed to identify cost variance between actual cost and set tariff for inpatients management of chronic ischemic heart disease, cerebral stroke, final-stage of renal disease, and diabetes mellitus type-2. This study had shown that cost containment via cost monitoring and cost management could be obtained. Variance cost of managing some diseases is unavoidable due to the unique patient's characteristics and different costing methods. Steps could be taken up to ensure the operations are performed effectively and efficiently.

Keywords: Cost containment, cost variance, hospital, operational audit.

RESUMEN

El uso de auditorías operativas explica la diferencia en los costos incurridos al proporcionar servicios a los pacientes hospitalizados que usan BPJS. Este estudio tiene como objetivo identificar la diferencia de costo entre los costos reales y las tasas establecidas para la hospitalización de los tratamientos cardíaco isquémicos crónicos, infarto cerebral, enfermedad renal en etapa terminal y diabetes tipo 2. Se puede obtener la contención de costos a través del monitoreo y la administración de costos. El costo de la variación para manejar varias enfermedades no se puede evitar debido a las características y al método de diferencia de costos. Se toman medidas para garantizar que las operaciones se lleven a cabo de manera efectiva y eficiente.

Palabras clave: Auditoría operativa, contención de costos, hospital, variación de costos.

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INTRODUCTION

Financing healthcare for the people in Indonesia is via social or national health insurance, which was introduced in 2014 (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction: 2015). The government has launched the Healthcare and Social Security Agency (BPJS) which applied INA-CBGs (Indonesian Case-Based Categories) for its payment mechanism at all hospitals, primary healthcare, and clinics (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction: 2015). INA-CBGs which were regulated in Regulation No. 27, applied the case-mix system which is standardized by the health ministry. The coding is according to ICD-10 (International Classification of Disease) and ICD-9 CM (Clinical Modification) for every medical procedure and service tariff (Ifalahma: 2013, pp. 15-18). In the same year, the health service tariff of the National Health Insurance program was regulated in Regulation No. 59 (Ministry of Health of Republic of Indonesia: 2014a).

The INA-CBGs had applied a payment model through prospective payment whereby every service including the needs of medical equipment and others had been counted as a package according to the case or disease groups (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction: 2015). The INA-CBGs payment model is the number of claims that Healthcare and Social Security Agency pay in advance to healthcare facilities for their services, according to the diagnosed illness (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction: 2015). This payment model has 1,077 tariff groups consisted of 789 codes of inpatient group and 288 codes of the outpatient group (Ministry of Health of Republic of Indonesia: 2014b). It motivates hospitals to develop instruments for quality control service and cost containment, namely Clinical Pathway and Clinical Practice Guidelines (PPK) as the standard guidelines for the treatment of diseases (Budiarto & Sugiharto: 2013, p. 7). Also, INA-CBG's tariff warrants the health services to be paid in equal value according to diagnosis code and medical treatment. Hospitals are committed to provide quality clinical care, not disregard the needs to meet the treatment tariffs that had been agreed upon.

Operational audit is an assessment towards operational activities or operational method and procedure in an organization which aim to assure efficiency rate and its effectiveness (Guy et al.: 2003); to know whether the activity was conducted effectively, efficiently and economically (Gabby: 2015, pp. 303-304; Syah: 2019, pp. 71-88); and to identify activity or program which needed recommendation of management (Bhayangkara: 2008). This assessment could give information to the management about the operational problem and help to solve the problem by suggesting any action (Guy et al.: 2003; Knechel & Salterio: 2016). The operational audit should be done by the auditing team annually to reveal any odd result such as cost variance and discrepancy. The hospital could utilize operational audits for actual operational costs to achieve high efficiency along with improving the quality of health service.

One of the problems that could be identified in the operational audit at the hospitals regarding INA-CBGs and health costs to the actual tariff from the hospital is cost variance. The cost variance here is the difference between the INA-CBGs tariff and the actual amount spent by the hospital in rupiah value. Cost variance could occur when there is inefficiency in delivering services such as slow or late in the delivery of the services, mistakes occurred, and provision of unnecessary treatment (Jacobs: 1997). This study aimed to describe the procedure via an operational audit and to identify cost variance for cases of Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease, Cerebral Infraction, End-stage Renal Disease, and Non-insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus without complication among the patients who utilized national health insurance, at PHC Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia.

METHODS

Study design, time and location

This was a form of economic evaluation study whereby patients with selected diseases were assessed intensively and meticulously about the treatment and procedures received. After this, the cost of the treatment and procedures were determined and compared with the stated social health insurance (BPJS) tariff to see whether there is any cost variation.

Retrospective healthcare utilization data were collected for patients admitted to PHC Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia. Data from July 2015 to February 2016 was obtained from the social health insurance (BPJS) record. The medical conditions selected for the research were chronic ischemic heart disease, cerebral infarction, end-stage renal disease, and non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus without complication. The diseases were chosen because they were the common diseases observed with the highest cost variances based on the pre-research conducted in PHC Hospital.

Study population and sampling

The study was conducted among inpatients diagnosed with chronic ischemic heart disease, cerebral infarction, end-stage renal disease, and non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus without complications at PHC Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia. A total of 304 records of a patient who were under social health insurance (BPJS) were retrieved between July 2015 and February 2016. A simple random sampling formula by Slovin (1960) was applied to obtain 76 medical records. The distribution of the cases was 23 chronic ischemic heart diseases; 10 cerebral infarction; 33 end-stage renal diseases; and 10 non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus without complication.

Methods of data collection

A checklist to extract data from the medical records was developed which included the patients' name, medical record number, the ward type, admission procedure, time of admission, date of admission, time of discharge, date of discharge, length of stay, complications, time of health service, frequency of patient examination, actual cost (Rupiah), and INA-CBGs package (Rupiah). Also, a more detailed cost was obtained from the record of treatment, INA-CBGs Treatment software, and drug prescriptions record from the pharmaceutical unit of the Hospital. Two forms were developed, the first one was a comparison table of the actual cost stipulated from the treatment given and procedures performed, and on INA-CBGs cost, while the other was cost observed for other types of billings (Shumilovskikh et al.: 2019, pp. 513-528).

In-depth interviews (IDI) with the head of functional medicine staff and managers of PHC hospital were also conducted to ascertain whether there are available Clinical Pathways (CP) for the selected diseases, and if so whether the CPs had been followed when treatment was given to the patients. These CPs are considered as the standard practice guidelines that ideally should be followed for efficient management of patients with the diseases.

Type of ward

Two types of the ward were included in this study. Ward 1 consists of rooms with a single bed, while Ward 2 has rooms for shared patients; usually for two patients. The charges of room facilities for Ward 1 are more expensive than Ward 2. Similarly, the charges for treatment and procedures are more in Ward 1 than Ward 2 although the same treatment/procedures applied to patients at both wards.

Data analysis

All the collected data on healthcare utilization for the treatment and procedures and the tariff for the same diseases were tabled in the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet for description and comparison. This study had eased the auditing process (operational audit). The flow of treatment and resources used; including time taken for each step in the management of diseases were analyzed to match the standard practice guidelines such as CPs.

RESULTS

The distribution of patients for various diagnoses and the type of ward they were admitted are as shown in table 1. The table also showed the number of patients according to the type of cost variance.

Table 1. The number of patients for each disease and Ward type

Case	Type 1 Ward			Type 2 Ward			Total
	Negative cost variance	Positive cost variance	Total Type 1 Ward	Negative cost variance	Positive cost variance	Total Type 2 Ward	
Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease	16	1	17	5	1	6	23
Cerebral Infarction	2	4	6	3	1	4	10
End Stage Renal Disease	16	4	20	9	4	13	33
Dependent DM without complications	4	2	6	2	2	4	10

More detail information on the admissions is as shown in Table 2 which depicted that the majority of patients were admitted through the emergency room and had requested to be admitted to Ward 1. The majority of the patients with chronic ischemic heart disease and end-stage renal disease were aged 50-59 years old. As for cerebral infarction, the majority of the patients were from among the 60-69 years old group, while for non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus without complication, the majority were between 70-89 years old group. Patients from all disease types had two or more co-morbidities. Both admissions to Ward 1 and 2 had the same length of stay (LOS).

Table 2 also compared the actual activities performed to the standard operating procedures (SOP) or CPs. These were the activities provided to patients who were financed by the Social Health Insurance for their admission at the hospital. Most specialists who attended patients with ischemic heart disease had complied with its developed SOP, while the SOP of other diseases had not been complied with.

As can be depicted from Table 3, several activities for all disease categories had been performed to a great percentage according to the SOP i.e. waiting hours to obtain the result from laboratory, Rontgen, USG, and CT scan. On the contrary, activities like the number of each complementary examinations and its frequency of performance, and the frequency of doctor's attending to patients were not following the standard. As compliance to the set LOS, the SOP had been followed by all disease categories, except for non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus without complications (Ageeva et al.: 2019, pp. 1-14).

Table 2. Distribution of the Patient's Characteristic for Each Disease Category at PHC Hospital, Surabaya

Characteristics	**Disease**			
	Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease	**Cerebral Infarction**	**End-stage Renal Disease**	**Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus without Complications**
	Freq (%)	**Freq (%)**	**Freq (%)**	**Freq (%)**
Admission procedure				
Emergency room	22(95.96)	9(90)	11(33.33)	10(100)
Consultations	1(4.35)	1(10)	22(66.67)	0(0)
The ward				
Type 1	17(73.91)	6(60)	20(60.61)	6(60)
Type 2	6(26.09)	4(40)	13(39.39)	4(40)
Age				
30-39 years old	1(4.35)	1(10)	5(15.15)	0(0)
40-49 years old	3(13.04)	2(20)	6(18.18)	3(30)
50-59 years old	9(39.13)	3(30)	11(33.33)	2(20)
60-69 years old	8(34.78)	4(40)	9(27.27)	1(10)
70-89 years old	2(8.70)	0(0)	2(6.06)	4(40)
Complications				
No	7(30.43)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Another disease	13(56.52)	5(50)	8(24.24)	0(0)
Two other diseases	3(13.04)	5(50)	14(42.42)	8(80)
Three other diseases	0(0)	0(0)	10(30,30)	1(10)
Four other diseases	0(0)	0(0)	1(3.03)	1(10)
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Average of Length of Stay (ALOS)				
ALOS of The ward Type 1	3.05	6.80	1.85	6.33
ALOS of The ward Type 2	4.60	10.75	2.07	8.75

Table 3. Comparison of performance according to Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

No	Activities at PHC Hospital	Disease							
		Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease		Cerebral Infarction		End-stage Renal Disease		Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus without Complications	
		Yes Freq (%)	No Freq (%)	Yes Freq (%)	No Freq (%)	Yes Freq (%)	No Freq (%)	Yes Freq (%)	No Freq (%)
1.	Visit Working hours of Specialist	18(78)	5(22)	4(40)	6(60)	14(42)	19(58)	2(20)	8(80)
2.	Waiting hours to Obtain Result of Laboratory	9(39)	14(61)	8(80)	2(20)	30(91)	3(9)	9(90)	1(10)
3.	Waiting hours to Obtain Result of Rontgen	15(71)	6(29)	2(50)	2(50)	5(31)	11(69)	7(70)	3(30)
4.	Waiting hours to Obtain Result of USG	1(100)	0(0)	1(100)	0(0)	3(100)	0(0)	3(100)	0(0)
5.	Waiting hours to Obtain Result of CT Scan	6(67)	3(33)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
6.	The Number of Types of Complimentary Examination	0(0)	23(100)	0(0)	10(100)	1(3)	32(97)	5(50)	5(50)
7.	The Frequency of Complementary Examination	0(0)	23(100)	0(0)	10(100)	14(42)	19(58)	2(20)	8(80)
8.	The Frequency of Doctor Visit to Patients	10(43)	13(56)	1(10)	9(90)	0(0)	33(100)	1(10)	9(90)
9.	Length of Stay	23(100)	0	8(80)	2(20)	32(97)	1(3)	4(40)	6(60)

Yes = followed SOP; No = not according to SOP

Based on the operational audit conducted, cost variance was observed whereby there were differences between the actual cost and cost decided according to the INA-CBG's package, for each disease category (Table 4). Negative cost variance means that the actual cost is cheaper than INA-CBG's package cost, while positive cost variance means that the actual cost is higher than INA-CBG's package cost. Thus, it was observed that the smallest cost variance was for chronic ischemic heart disease while the biggest cost variance was for end-stage renal disease. The greatest cost variance observed was for cerebral infarction whereby the difference between the actual cost and INA-CDGs package cost was IDR104,630.2.

Table 4. Cost Variance in Four Disease Categories (DM: Diabetes Mellitus; IDR: Indonesian Rupiah)

Disease	**Minimum (IDR)**	**Maximum (IDR)**	**Mean (IDR)**	**Standard Deviation (IDR)**
Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease	-25,026,177	1,424,178	-4,848,771	6,800,417.280
Cerebral Infraction	-8,062,044	6,522,354	-104,630.2	3,970,182.105
End-stage Renal Disease	-17,132,187	11,091,233	-2,322,670.6	5,386,628.273
Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus without Complications	-8,242,227	6,820,205	--1,363,907.9	4,570,012.074

Figure 1 showed the percentage of the cost for the various cost components within each disease category for patients financed by the Social Health Insurance. When cost according to activities was compared between admission to Ward 1 and 2, the biggest difference was seen for the disease category chronic ischemic heart disease; however, in both wards, the dominant cost was for drugs. The percentages of cost for other activities (ward cost, health services, administration, complementary examinations, and medical practice) in both Ward 1 and 2 were fairly similar.

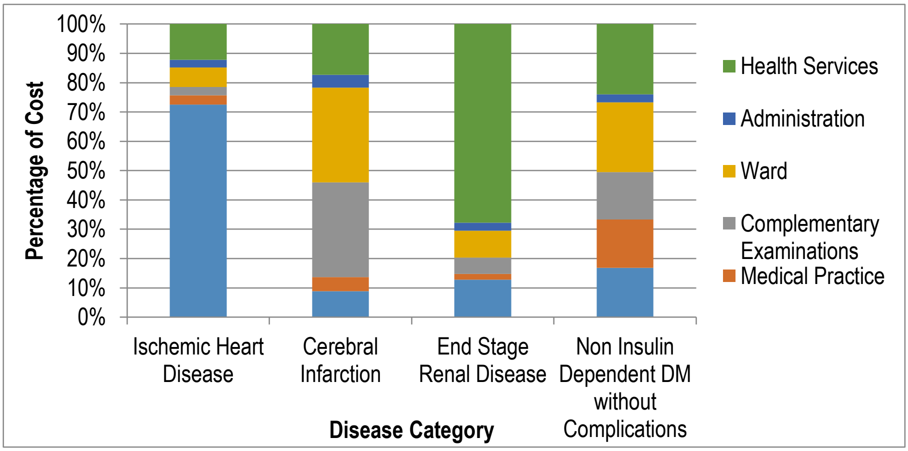
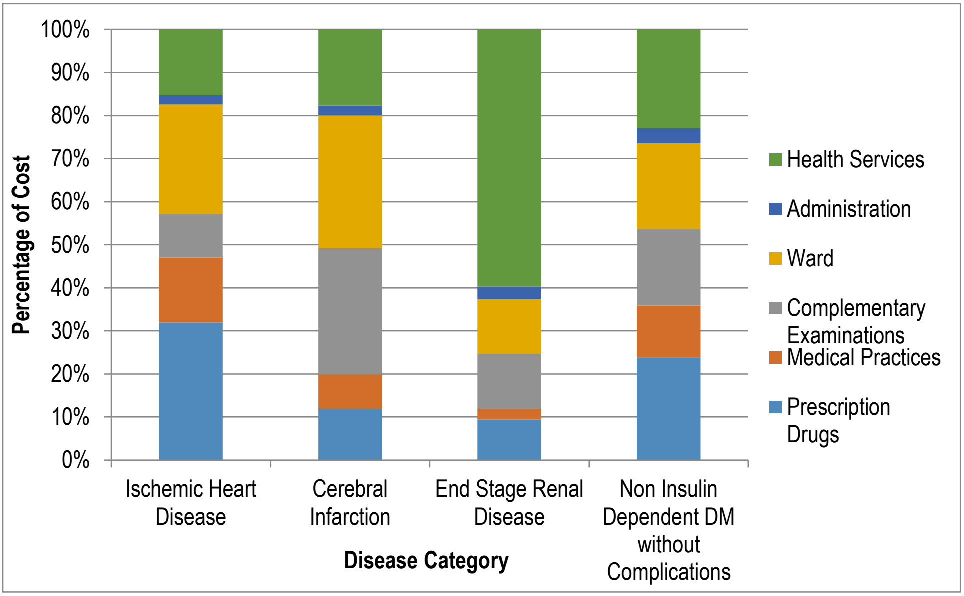


Figure 1. Percentage composition of actual cost in inpatients stayed at Ward 1

Comparing the percentage of the cost for each activity according to disease category, the end-stage renal disease had used a great percentage of the cost for health services in both ward 1 and 2. As for patients with non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus without complications, the cost was highest for health services and drugs at Ward 1 and Ward 2, respectively.

Figure 2. Percentage composition of actual cost in inpatients stayed at Ward 2



Observation on whether coding was performed according to INA-CBG; it was revealed that it was not done correctly; meaning that the coding of the diseases in the medical record as written by the specialist was not according to ICD-10. It was observed that the rate of conforming to coding for chronic heart disease was 5.88% and 33.33% at Ward 1 and 2, respectively; for cerebral infarction, it was 25% at Ward 2; end renal stage disease 40% at Ward 1; and non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus without complications was 50% and 75%, at Ward 1 and 2, respectively.

The government of the Republic of Indonesia had ruled that all hospitals are to abide with the Law No. 44/2009 (Ministry of Law and Human Rights: 2009) which emphasized that hospitals should have sufficient funds if there is no large investment to cover its operational cost and also, they should ensure on its financial sustainability. In struggling to comply with this mandate, since the introduction of social health insurance (BPJS), the participating hospitals are obliged to charge patients according to the tariff as stated for the INA-CBG's packages. As to upkeep the quality of medical treatment, hospitals are required to follow the agreed standard operating procedures in managing diseases such as the use of clinical pathways.

Clinical pathway aimed to increase the outcome by improving disease management while reducing the cost, so it would give positive impacts for quality health service (Panella & Marchisio: 2013, pp. 509-521; Lee et al.: 2019, pp. 448-456). By complying with CPs, effectiveness and efficiency could be obtained and thus hospitals, in general, would implement this. In this study, many cost variances were identified when the comparison of the cost was made between those paid under INA-CBG's packages and the actual cost incurred in managing the selected diseases. From the operational audit, those findings were expected because it was

shown that not only inefficiencies in performing certain procedures were detected, but some activities were also found to be ineffective.

Nevertheless, the findings had enabled the hospital in identifying operational problems and thus could take remedial actions to overcome them besides assisting the management to advise on other improvements needed (Boynton, WC et al.: 2001; Mohammadi & Yekta: 2018, pp. 1-7). This operational audit had also given the result of cost performance which showed the difference between earned value or INA-CBG's package and actual cost (Biafore: 2007; Marmel: 2011).

Operational audit is conducted to assess cost performance and cost monitoring of industry including health organization such as a hospital. PHC Hospital is one of the public hospitals in Surabaya. It has a private branch named as the Primasatya Husada Citra Company. The hospital delivers healthcare services for the management of diseases according to agreed clinical pathways to ensure clinical quality and to control the cost of managing diseases. Implementation of operational audit at PHC Hospital, Surabaya was successful because all of the objectives of operational audit (Guy et al.: 2003; Rezaee et al.: 2018) had been met such as assessment of performance, identification of areas for improvement, and recommendations made.

As is stated in the standard operating procedure of hospital and social health insurance, all patients requiring admission are to show their identity card of social health insurance and a reference letter from primary healthcare facility; unless they come through the emergency room whereby they are required to show their social health insurance card. In this study, many of the admissions were through the emergency route was because of the complications of diseases suffered by patients; more severe cases with some in critical conditions that occurred in the late hours (Lawal et al.: 2019, p. 136; Palla et al.: 2018, pp. 206-214).

DISCUSSION

In this the operational audit, the main reason identified for the delay in obtaining laboratory results was the lack of clinical pathologist on call after the office hours. Thus, the delay was expected when the investigations were ordered after office hours, especially during the weekends. This problem was similar for investigations such as Rontgen and CT-Scan.

At PHC hospital, various procedures have set the timing to indicate effectiveness as stated in the Clinical pathways among which are the number and schedule of complementary examinations, frequency of doctor attending to patients, and length of stay. We observed that all those had not been complied with. Discrepancies occurred in the number and the schedule of complimentary examination and the frequency of doctor attending patients because they were based on the illness condition of patients. Patients who had their check-ups regularly at the hospital, need not be investigated during their short stay at the hospital. Also, patients who had brought their results from outside laboratories need not repeat the investigations upon admission. As for discrepancies in LOS, they depended on the illness condition of patients such as complication, presence of co-morbid, or side effects from drugs.

Besides the above, another possible explanation in the cost variances could be due to the discrepancy of formulary between the Indonesia Neuron Specialist Association and the National Healthcare and Social Security Agency, in which case both agencies had developed their drug formulary. Also, the observed cost variances between actual and INA-CBGs tariff for the same diseases and treatment at the same hospital were due to the costing methods applied in determining the INA-CBGs tariff which applied case-mix while the actual cost was either via activity-based or mixed top-down and bottom-up costing methods. Actual cost was directly affected by LOS and the number of actual investigations performed whereby some investigations would be repeated when some results were not very clear. Besides, special investigations such as the Cath-Lab examination which is needed by patients with ischemic heart disease was not included under the case-mix method.

CONCLUSION

The operational audit was able to explain cost variances that occurred in the delivery of healthcare services to inpatients utilizing the BPJS. Availability and conformance to standard operating procedures such as Clinical Pathways are important to determine an effective and safe clinical care and efficient healthcare service delivery. Nevertheless, variance in the cost of managing some diseases is unavoidable due to the unique characteristics of patients and the difference in costing methods applied in determining the actual cost and health insurance tariff.

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Surrounding the reason for women to continue the tradition of child marriage

Rodeando la razón por la cual las mujeres continúan la tradición del matrimonio infantil

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ABSTRACT

Both the words “child” and “marriage” are sometimes interpreted differently. Child marriage brings health problems especially to women who currently remain experiencing gender inequality. This unpreparedness to get married can contribute to maternal and infant mortality. Using a qualitative design with an in-depth interview, this study explores the underlying reasons for women to continue the child marriage tradition in Sumenep Indonesia. The primary health center has conducted several interventions in the form of education and socialization. Religious Affairs Office in Indonesia needs to create a program to improve knowledge and understanding of the risk in continuing child marriage tradition.

Keywords: Child marriage, qualitative method, tradition, women.

RESUMEN

Tanto las palabras "niño" como "matrimonio" a veces se interpretan de manera diferente. El matrimonio infantil trae problemas de salud especialmente a las mujeres que actualmente siguen experimentando desigualdad de género. Esta falta de preparación para casarse puede contribuir a la mortalidad materna e infantil. Usando un diseño cualitativo con una entrevista en profundidad, este estudio explora las razones subyacentes de las mujeres para continuar la tradición del matrimonio infantil en Sumenep Indonesia. El centro de salud primario ha realizado varias intervenciones en forma de educación y socialización. La Oficina de Asuntos Religiosos en Indonesia necesita crear un programa para mejorar el conocimiento y la comprensión del riesgo de continuar la tradición del matrimonio infantil.

Palabras clave: Matrimonio infantil, método cualitativo, mujeres, tradición.

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INTRODUCTION

The international community has agreed that child marriage brings health problems especially to women who currently remain experiencing gender inequality. Women in a marriage are also still considered as a weak party and are assumed to be fully responsible for parenting.

This unpreparedness to get married can contribute to maternal and infant mortality. WHO (World Health Organization) stated that 90% of 16 million married young women give birth annually, and 50 thousand of them die. The risk of maternal and newborn death is 50% higher for mothers who gave birth at age < 20 years than those who gave birth at age ≥ 20 years (WHO: 2012).

Globally, 720 million girls marry at age < 18 years. Annually, there are 340,000 girls married at age < 18 years and 50,000 girls married at age < 15 years (Kemenkes: 2018). United Nations, Departement of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA: 2011) ranks Indonesia 37th in the world and 2nd in ASEAN as one of the countries with high early marriage rates.

In Indonesia, it is regulated that biological, physical, and psychological maturity for women is reached at 20-25 years old and for men are 25-30 years old (Saifuddin: 2006). Act number 1 of 1974 Article 7 also stipulates that the age limit for marriage is when the male reaches the age of 19 and the female reaches 16 years. As many as 54.2 per 1000 women under the age of 20 have given birth, 46.7% of all married women, they married at a young age (<20 years) (Kemenkes: 2018).

Based on the data collection result from the East Java province's BKKBN in 2017, the number of women who married for the first time at the age of <20 years was 2692 people (BKKBN: 2017). The results of data collection from KUA of Manding Subdistrict, Giring Village show an increase in the number of young marriages <20 years, respectively increases 8 people (2015), 10 people (2016), 14 people (2017) per year. The influencing factors are the existence of customary law, which merges with religious understanding, supported also by the social environments, economic conditions, and low educational levels.

The impact on physical health shows that marriages under the age of 20 cause underage pregnancy (under the age of 20) which results in complications (Abdurradjak et al.: 2016). As for complications, pregnancy complications (59 cases of baby with breech, 53 cases of premature rupture of membranes, 28 cases of preeclampsia, 17 cases of oligohydramnios, 11 cases of anemia), delivery complications (8 cases of post-partum hemorrhage, 4 cases of uterine inertia), complications of infant outcomes in labor <0 years (406 cases of asphyxia, 178 cases of LBW) (Abdurradjak et al.: 2016).

Social norms play role in the sustainability of the child marriage tradition since it regulates how a girl must behave to be accepted in the environment and thus the social environment plays role in facilitating this tradition as well (Taylor et al.: 2019, pp. 45-51). Other research shows that although the norm obliges girls to marry before 18 years, the concern whether this tradition violates the rules remains a consideration for society (Steinhaus et al.: 2019, pp. 37-44).

The social-ecological model (conceptual framework)

This study employed social-ecological models since they can explain various perspectives ranging from individual, social, and organizational (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018). The tradition of child marriage is closely related to social situations and family views, thus the purpose of this study is to analyze various reasons from the family and from the social environment that influence women to continue or stop the tradition of child marriage in Sumenep Regency, especially in rural areas namely Giring Village Manding District.

METHODS

Study design

This study employed a qualitative design by conducting in-depth interviews with mothers who were married at the age of 18 years old or under and supplemented by interviews with key informants regarding their perspective of child marriage tradition. This study followed the items in Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research (SRQR) guidelines.

Setting and sampling

Manding District was chosen since the number of young marriage cases (84 people) in the January-October 2018 period. The study was conducted from October 2018 to June 2019. The main informants in this study were women with the first age of marriage ≤18 years in Giring Village, Manding District, Sumenep Regency. Informants were obtained through information from the village head and KUA data in the marriage registration section. The in-depth interview was chosen as a method to maintain the confidentiality of the informant by choosing a place that was considered comfortable by the informant.

The key informants of this research are husband, parents, community leaders, health workers. Information from key informants was undertaken as a triangulation of resources to better understand the tradition of child marriage from various perspectives (Plotnikova & Strukov: 2019, pp. 1-10).

Data collection

Data were collected from women who had married at the age of 18 years old or younger (n=9) also from key informants (n=22). All of the informants were the residents of Desa Giring, Kecamatan Manding, Kabupaten Sumenep, Madura Island. The interviews took place from April to Mei 2019. The interviews were audio-recorded, and the participants gave their permission by signing an inform consent form before the interviews started. On average, an interview with an individual participant lasted for about an hour. The interviewer explained the purpose and the general procedures of the study to the participants using the informed consent sheet. The data were collected until the point of data saturation which means at a state at which no new information is obtained (Morse: 1995, pp. 147-149). In this study, we felt that data saturation was achieved by the 9th interview.

Field notes were also taken to describe any characteristics or behavior of the interviewees, and she critically reflected on the meanings that were analyzed through such observations to address reflexivity (Liamputtong: 2010). The interviews with the key informants were conducted to get a multi-perspective and breadth of understanding of the tradition of child marriage from the social environments of the women that experienced child marriage (Shih: 1998, pp. 631-641; Ionescu et al.: 2019, pp. 31-42).

Data analysis

Reflection of the interviewer during the interview process was added in the analysis denoting any specific issues that were worth mentioning for analysis. Transcripts and field note data were analyzed using the six phases of thematic analysis introduced by (Braun & Clarke: 2006, pp. 77-101)

In this study, the team discussed their interpretation of the data collected. The next step is we generate codes that facilitate potential themes that emerge and aligned with the layers of the social-ecological model: individual, relationship (familial), and society. The team then shortened a long list of codes that emerged and re-focuses the analysis at the broader level of themes. Our team reviewed and refined these collections of candidate themes and sub-themes. After naming these themes, we define and further refine the themes for analysis, and analyze the data within them.

RESULTS

Participant characteristics

A total of 9 women and 22 key informants participated in this study. Table 1 presents the socio-demographic characteristics of women, and table 2 presents the characteristics of the key informants. The average age of the women was 29 at the time of the interview, and their mean age of marriage was 16. All of them reached either a primary or secondary level of education. The key informants in this study were husband, parents, Religious Affairs Office (RAO), and health workers from the district health center of 22 people.

Table 1. Characteristics of Informants

Mean age in years (Range)		29 (20-36)
Education		
	Primary school	8 (80%)
	Secondary high school	2 (20%)
Employment		
	Housewife	5 (50%)
	Farmer	3 (30%)
	Employee	1 (10%)
	labors	1 (10%)
Mean age of first marriage (Range)		16 (13-19)
Monthly Income*		
	<35 USD	2 (20%)
	35-68 USD	2 (20%)
	>68 USD	6 (60%)

***Currency exchange rate 1 USD is at 14.750 Rupiah**

Table 2. Characteristics of Key Informants

Key Information	Relationship	Frequency
K1 - K10	Suami	10
K11 - K20	Ibu Kandung	10
K21	Tokoh Masyarakat	1
K22	Tenaga Kesehatan	1

Individual and familial level

At the Individual level, three themes emerged as reasons to continue child marriage tradition, they are married within the big family, adulthood, and a mandate from elderly people in the family.

Arranged marriage on the grounds of strengthening family relationship

6 informants said that the reason for early marriage is to strengthen family relations. The following are excerpts from an interview with the informant:

I do not know. It is according to what parents were said in the past. When they said so then be it. It was arranged marriage by parents and my family. His family is still distant relative to mine. It was arranged for four years old. It was parents who directly decided. I only obeyed them. Yes, I said what the parents said. Tradition first. (I.5, 31 years old)

Arranged marriage on the grounds of physical appearance

Physical growth is the reason that influences the behavior of matchmaking children. The reason for physical growth such as the women have already grown up (tall, looks fertile) and someone has seen it (the men). The following are excerpts from an interview with the informant:

Yes, it was arranged. The man saw me. He was the one who proposes the woman and accepted by her parents. It was from the man's side who rush into marriage, because he already grows up, mature. Grow up means physically big, it has nothing to do with age. (I.6, 30 years old)

In the village, people cannot accept that. When they saw you grow up already, they will talk about you. You should be married. (K.16, 45 years old)

Arranged marriage on the grounds of meeting the elderly wishes

Elder people in the family become the reasons that influence the implementation of matchmaking behavior. The following are excerpts from an interview with the informant:

Arranged by parents. Introduced by neighbors. I have married the elder in my family and can see me married. (I.9, 35 years old)

Societal level

Based on the results of the study, the information obtained shows that three themes were underlying the reasons for child marriage: reasonable age for marriage, access to information, and interventions from the social environment.

Reasonable age for marriage

The informant revealed that the average age of girls to get married is 14 years old, preceded by previous engagements. Some other informants said the average marriage age was 15-17 years old. The following are excerpts from an interview with the informant:

Here, children are already engaged. At fourteen, they are already married off. (I.4, 30 years old)

As long as there is someone who proposes, then it will be accepted. From fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, to high school graduates, they are all married. (I.6, 30 years old)

Access to Information

Information obtained in this study is in the form of information through the media and information through interventions. The following are excerpts from an interview with the informant:

There was an Indian movie on ANTV, which tells about the early arrangement. I do not like to see it; an early marriage is such a pity (I.4, 30 years old)

It was on TV, there are a lot of early marriages (K.14, 54 years old)

Yes, they have. It usually comes from TV like a true story. They were also on YouTube, it can be seen on the smartphone, open a true story. (I.8, 36 years old)

Yes, it was from the smartphone. Nowadays, everything is on a smartphone. We can see anything. Looking for anything, even news can be accessed from a smartphone. (K.10, 42 years old)

Interventions from the social environment

The social environment is an environment that able to influence a person in providing information related to early marriage. The intended social environment is information obtained from person to person until finally it reaches the informant and influences the attitude of the informant. The following are excerpts from an interview with the informant:

I heard from people "it must be good". If we are old, too old they will say "not sold quickly". Here, if you are above fifteen you will be called as not sold. (I.2, 20 years old)

I am afraid, nowadays we are afraid of promiscuity. I am afraid we will fall into that mistake, mostly married by accident. The villagers are mostly concern about it (I.6, 30 years old)

Community health center tells us that it is ok to marry young. However, we should not have a descendant first, if possible. If we are pregnant at underage, it will barely possible to give birth normally. (I.7, 25 years old)

The community health center and RAO conducted several interventions to prevent child marriages. As for the excerpts from the interview with informants.

There is outreach at an integrated health center, inviting people to the village hall. I always insert an early marriage topic within an outreach I deliver. Second, I usually visit schools. About the outreach, I give them to the students who are already growing up like in junior high school, and senior high school. It was about reproduction health problems, drugs, HIV, AIDS. They are also related to teenage promiscuity, free sex, et cetera. Third, individual counseling toward future bride and groom. Collaborating with RAO, we undertake coordination with RAO in terms of the future bride and groom Kerja Sama juga dengan KUA, melakukan koordinasi dengan KUA terkait pasangan calon pengantin." (K.22, 28 years old)

There is one from RAO, I have joined in the district, it contains tells about recommended age problem. For women at what age, and for men at what age. That is all, giving an outreach. (I.8, 36 years old)

Temporarily, this is all that we able to do: to give information if there are people who apply at the office. We advise about how he passed through marital life well. I also go to the village head, village officials, including stakeholder to deliver things that also related to the marriage. It is around a marriage problem, including the marital age. (K.21, 52 years old)

The results showed that the informants married at a young age since they experienced an arranged marriage by their parents in the past. Similarly, research conducted by Munawarah, et al in 2015 reveals that the occurrence of early marriages in the Madurese community is matchmaking by parents (Munawarah et al.: 2015). Parents undertook to matchmake when the child is still in the womb, the child is still little, and the child is a teenager/adult. This shows the individual does not have a voice in determining to matchmake that occurs because what determines the matchmaking is the family supported by the community. Child marriage is mainly based on family interests and social demands, poor economic factors and cultural norms (Kohno et al.: 2019).

Matching a child to a person who is still in a family relationship becomes a separate control for parents so that the family tree is not lost. For example, when there are problems in a child's home, parents will find it easier to help solve them.

Child marriage also occurs when the physical body already appears as fertile and some people are interested in marrying. Furthermore, it is reinforced by the fear of parents of unwanted things such as promiscuity. Thus, parents will immediately accept men's proposals without having to listen to the child's opinion. The desire to marry off a child at a young age is also undertaken so that elderly people in the family able to watch their grandchildren get married.

The desire of the family to sustain the tradition of child marriage is supported by the view of the community as well. In the village of Goring, most of the girls have been married at the age of 15-17 years. Even some have been engaged since the age of 4 years before they were married at the age of 14 years. The community follows the "kappa" or tradition that already exists and is still ongoing today. Cultural and religious values that develop in the community are also a factor driving the occurrence of early marriages (Musfiroh: 2016).

The custom of Madurese people in arranging or marrying their daughters by force with a male chosen by parents (Sa'dan: 2015, pp. 35-42). They are usually arranged when they remain in the womb or are still children. The tradition was formed because of customary law, which merged with the religious understanding of Madurese people, supported also by economic conditions and low levels of education. The Madurese have made early marriage a local customary law that is obeyed by the community, thus its implementation has been considered as common (Munawarah et al.: 2015). Manipulation of age and Siri marriage first has become commonplace for people in the village of Goring, since it is considered better than having to postpone marriage. Age manipulation is considered legitimate since the purpose is only to get a marriage book (Munawarah et al.: 2015).

DISCUSSION

Currently, the media most accessed by the public are internet mass media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, YouTube, and Google) and television (Rusliman: 2019). The more a person depends on the media to meet their needs, the more important the media is to that person (Wulandari: 2018, pp. 121-134). Television is one of the most selected electronic mass media by the public. Drama on television tells the story of a character who is affected by the ritual of early marriage to children (Wulandari: 2017).

In addition to information via television, some informants obtain information through YouTube content. The content contains true stories that tell about young marriage, which provides additional knowledge and understanding to informants. Ease of access through YouTube can also transmit a risk of misleading information related to pornography, violence, and racism (Mangole et al.: 2017).

Girls who were not engaged or married after graduating from elementary school became public gossip. Social environmental factors influence the occurrence of young marriages due to parents' fear of close neighbor gossip (Astuty, 2013). In addition to the fear of children being gossiped about as a spinster, the fear of their daughters falling into promiscuity is another reason for child marriage.

The results showed that two institutions or agencies were intervening about early marriage: the Manding District Health Center and Kanding Manding District. Community outreach is undertaken twice a month, discussing cervical cancer and high-risk pregnant women. Furthermore, counseling to adolescents is undertaken twice a year in schools about reproductive health, HIV AIDS, drugs. Individual counseling is given to the bride and groom who comes to the community health center. Outreach interventions can affect the increase in adolescent knowledge (Khatarina & Yuliana: 2018). Interventions can also reduce the intentions of early marriage in adolescents through psychoeducation (Rahmah & Anwar: 2015, pp. 158-172).

The fostering atmosphere undertook by RAO of Manding District is included in the fostering of the individual atmosphere: the building of the individual atmosphere undertook by individual community leaders. In this category, community leaders become role models individuals in terms of the behavior that is being introduced (Kemenkes: 2011). The intervention of the RAO was taken place when a person registered the marriage to the RAO office. There is still no extension program that is undertaken routinely due to the cost and human resource constraints. Early marriages have a psychological impact such as the occurrence of problems in the family (African: 2016). Intervention from the RAO is more about preventing divorce in the future. Divorce is the impact of an early marriage since it is not psychologically ready to foster the household. Therefore, a great number of people in the Giving village experienced a divorce.

CONCLUSION

Arrange marriage by the family happens due to several reasons; they are to strengthen the family relationship, physical appearance and the wishes of the elderly to see their grandchild is getting married. Mass media has contributed to delivering information that easily accessible to the public. Observation showed that the current program by the primary health center including health promotion activities to students and counseling to brides and grooms. However, this study showed that the intensive program from the primary health center and marital office needs to be improved to prevent the continuation of the child marriage tradition.

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Disharmonization of executive and legislative relations in 2018 APBA determination

Desarmonización de las relaciones ejecutivas y legislativas en la determinación APBA 2018

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the factors that cause the conflict between the Executive and the Legislature in determining the fixation of Aceh Provincial Budget. The writer is using Power Relations Theory and the Behavior Approach Theory. The research approach is carried out using descriptive qualitative methods. Results showed that the factors that created conflict between the Executive and Legislative institution regarding the determination of APBA are: conflicts of interest between the Executive and Legislative parties, inconsistent political communication between the Executive and Legislative parties, differences in party ideology, and the absence of the governor in the budget discussion meeting.

Keywords: APBA determination, Executive, Legislative Power, Legislative Relations

RESUMEN

Este estudio tiene como objetivo determinar los factores que causan el conflicto entre el Ejecutivo y la Legislatura para determinar la fijación del presupuesto de la provincia Aceh.. El escritor está utilizando La teoría del poder de las relaciones y la teoría del enfoque conductual. El enfoque de investigación se lleva a cabo utilizando métodos cualitativos descriptivos. Los resultados mostraron que los factores que crearon conflictos entre la institución Ejecutiva y Legislativa con respecto a la determinación de APBA son: conflictos de interés entre los partidos Ejecutivo y Legislativo, comunicación política inconsistente entre los partidos Ejecutivo y Legislativo, diferencias en la ideología del partido y la ausencia de el gobernador en la reunión de discusión del presupuesto.

Palabras clave: Determinación APBA, Legislativo, Poder ejecutivo, Relaciones legislativas

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INTRODUCTION

The birth of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning the Regional Government places the Regional Government and Provincial Parliament Of Aceh (DPRA) as the organizers of the regional government. Fellow elements of regional government are the position of the Regional Government (executive) and the Provincial Parliament Of Aceh (DPRA) are the same, the difference is the function, duties, and authority as well as their rights and obligations. In this connection, the relationship that must be built between the Regional Government and the DPRA should be a partnership relationship to realize good local governance. The executive with the legislature should be coherent, consistent and interrelated to one another so that a political system is formed that is not only democratic but also effective and synergistic in implementing government programs and policies (Haris: 2014; Asrinaldi: 2016, p. 15).

When viewed from the typology of Cox and Morgenstern (Hanan: 2014; Adebanwi & Obadare: 2010, pp. 379-405), the Indonesian Legislative and Executive institutions are both proactive and reactive. The two institutions must work together to ensure effective governance. An institutional bridge has been built on this matter. The Constitution does not provide clear veto rights to the Executive. However, the Executive and the Legislature must both agree if a legislation process is to be continued or passed as law. Particularly in the area of legislation and budgeting, the interaction of the Executive with the Legislature in Indonesia runs in a structure that requires the two to always work together if they aim to launch Legislative and non-Legislative agendas.

The Legislative and Executive Institutions are indeed two different entities, but that does not mean alienating each other (Aspinall & Mietzner: 2014, pp. 347-369). in a democratic governance system, the Executive and Legislative have an equal position with their respective functions and authorities. However, in many cases, the implementation cannot be done individually but must be shared. For example, the authority to form a Qanun rests with the Legislature, but the discussion must be carried out with the Executive. Included in the determination of the APBA which is carried out annually (Sari: 2019).

However, if you look at the facts that occur in the Province of Aceh, the hopes and reality between the Executive and the Legislative are contradictory, because it does not show a good relationship between the Executive and the Legislative institutions. This is evidenced by the performance of the two government institutions during the 2018 RAPBA discussion, the RAPBA discussion which should be expected to run smoothly was hampered due to several problems that occurred between these two Aceh Province stakeholder institutions. One of them, the absence of the executive in the 2018 RAPBA discussion meeting was one of the causes of the delay in determining the Aceh Provincial Budget (APBA) in 2018. Based on the data, the executive had twice ignored the invitation of the Budget Board Team (Banggar) of the Aceh House of Representatives in the context of the discussion of the 2018 RAPBA (kba.one, 20 February 2018).

Also, the program's tug-of-war between the executive and the legislature appears to be the most dominant cause in the delays in establishing the RAPBA in 2018, as the data states that DPRA members want the aspiration funds to be accommodated grants without having to go through certain mechanisms. However, the aspirational fund program was rejected by the executive because it was considered that the nomenclature was not clear (Setiawan: 2019). Meanwhile, there were several programs proposed by the executive attached to the RKPA document that was rejected by the Banggar DPRA team because it was considered that many of the programs proposed were not by the draft RPJM document (Dialeksis.com, 21 February 2019).

Based on these data, shows that there is a disharmony of relations between the Executive and the Legislature so that the APBA is always late. The Aceh Transparency Society (Mata) states that related to the delay in the determination of APBA this has happened from 2005 to 2018, only once in 2014 which APBA determination was carried out promptly (Pikiran Merdeka, 16 December 2017).

Mata mentions data related to the determination of APBA as follows: 2005 was only approved 26 April 2005, APBA 2006 was validated 27 March 2006, APBA 2007 was validated 18 May 2007, APBA 2008 was validated 24 June 2008, APBA 2009 was validated 29 January 2009, APBA 2010 was validated 19 March 2010, APBA 2011 was ratified 15 April 2011, APBA 2012 was ratified 31 January 2012, then in 2016 the APBA was

ratified 30 January 2016, in 2017 APBA was delayed with ratified 8 February 2017 (National Tempo, 20 January 2013).

Based on the data above, the author sees the Executive and Legislative institutions mutually defending the sectoral egos of each institution to create a disharmony of partnership relations between the two institutions, one of which is in the determination of the APBA in 2018. So, it is necessary to do more in-depth research from the author to see factors the factors that caused the dishamornation of the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature to occur and the solution so that the Executive and the Legislature can maintain the relationship properly (Popović: 2019; Law of the Republic of Indonesia; Pakdel & Ashrafi: 2019).

METHODS

This research was conducted using descriptive research type methods using a qualitative approach. According to Hanan (Hanan: 2014; Carey: 2008, pp. 91-122), a qualitative approach is a research paradigm to describe the events, behavior of people or a situation at a particular place in detail and depth in the form of narration (Cordova et al.: 2019; Melnik et al.: 2019, pp. 189-218).

In this study, the authors take several informants who have insight and knowledge regarding this research problem, so that they can provide the most complete information to be able to answer the research that the author is doing, in addition to information that is subject to research and is justified. As for the informants in this study are as follows:

1. Head of Provincial Planning Board Of Aceh (BAPPEDA)
2. Member of Provincial Parliament Of Aceh (DPRA)
3. Political and Legal Observer namely Mawardi Ismail, S., H., M.Hum
4. Representatives from the Aceh Transparency Community NGO (Mata)
5. Representatives from the Anti-Corruption Movement NGO (GeRAK)

In terms of obtaining research data, the authors use several data collection techniques, as follows:

Interview

Interviews will be conducted in a way that questions and answers by face to face (face to face) between the interviewer and the respondent in detail or in-depth openly. This data collection technique was carried out to find out informants' responses about the causes of relations between the Executive and the Legislature in the determination of the 2018 APBA not going well.

Documentation

This technique is done by collecting written data both from books and online media news about the causes of the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature in the 2018 APBA determination that is not going well.

In this study, four stages must be carried out during data analysis including data collection stage, reduction stage, display stage, conclusion drawing stage or verification stage.

RESULTS

Disharmonization of Relationships between Executive and Legislative in Determining APBA 2018

Following the study of the theory of power relations discussed in chapter II shows that the usual study of Executive relations with the Legislature is only limited to the practice of institutional work directed at the constitution or what is contained in it. Meanwhile ignore the process of interaction in the field, whereas daily interaction is an important aspect in determining the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature. As

explained in the theory of power relations, the rules and procedures in preparing daily interactions between the Executive and the Legislature are very important in building harmony for the two institutions. Such is the case with the Executive and Legislative Provinces of Aceh where there is no daily interaction established by the Executive with the Legislature so that harmonious political communication is not created. In practice, during the discussion of the 2018 RAPBA, there was no communication space from the Executive to the Legislature in the absence of good faith from the Executive to negotiate about the Executive's efforts to accommodate the wishes of the Legislature.

Then, there is the need to understand certain political phenomena that occur in terms of individual political daily activities. As explained in the theory of the behavioral approach which confirms that although political institutions or institutions are an important aspect of politics, they are not the real material of politics. However, the activities within or around political institutions should be an important aspect. The portion of the power of behavioralism is not given to explaining the structure of representative institutions, or the legal obligations of the people's representatives, but rather to explain the behavior of the people's representatives and explain how they work. When we look at practices that occur in Aceh Province, the disharmony of executive and legislative relations in the establishment of the 2018 APBA that this behavioral approach is seen in every policy making between the two institutions. Each institution puts forward sectoral ego or institution's interest in every policymaking. This is due to being influenced by political activities around institutions that influence every policymaking. The practice addressed by the Executive and Legislative in the 2018 APBA discussion process is based on the interests of each sectoral. We can compare this when making a Qanun that is not politically charged so that the relations between the two parties run smoothly. However, when there is a disturbing interest from one of the parties in the making of a politically charged Qanun such as the APBA, it will be very clear that there is a gap between the two parties (Pereira & Melo: 2012, pp. 156-170.).

Furthermore, the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature is also determined by the level of fragmentation of the party system that exists on the Legislature. In the study of the theory of power relations, there is participant power which is the two institutional dimensions that determine the direction of the relationship between the executive and the legislature, namely the level of fragmentation of the party system and discipline among political parties. The degree of fragmentation of the party system refers to the effective number of political parties in the legislature. The more parties there are, the less likely a party is to hold majority control. Discipline among political parties is also important because it determines the executive's strategic relationship with the legislature. The more disciplined a political party is, the greater the possibility of members of one attitude or vote. If we look at the practices that occurred in the Aceh Provincial Legislature, the dominance of the Aceh Party as a local party that controlled the Provincial Parliament Of Aceh (DPRA) with the acquisition of 41% of the DPRA seats turned out to have an impact in every policy-making issued by the legislature. Moreover, after the defeat of the Aceh party in the 2018 elections, it turned out to have a long impact, one of which withdrew the Aceh Party into the opposition. Of course, this affects the policy taken by the legislature because it controls the parliamentary seats, so that support for the smooth running of the executive in producing legal products such as Qanun both political and non-political will be opposed.

Solutions to Executive and Legislative Relations Can Work

Following the theory of power relations that based on the results of the study, several solutions can be used as a basis for the Executive and the Legislative in changing the pattern of interaction in realizing harmonization of relations for the two institutions. One of them relinquishes personal interests, in principle, the budgetary principle of the two institutions runs in balance. It must be understood that legislative involvement is indispensable to be able to balance the running of the budgeting process smoothly both because of the authority and political approach to the APBA designation. The involvement of the Provincial Parliament Of Aceh (DPRA) in the APBA determination process is also reflected in the anticipated reaction interaction model in the study of the theory of power relations which is a form of interaction that is direct but formed due to the structure of power and control over resources in certain situations. This can happen if the Governor of Aceh seeks to accommodate

the wishes of the DPRA as long as it benefits the wider community. Even further, if the efforts of the Governor of Aceh are willing to accommodate the wishes of the DPRA then it is certain that coherent political communication will also occur continuously so that this can strengthen the relations between the Executive and the Legislature in making policies together. This is certainly balanced with political deals to achieve the interests of each party.

DISCUSSION

This is also related to the discipline among the Executive and the Legislature. In the study of the theory of power relations, the discipline among the Executive and the Legislative is also important because it determines the strategic relationship between the executive and the legislature. This does not appear in the Executive and Legislative relating to the discipline of both parties, including attending the APBA discussion meeting. The absence of the Governor in several discussion meetings held by the Banggar team slowed down and hampered the establishment of the APBA. Because if there are certain proposals from the DPRA, no decision can be made immediately due to the absence of the Governor in the APBA discussion meeting.

Then, besides involving the Legislature exclusively in the matter of APBA discussion. The Governor of Aceh can also make changes to the system in the APBA discussion to accommodate a more open planning process as a solution in the Executive and Legislative relations by involving other parties to capture aspirations, in addition to gathering aspirations through the musrenbang process. This relates to the nondecision making interaction model in the study of the theory of power relations which requires the involvement of a third or external party to be able to support one of the policy actors. The use of such interaction is to narrow the gap and gap in Executive and Legislative relations. So that the interaction model is closely related to the solutions needed by the Executive and Legislative to eliminate disharmony that occurs (Abrianto & Izzaty: 2019; pp. 519-533.).

CONCLUSION

In this concluding chapter, the researcher concludes problems or issues related to disharmony between executive and legislative relations in the establishment of the 2018 APBA as well as solutions to the disharmony of relations built by the executive and legislative in daily interactions so that they can become guidelines and improvements for the two main stakeholders in Aceh Province.

Dishamoralization of executive and legislative relations in the determination of APBA 2018 occurs based on several factors, namely: first, because of a conflict of interest, in this case, the political interests of each agency did not find a common ground in the discussion of the RAPBA; secondly, because of political communication that is not harmonious, the executive's unwillingness to negotiate the aspirations of the two agencies, there is an overreaction of the executive who wants to dominate the partnerships between the executive and legislative; third, differences in party ideology, the dominance of a party over an institution can influence the policies and decisions taken by that agency. This can be seen from the dominance of the local Aceh party in the Provincial Parliament Of Aceh (DPRA) over its political opponents who dominate the executive; fourth, the absence of the Governor in the budget discussion meeting, which represented the Governor in the discussion meeting did not have full power to be able to take policy to slow down the APBA ratification in 2018.

The solution to the disharmony of executive and legislative relations in the establishment of the 2018 APBA is as follows: first, political communications between these two institutions must be more intensely carried out with the same orientation, namely the welfare of the community; Second, the planning process must be open, this must be known by all parties not only limited to the executive and legislative discussion,

including planning documents that form the basis of budget discussions, it should have been made public from the start so that no other programs were included. outside of planning; Third, in terms of positions such as the executive and legislative branches, when they are appointed, they must leave the interests of their groups, leave the interests of their parties, because in truth both of them are responsible for the people of Aceh so that the interests of the people of Aceh are prioritized; Fourth, Hoping that the e-planning and e-budgeting that has been designed in 2020 can improve and accelerate the approval of APBA in the future.

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Implementation of Qanun Islamic education as local wisdom based on Aliyah´s curriculum

Implementación de la educación Islámica Qanun como una sabiduría local basada en el currículo de Aliyah

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the implementation of Islamic education and teacher's competence in determing the islamic curriculum, and the limitations regarding islamic education of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh. The results of presented the implementation of Islamic education of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh refering to the Aceh qanun Islamic education Number 11 the year 2014. The teachers assigned in Aceh should have good competency and qualified bachelor skills and have the ability to carry out the Islamic education process following the provisions of the Aceh. Overall, the implementation of Islamic education in Aceh is carried out effectively and efficiently.

Keywords: Aceh, curriculum, local wisdom, madrasah aliyah, qanun islamic education.

RESUMEN

Este artículo examina la implementación de la educación islámica y la competencia de los maestros para determinar el plan de estudios islámicos y las limitaciones para abordar la educación islámica de Madrasah Aliyah en Aceh. Los resultados plantearon que la implementación de la educación islámica de Madrasah Aliyah en Aceh se refiere a la educación número 11 de Aceh qanun del año 2014. Los maestros asignados en Aceh deben tener una buena competencia y habilidades de licenciatura calificadas y tener la capacidad de llevar a cabo el proceso de educación islámica siguiendo las disposiciones de Aceh. En general, la implementación de la educación islámica en Aceh se lleva a cabo de manera efectiva y eficiente.

Palabras clave: Aceh, currículum, educación islámica qanun, madrasah aliyah, sabiduría local.

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INTRODUCTION

The implementation of education in Aceh province, Indonesia, basically refers to the national education system, the same as other provinces in Indonesia. However, since Aceh has been granted special status through Law Number 44 of 1999 concerning the Privileges of the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and Law Number 18 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy, the Aceh government has autonomous authority in the management of education by the uniqueness and special autonomy of the Aceh province with Islamic law (Bahri: 2013, pp. 313-338; Bustamam-Ahmad: 2019, p. 217) Aceh has special features in the implementation of Islamic law (Ulya: 2016, pp. 135-148) and the application of Islamic education in the context of forming a young generation of Aceh with noble character following the culture of Aceh and Islamic law.

Based on the regulation, the Aceh government developed an education system that is relevant to the socio-cultural features and characteristics of the Acehnese people and the special autonomy prevailing in Aceh (Amin: 2018, pp. 159-176). The education system in question is the Islamic education system as stipulated in Qanun Number 23 of 2002. This Qanun was perfected to Aceh Qanun Number 5 of 2008 and the government subsequently replaced the Qanun with Aceh Qanun Number 11 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Islamic Education in Aceh, Indonesia.

The basis of the qanun is the implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN), Aceh province, can be implemented ideally. But in reality, the implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh has not been effective. For the reason, there are still problems in the field, the education management system is less Islamic, less disciplined and less conducive and some teachers who work in Madrasah Aliyah do not understand well the implementation of Islamic education so that it has a negative impact on the implementation of the qanun. Therefore, researchers are interested in examining more deeply the implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh province.

METHODS

This research is a qualitative method. The approach used for this study was a descriptive-analytical approach (Sugiyono: 2011; Walidin & Idris: 2015; Material: 2015; Kayumova & Sadykova: 2019, pp. 1-13). The determination of research subjects uses purposive (Muhadjir: 1996) (Arikunto: 2003). The subjects of the study are 3 headmasters of Madrasah Aliyah and 20 teachers assigned to MAN 1 Aceh Jaya Regency, MAN 2 Langsa City, and MAN 4 Aceh Besar Regency Aceh Province, Indonesia. Data collection techniques use interviews, observation, and documentation. Furthermore, the data analysis is used through a descriptive approach, where the purpose of the research was to systematically and accurately describe facts and their relationship (Shigapov & Nedashkovsky: 2019, pp. 167-177).

RESULTS

The Implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh province refers to Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh and qanun Number 11 of 2014 concerning the administration of education. Generally, the headmaster of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh province is stated that the implementation of Islamic education is not only applied in Madrasah Aliyah but also general education units in Aceh province. The management of Islamic education in Aceh is the implication of special autonomy and the implementation of Islamic law.

Based on the stipulation of qanun Number 11 of 2014 regarding the administration of education, the management of education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province is already carried out Islamically with indicators; transparent, accountable, exemplary and relevant to the culture of Aceh. Teachers assigned to Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province have competencies in accordance with the provisions of the qanun and efforts to develop

teacher competencies are carried out sustainably to support the implementation of Islamic education in Aceh. The development of students' potency is carried out through extracurricular activities that are relevant to Aceh and Islamic culture. The implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh province is still constrained due to the internal and external factors of the community environment. However, overall, the implementation of Islamic education in Aceh province was/is successful in accordance with the provisions of the qanun.

Aceh Province is a special autonomy area based on Law Number 18 the Year 2001. The Aceh Government has autonomous authority in the management of education following the uniqueness associated with Islamic law and the special autonomy of Aceh. The application of this law does not only have implications for the implementation of Islamic law in Aceh but also has implications for the implementation of Islamic education in the province of Aceh. The implementation of Islamic education in the province of Aceh is regulated in Qanun Number 11 of 2014 concerning the administration of education. This Qanun applies to all education units in Aceh Province, both general education units, such as; Elementary Schools (SD), Junior High Schools (SMP), High Schools (SMA) and all Madrasa education units, such as; Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI), Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs), and Madrasah Aliyah (MA).

The implementation of Islamic education is based on the provision of Qanun Number 11 of 2014 concerning implementation, and Article 1 section 21 is education either based on or imbued with Islamic teachings. In providing the basic definition of understanding Islamic education and Islamic education, researchers refer to several expert explanations, as follow, Muhammad Fadhil al-Jamal in (Sulaiman: 2017) Islamic education is an effort to develop, encourage and invite students to live more dynamically based on high values and noble life. According to (Langgulung: 1980) Islamic education is a process of preparing young people to fill roles, transfer Islamic knowledge and values that are associated with the human function to do charity in the world and reap the rewards in the afterlife. Islamic education is oriented towards two integrated targets in the form of world life and the afterlife (Mappasiara: 2018, pp. 147-160).

Meanwhile, Islamic Education is to prepare students to be able to play a role that demands them to master knowledge about the teachings of Islam, be an expert in Islamic religion and practice Islamic teachings (*Regulation of the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2012 concerning Islamic Religious Education*, 2012). It is hoped that from the experts' definition stated above could provide the answer to the readers' curiosity about why this research "The implementation of Islamic education" is carried out at Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province.

It is important to understand that the implementation of education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province is potentially less Islamic because its management and implementation are not based on the values of Islamic teachings. For example, in the management of education in madrasas is still found fraudulent things it is regarded as not Islamic. On the other hand, if the management is carried out transparently and accountably, it is mentioned Islamic. The following is explained in more detail on "The Implementation of Islamic Education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province" in three research focuses (Umri: 2019).

Implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province

The implementation of education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh province is carried out in an Islamic way, referring to the stipulation of Qanun Number 11 the Year 2014 regarding the implementation of education. This Qanun is a form of commitment to the regional government of Aceh Province to support the implementation of Islamic law in Aceh. One of the mathematics teachers (Magfirah: 2019) on duty at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Aceh District explained that the implementation of Islamic education in madrasah is a realization of the implementation of Qanun Number 11 of 2014 concerning the implementation of Education. Teachers at Aliyan State 1 Madrasah Aceh Jaya District (Umri: 2019) explained the implementation of Islamic education in madrasas is aimed at supporting the Aceh government's program towards the implementation of special autonomy and Islamic law. Whereas, (Saymsinar: 2019), one of the teachers who serve in the Aliyah Negeri 2 City Langsa Madrasah explained that the application of Islamic education is carried out by implementing the

values of Islamic teachings in the educational process in Madrasas. Meanwhile, generally, the information obtained from teachers working in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province is carried out by implementing Islamic education values.

This information is justified by the head of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Aceh Besar District (Nuranifah: 2019) the implementation of Islamic education in madrasas was carried out with the application of management based on madrasas or also known as School-Based Management (SBM). Almost the same information is conveyed by the head of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Langsa (Nasir: 2019) that efforts to develop the Islamic education process are carried out by building a management system based on madrasas, this management system opened up opportunities for madrasas to integrate the uniqueness of the regions, especially Islamic law in the education process at the madrasa and also develop an accountable management system following the values of Islamic teachings. Similar information is also conveyed by the head of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Aceh Jaya District (Suraiya: 2019) that the application of School-Based Management (SBM) to madrasah management provides opportunities for madrasas to manage education in accordance with religious, social and cultural characteristics. Therefore, SBM provides an opportunity for madrasas to build an education management system that is Islamic and relevant to Acehnese culture and Islamic law.

The role of SBM in establishing an Islamic madrasah management system in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province as observed in 2019 of the management system is used to support the implementation of Islamic education in accordance with the Aceh qanun. Implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh is also carried out with the application of Islamic curriculum, the head of Madrasa Aliyah Negeri 2 Langsa City (Nasir: 2019) explained that the application of Islamic curriculum refers to the provisions of Qanun No. 11 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of education in Aceh Province, but still guided by national curriculum. The headmaster of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Aceh Jaya Regency (Suraiya: 2019) the implementation of the Islamic curriculum is developed through local content. Meanwhile, (Nuranifah: 2019) headmaster of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Aceh Besar Regency said that the application of the Islamic curriculum follows the provisions of the qanun.

The application of the Islamic curriculum based on Qanun Number 11 of 2014 concerning Implementation of Education, Article 44 section (2) stipulates that the Islamic education curriculum must contain the following subjects: (a) Core Subjects:

1. Islamic Education and its practices consist of (Beliefs and morality, Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh) and Quran and Hadith) (2). Civic education; (3) Math/arithmetic; (4) Natural Sciences; (5) Social Sciences; (6) Indonesian Language and Literature; (7) English; (8) Arabic; (9). Physical education and sports; and (10) History of Islamic culture. (b). Local content subjects consist of : (1) Regional languages; (2) Aceh History; (3) Customs, culture, and local wisdom and (4) Skills Education.

Furthermore, the implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province refers to the universal principle (Indriani: 2019). Another teacher explained that Islamic education is developed with the principle of democracy (Yusla: 2019). Whereas (Nazariah: 2019) said that the principle of implementing the Islamic curriculum is to use the exemplary approach. This information was confirmed by the headmaster of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Langsa (Nasir: 2019). The principles of transparency and accountability are applied in the madrasa management system. Generally, the headmaster of Madrasah Aliyah explained that the principle of implementing Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province refers to the Qanun stipulation No. 11 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Education, Article 5 Stipulates.

(1) Implementation of education in Aceh is accordance with the principles: (a) Enforcement for all students regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, and descent; (b) Empowerment of students throughout life; (c) Development of the overall potential of students with systematic, integrated, and directed way (d) Giving exemplary, motivation, faith, intelligence, and creativity of students; (e) Encouraging community participation in organizing and controlling the quality of education services; (f) Development of science

and technology by upholding human rights, cultural values, and the diversity of ethnic groups, as well as respecting the principles of democracy and justice. (g). Being Effective, efficient, transparent and accountable.

(2) The National Education System in Aceh is implemented in an Islamic and integrated way to achieve educational goals.

(3) Further provisions regarding the National Education System in Aceh as referred to section (2) is regulated by a Governor Regulation.

Next fostering and developing the potential of students is developed through extracurricular activities that are relevant to the Islamic Shari'a and Aceh culture. Aceh art of ran up Lampuan dance is one of the extracurricular activities that are very attractive to students (Erni: 2019). Ran up lampuan dance is a typical Aceh dance that is applied to Madrasas in the context of developing Acehnese Islamic culture for students. While the development of students' career is done through counseling guidance activities (Suraiya: 2019) and some of the headmasters of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh provide information that the madrasah provides counseling service programs for students. This information is corroborated by observations, 2019.

The implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh refers to the provisions of Qanun No. 11 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Education, the management system with SBM, the contents of the Islamic curriculum are as stipulated in the qanun. The principle of implementing Islamic education is based on transparency, accountability, democracy, and an exemplary approach. Furthermore, the implementation of Islamic education is adjusted to technological developments and the era of the industrial revolution 4.0.

Teacher competence in implementing Islamic curriculum in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province

Teacher competency is an important aspect of the implementation of Islamic education (Nufiar & Idris: 2016, pp. 309-320) (Sarboini et al.: 2018, pp. 215-234). Competent teachers contribute positively to the development of education (Esuh Ossai-Igwe Lucky: 2017, pp. 35-47). For this reason, it is necessary to develop teacher competencies to support the quality of education and the implementation of Islamic education in the Aceh Province, Indonesia.

Information obtained from the headmaster of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Langsa City (Nasir: 2019) explained that the teacher assigned to this madrasah has effective teaching competence and can carry out the Islamic education process. Generally, all teachers qualify for a bachelor's degree and a small number of Master degree (S2). Furthermore, (Nuranifah: 2019) said that that the competence of teachers assigned to Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Aceh Besar Regency is following the qualifications of Law Number 14 of 2005 regarding teachers and lecturers. All teachers are qualified for a bachelor's degree and have good competence in the implementation of Islamic education in Aceh. Likewise, information obtained from (Suraiya: 2019) that most of the teachers who work at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Aceh Jaya District have good competence as educators, while for the educational qualifications all teachers have a bachelor's degree (S1) and are following the subject areas that are assigned.

This information is supported by the results of observations, 2019 stated that teachers assigned to Madrasah Aliyah, Aceh Province, have pedagogical and professional competencies in developing Islamic learning processes. The competency is also seen from the aspect of building skills for interaction in the learning process. Furthermore, teachers also have effective personal and social competencies so that they are very supportive of the implementation of education in Aceh. Efforts to support the implementation of Islamic education are carried out through the development of teacher competencies, (Nasir: 2019) figured out that teacher competency development training is carried out every year with the intention of teachers can carry out the Islamic education process professionally. Training and mentoring on the design of the learning program plan (RPP) for teachers in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri I Aceh Jaya District is carried out to integrate the Acehnese cultural values in learning planning (Suraiya: 2019).

The implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province is currently supported by teacher competence following the provisions of Law No. 14 of 2005 regarding Teachers and Lecturers. Article 8 stipulates that teachers must have academic qualifications, competencies, educator certificates, physical and mental health, and can realize national education goals. Teacher competence in the implementation of Islamic education in Aceh is also emphasized in the provision of Qanun Number 11 of 2014 concerning Implementation of Education, Article 46stated that educators and Education Personnel must have the competence and obey the professional code of ethics. Based on various information obtained by teachers who work at Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Province, they have the competence following the provisions of the qanun and can carry out their duties professionally. Furthermore, teacher competency development is carried out through training both at the madrasa level and district/city government in Aceh Province.

Integration of Islamic Culture in the Educational Process of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh

Islamic education in Aceh is the implication of implementing law number 18 in the year 2001 about special autonomy for Aceh province. One form of special autonomy given by the Indonesian government for the province of Aceh is the implementation of Islamic sharia in Aceh and its technical implementation is governed by government Regulation number 5 the year 2000 on the implementation of Islamic sharia In the special province of Aceh.

The implementation of Islamic sharia in Aceh province governs the various contexts related to the lives of Acehnese people; Political, legal, social, and Islamic education in Aceh. The first public of Aceh provincial government about the implementation of Islamic education is governed by the Qanun No. 5 years 2008 and has now been enhanced with Qanun number 11 the year 2014. Sulaiman (Sulaiman: 2017) explained the application of Qanun is a form of policy of the provincial government of Aceh to realize Islamic education in Aceh which is part of the implementation of Islamic sharia in Aceh.

Aceh provincial government expects the implementation of Qanun 11 years 2014 can create an education process in Aceh that takes place Islamically in all education units, especially the education unit of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh and integrate Islamic culture In the educational process of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh. Saminan (2015) explaining, Islamic education is an education system that is a commitment of the government and society to be developed in the practice of education in Aceh. The Islamic education system is seen according to the philosophy of living and social value of Acehnese people in particular and Indonesian in general. Islamic education does not merely contain science or Islamic religious subjects, but more than that, it concerns the implementation of Islamic values in school life, so that Islamic culture becomes the essence of school culture (school and becomes a spirit in the process of organizing education at school. Islamic values are reflected in the vision, mission, objectives, curriculum, social interaction between the school citizen, the classroom atmosphere, the dorm atmosphere, the atmosphere of the school environment as well as in various rules and habits of the school. Islamic Aceh Education is an ideal concept for Aceh to prepare students or education graduates who are in science and personality as the core value of national education objectives and strategic vision of Aceh education.

The basis of the integration of Islamic culture in the education of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh refers to the Qanun decree number 11 the year 2014 of article 73 that the management of formal education unit on primary and secondary education implement based management The school (SBM) is based on religious, social, and cultural specificity. In accordance with Aceh's privileges, the implementation of education is done according to Islamic culture and Islamic law in Aceh. The Islamic culture which is intended in this study is the customs, attitudes, behaviors, values, and norms that have been agreed and applied in the Acehnese based on Islamic values. (Rahmi, 2014) explains, the Islamic culture is represented through the behavior and action of the residents of Madrasah to achieve Islamic educational objectives in Aceh.

The integration of Islamic culture in the education management of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh aims to produce graduates of students who are competent, think Skil who can compete at the national and international level

and produce participants Students who are in fear and the hereafter. Islamic Sharia and Islamic culture are important components of the Madrasah Aliyah curriculum in Aceh to form learners who are based following the Acehnese culture. This is a characteristic of the integration of Islamic culture in Aceh. Head of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Langsa Nasir (Nasir: 2019; Laureano et al.: 2018, pp. 4-7) describing the existence of the implementation of the Aceh education Qanun process in Aceh has a distinctive color difference compared to the education process in other provinces.

The integration of Islamic culture in Madrasah Management aims to form the behavior patterns of residents of Madrasah; Teachers, administrative personnel, and students relevant to Islamic law. He added that the Islamic culture in the madrasa was treated through several aspects; (1) Culture of Discipline, (2) culture communicates politely, and (3) Create a conducive and Islamic madrasah environment. The same is also conveyed by the head of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Aceh Jaya Suraiya District (Suraiya: 2019) that the management of education in Aceh cannot be separated from Islamic culture and Islamic law in Aceh. The Islamic culture developed in the Madrasah refers to the Islamic sharia that prevails in Aceh and is subsequently made in the form of rules on the madrasah. The strategy to build Islamic culture in the madrasah is; (1) The application of the Madrasah Regulations, (2), dressed/pressing the madrasa uniform following the rules of Madrasah and Qanun Islamic Sharia, (3) communicating with the teachers and friends of the study using polite language, (4) displaying the behavior that is related to Aceh culture and education Qanun Aceh.

The explanation is also supported by the information obtained from Nuranifah, (Nuranifah: 2019) Head of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Aceh Besar District that the integration of Islamic culture in the education process is conducted through the application of the Madrasah Peranturan that applies to all residents of Madrasah. He further described the regulation following the sharia of Islam in Aceh and realized in the form of patterns of Islamic behavior and action. Islamic culture in the form of teacher behavior can be seen from the side of the educational service behavior that teachers provide to students. All teachers in this madrasah have polite behavior in guiding learners.

DISCUSSION

The integration of Islamic culture in the education process of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh is done through the approach of policy or qanun of Aceh education. This policy applies generally to all units of education in Aceh. However, based on information collected from the head of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh, as explained that the integration of Islamic culture is done through the approach of Madrasah's regulations.The effort to obtain more accurate information about the integration of Islamic culture in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh, researchers conducted interviews with teachers who served in the Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh. Ismail One of the teachers who served in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Aceh Besar District provides information on the integration of Islamic culture in education programs in line with government policy and Islamic sharia in Aceh. The next teacher, Musairifsyah explains, currently, in the Madrasah there is a culture of madrasah that must be obeyed by all learners and teachers. These cultures are more popular with embarrassment cultures, such as "embarrassment doesn't work". This cultural implementation can motivate learners in the learning process at the madrasah.

Syafruddin Teacher of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Aceh Jaya District to explain Islamic culture as a reflection of the implementation of Aceh education Qanun to improve the behavior and accessibility of students following the teachings of Islam, customs, and culture of the people of Aceh. Tapping strategy is made integration Islamic culture in the curriculum of Madrasah. Information about the same is delivered by Syamsinar (Saymsinar: 2019) Physics teacher at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Langsa, operationally Islamic culture integration in Madrasah is done in Madrasah Management system, education program, and learning process, as well as the use of Uswatunhasanah (example) approach for learners.

Integration of Islamic culture in Islamic education in Aceh Madrasah Aliyah is supported also by observation One of Islamic culture applied to Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh is a culture of greetings, Sapa, and Smile (3s). This is partly done by the teacher who served in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 City Langsa. Routine activities in the morning are teachers standing at the entrance of the Madrasah entrance to wait for the student's arrival. Furthermore, the teacher welcomes the student's level by giving Greetings, Sapa, and a smile (3s) to the learners who come. The culture looks very effective to develop personality and students who are polite.

In addition to the culture, based on the results of observation that there is additional information, but specifically to improve the quality of performance and education services of quality and Islamic in Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh Applied 5 cultural values of work Ministry of Religion Republic of Indonesia: (1) Integrity, (2) Professionalism (3). Innovation. 4. Responsibilities, and (5). Accuracy. The implementation of the culture of the work in the Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh aims to cultivate the work of the teachers who are integrity, professional, innovate in delivering new works, responsibilities in performing the task of educating and promoting Exemplary so that it becomes a teacher who can be imitated by learners (Peraturan Menteri Agama Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Keagamaan Islam: 2012).

Based on a variety of information obtained shows that all of the Madrasah Aliyah education units in Aceh integrate Islamic culture relevant to Aceh culture and Islamic sharia are valid in Aceh in the process of education. Integration of Islamic culture in the education process at Madrasah Aliah in Aceh is done in the following steps;

1. Integration in the Madrasah Aliyah regulation in Aceh.
2. Integration in the Madrasah Aliyah program in Aceh.
3. Integration in the learning process of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh.

The Implementation of Qanun number 14 the year 2014 quiet education Aceh has influenced the change in the education system in Aceh based on Islamic education that resulted in the change of Madrasah culture into Islammai culture. Policy changes from the bureaucracy order to embed certain values in the school environment is a form of change in school culture. Similarly, the application of Aceh education has built a new culture of Islamic educational culture. The Islamic culture was overall carried out in the educational process of Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh until now and implicates the change of Islamic education culture, the form of Madrasah culture based on Islamic values.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of Islamic education in the province of Aceh refers to Qanun Number 11 of 2014. The implementation of education in all Islamic education units is based on the teachings of Islam. Overall implementation of education at Madrasah Aliyah in Aceh has been Islamic, with indicators madrasah management system has the value of transparency, accountability, exemplary approach, Islamic- oriented culture development and Islamic curriculum application as stipulated in qanun.

Teachers assigned to public Madrasah in Aceh province have effective competence in the implementation of education and the development of the Islamic education system. The development of teacher competency is located at the madrasah level and in the Regency by the government to develop and support the implementation of Islamic education in Aceh. Constraints on the implementation of Islamic education in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri in Aceh is still found teachers who do not understand the concept of Islamic education based on the provisions of the qanun. Furthermore, the environmental situation and community participation show that it is still not very supportive. Overall implementation of Islamic education in Aceh can be said to have been effective.

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Identification of non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance

Identificación de actividades que no cumplen con la sharia en el seguro convencional

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ABSTRACT

Insurance is a commercial institution that has the function of protecting individuals, organizations and companies against risk. This document is intended to identify non-shariah activities in specific insurance. One of the disadvantages of conventional insurance is the existence of an activity that does not comply with sharia such as Reba, Maysir and Gharar. Islamic insurance has some solutions to minimize activity that does not comply with the sharia of conventional insurance.

Keywords: Conventional insurance, islamic insurance, non-sharia, compliant activity.

RESUMEN

El seguro es una institución comercial que tiene la función de proteger a las personas, organizaciones y empresas contra el riesgo. Este documento tiene el propósito de identificar actividades que no cumplan con la sharia en los seguros convencionales. Una de las desventajas del seguro convencional es la existencia de una actividad que no cumpla con la sharia como Reba, Maysir y Gharar. El seguro islámico tiene algunas soluciones para minimizar la actividad que no cumple con la sharia del seguro convencional.

Palabras clave: Seguros convencionales, seguros islámicos, actividades que no cumplen con la sharia.

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INTRODUCTION

Islamic Insurance is one instrument of Islamic finance which has the purpose to protect the society from the damage, accident, losses, sickness and another uncertainty condition. Islamic Insurance was regulated by Otoritas Jasa Keuangan and was classified as Industri Keuangan Non-Bank (IKNB). The market share of Islamic insurance is little compared with the market share of conventional insurance. Market education and promotion must do to increase the market share of Islamic insurance because of the ability of insurance to cover the risk is determined by the volume of market share. The insurance industry follows the law of large number so the availability of market share is essential to cover the risk (Mustafa & Ab Rahman: 2018).

The main function of insurance is to reduce risk. For the insurer, by combining many individual loss exposures, he can reduce it by spreading the cost of the unexpected losses between the participants. The key to this function is the law of large numbers, which implies that increasing the number of loss exposures decreases the risk of the total outcome. As for the insured, he can reduce risk by transferring the risk to the insurer who promises to reimburse him when a loss occurs (Hussain & Pasha: 2011).

Islamic insurance is different from conventional insurance. Islamic insurance emphasizes risk-sharing but conventional insurance emphasizes the risk transfer. This basic principle has an impact on the different operation mechanism between Islamic insurance and conventional insurance. Conventional insurance has an important role to protect the society from risk but the mechanism of conventional insurance is still conducting some elements which are prohibited in Islamic insurance which cover Reba, Maysir, and Gharar. Islamic insurance is also known as takaful and taken, so the three terminologies often used substitutive refers to Islamic insurance.

The word Takaful is derived from the Arabic verb 'Kafala', which means to guarantee, looking after, to help and to take care of one's needs. Takaful is a system of Islamic insurance based on the principles of 'ta'awun' (mutual assistance) and 'Tabarru"(voluntary contribution)[2]. Islamic insurance or takaful has a mechanism to mitigate the risk according to sharia compliance. Islamic insurance also gives the solution to minimize the mechanism in conventional insurance which is prohibited in Islamic insurance like Gharar, Reba and Maysir (Hassan: 2019).

It is a natural phenomenon in any society that everybody is exposed to all sorts of risks in their daily life. It may be expected and some are unexpected. These risks may occur to one's life, properties or even business ventures. Often, these risks affect the lives of many individuals in society which sometimes so devastating and shattering. The effect is that they may leave these unfortunate people vulnerable and helpless. Islam promotes the act of taking precautionary measures or `ikhtiar‟ against any risks. For instance, in the holy Quran, it is clearly described how Prophet Youssef (Allaihi Salam) filled the grain silos from the surplus of seven years of a good harvest as a protection to ensure the availability of continuous food supply during the seven years of drought. This is a clear indication that one has to strive hard to avoid being inflicted by any ill-luck and at the same time be fully prepared. The primary objective of insurance is to uphold, among the parties involved, shared-responsibilities based on mutual co-operation in protecting an individual against unexpected risks (Rahman et al.: 2019).

Though there are many types of risk prevalent in the society, an insurance contract only deals with pure risk, which refers to those situations that can result only in a loss or in no change at all (neutral). The exposure to the loss of one's home by fire is an example of an exposure to pure risk. The house either burns or it does not burn. For a life policy, the risk involved in the occurrence of death or injury upon the insured. Both either happen or not. It is the opposite of speculative risk, which refers to the situation that can result in a gain, loss, or no change[1]. However, for practical purposes, not all pure risks can be privately insured. There are ideally certain requirements of an insurable risk like a sufficiently large number of homogenous exposure units to make the losses reasonably predictable. While the loss produced by the risk must be definite or determinable, it also must be fortuitous or accidental and unintentional and should not be catastrophic (Uddin: 2015).

It has to be stressed that the creation of the takaful contract itself is very much in line with Islamic values.

These are, providing financial help against unexpected future loss, contributing to the reduction of poverty, as well as encouraging the development of cooperation and the spirit of brotherhood. It ultimately, cultivates solidarity, establishing a self-reliant society, and lastly, encouraging trade and commercial activity to flourish. Insurance or takaful is a mechanism to help the ummah solve some of the social-economic problems faced by many nations in this world. As narrated by Abu Hurayrah, the Prophet S.A.W. said, "Whoever removes a worldly grief from a Muslim, Allah will take away one of his grief"s in the hereafter, whoever alleviates the needy, Allah will alleviate from him in both the world and Hereafter. According to Hussain & Pasha (2011) insurance in Islam is essentially a concept of mutual help. Insurance business under the conventional system is based on uncertainty, which is prohibited in an Islamic society under Islamic principles. So there is a need to clear the difference between conventional insurance and Islamic insurance. By their nature, Takaful companies face additional risks as compared to conventional insurance. Conventional insurance companies invest a large amount in fixed income securities on their balance sheet to minimize the risks and the variability associated with the equity. But in Takaful under Sharia law, interest is forbidden, which rules out the investment in fixed income securities. Under the Takaful contract, every policyholder has the right to know how profits from different investments are divided among the participants but under the conventional system there is no hard and fast rule for profit distribution, it depends on company management. The discussions on whether conventional insurance is in line with the Sharia have manifold but the widely accepted view is that conventional insurance is contrasting to Takaful (Bocharov: 2019, pp. 321-328).

This study describes the identification of non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance and the solution of Islamic Insurance to minimize non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance. The research question in this study about what is the non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance and what is the solution of Islamic Insurance to minimize non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance.

METHODS

This paper uses qualitative descriptive method to identify the non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance and the solution from Islamic insurance to minimize the non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance which is based on the literature study from (Ahmad: 2003, pp. 61-80; Iqbal: 2005; Ma'sum: 2001; Matsawali et al: 2012; Hussain & Pasha: 2011, pp. 23-28; Uddin: 2015; Zinnatullina et al.: 2019, pp. 357-369).

RESULTS

In essence, Islam does not reject the concepts of insurance. Many Muslim jurists agree that insurance which is based on the concept of pooling of losses does not contradict with the Shari'ah. Compensation to an unfortunate member and group responsibility is not only accepted but encouraged in Islam. Although the models operation of Takaful must comply with the Shari'ah, the basic elements of a contract, as well as insurance principles (utmost good faith, proximate cause, indemnity, and insurable interest), also apply (Fahad: 2005) in (Matsawali et al.: 2012). According to Muhammad Nejatullah Siddiqi (Siddiqi: 1985) in (Matsawali et al.: 2012) there are three elements present in conventional insurance that do not conform to the requirements of the Shari'ah law:

i) Al-Gharar. This refers to 'unknown' or 'uncertain' factors in a conventional insurance contract. In conventional insurance, policyholders are not informed on how profits are distributed and in what the funds are invested in. In a Takaful operation, this is based on the Mudharabah concept, the distribution of profits to the operators and the participants are clearly outlined in the contract (Mustafa & Ab Rahman: 2018).

ii) Al-Maisir. This is the 'gambling' element and is said to derive from the 'Gharar' element. In conventional insurance, the policyholder stands to lose all the premiums paid if the risk does not occur. On the other hand,

he stands to get more should misfortune happen whilst paying a small amount premium. In Takaful, even though the risk does not occur, the participant is entitled to get back the contributions that he has paid. Should the risk occur, he will be paid from his premium fund plus the pool of funds from the 'donation' of other participants?

iii) Reba this refers to the interest factor present in the investment activities of conventional insurance companies. The policy loan in conventional life insurance is, in fact, a Reba based transaction. Islam prohibits any investment activities which are interest-based in alcoholic beverages and non-Halal products.

Analysis and discussion in this study cover the identification of non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance and then describe the mechanism and solution of Islamic Insurance (takaful) to minimize the non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance which is prohibited in Islamic Jurisprudence. According to (Uddin: 2015) prohibition of Reba, Gharar, and Maysir in financial transactions is the fundamental of Islamic finance which distinguishes it from conventional finance. These unique features of Islamic finance are going to be discussed from the Shari'ah, Quran and Sunnah, perspective; a brief literature review has been conducted to clarify these concepts, current practices and controversial issues in not only conventional but also Islamic finance industry. Adoption from (Uddin: 2015) this paper identifies the non-sharia compliant activity of conventional insurance as an instrument of conventional finance which covers Gharar, Maysir, and Reba. The operational mechanism of conventional insurance is still conducting an activity that reflects the Gharar, Maysir, and Reba.

Identification of Non-Sharia Compliant Activity in Conventional Insurance cover Reba, Gharar, and Maysir:

1) Reba

On Reba, the direct Quranic references are to be found in four surahs or chapters. These verses are an ascending scale that starts with a mere judgment of value, followed by an implicit prohibition, then a limited one and finally, a total and conclusive prohibition (Al-Rum, 30:39; Al-Nisa, 4:161; Ali-Imran, 3:130 and Al-Bakarah, 2:275-9). Reba arises with the loan: car loan, home loan, term loan or overdraft, hire purchase loan and a personal loan; Reba in savings and fixed deposit account; Reba in credit card.

2) Gharar

The Arabic word Gharar is a fairly broad concept that means deceit, risk, fraud, uncertainty or hazard that might lead to destruction or loss. Anything that the result is hidden or the risk is equally uncommon, whether it exists or not. Therefore, Gharar in Islam refers to any transaction of probable objects whose existence or description is not certain, due to lack of information and knowledge of the outcome of the contract or the nature and quality of the subject matter of it.

Gharar occurs in all sorts of transactions where the subject matter, the price or the two, are not determined and fixed in advance. Speculative activities in the capital market, derivatives instruments, and short-selling contracts are bright examples of Gharar in modern finance. Moreover, Gharar in practice relates potentially to issues such as pricing, delivery, quantity, and quality of assets that are transactional-based and would affect the degree or quality of consent of the parties to a contract.

In conventional insurance, the premium paid by policyholders and the indemnity provided by the insurer upon a claim is equally uncertain, thus making conventional insurance non-compliant from an Islamic legal perspective.

3) Maysir

Maysir means gambling. Islam has also categorically prohibited all forms of gambling. Maysir refers to the easy acquisition of wealth by chance, whether or not it deprives the other's right. For example, the uncertainty of the timing of benefits of a pure life insurance contract creates an element of Maysir. In brief, contracts involving pure speculation, conventional insurance and derivatives are examples of Maysir.

The solution of Islamic Insurance to minimize non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance. This paper emphasizes the solution to minimize Gharar, Maysir, and Reba.

In risk assessment (underwriting) and handling, Takaful does not allow what is called *Gharar* (i.e. uncertainty or speculation) and *Maysir* (i.e. gambling). In investment or fund management *Reba* (i.e. usury)

is also not allowed. These three Gharar, Maysir, and Reba are the areas that must be avoided by the Takaful operation, and where it differs with the conventional insurance.[5] To avoid *Gharar*, there must be a complete clarify or full disclosure of any Takaful contract. Full disclosure is applicable on both sides, i.e.

DISCUSSION

On both the subject matter and terms of the contract (scope of cover, etc.). It is not allowable to enter into a Takaful contract if there is an unknown element on the subject matter and/or unknown exposure to the extent of the contract itself. As this ideal situation hardly exists, the Takaful contract then needs to be made in a way that there is no exchange of Gharar from one party to another (Ahmad: 2008) study issues of Gharar in insurance and conclude that conventional insurance does carry excessive Gharar. They argue that in conventional insurance subject matters exchange in the contract are between money and money which is a kind of buying and selling contract thus making the contract exposed to conditions or requirements of reasonable knowledge in the subject matters' quantum as well as the ability to deliver them. Moreover, the uncertainty comes in the form of pure risk which is implicated with fear of risk, for example, the death of the policyholder or the incident insured is not vague and is identified before the commencement of a policy in Uddin (Uddin: 2015).

Maysir (gambling) is regarded as the excessive side of the Gharar. Whilst the participants (insured) may have an insurable interest in the subject matter, if the risk transfer (risk-sharing in Takaful) contain any speculative element, then it is prohibited under the Takaful[5]. Reba (usury) is prohibited under the Sharia Law and a Takaful arrangement. To avoid Reba, Takaful treats participants 'Contribution to the risk-sharing scheme not as a premium in the way conventional insurance does. In Takaful terms, it is treated as being a contribution (Mushahamah) in the form of donation with a condition of compensation (Tabarru). Furthermore, the pool of funds secured from those participants ' contributions or donations, must be managed and invested following the shariah.

The solution of Islamic insurance to minimize the non-sharia compliant activity of conventional insurance which covers Gharar, Maysir and Reba generally is conducting business activity based on Islamic Jurisprudence and also conduct management properly (Rahman et al.: 2019; Nooradi et al.: 2017, pp. 71-75). Especially, solution which minimizes Gharar there must be a complete clarify or full disclosure of any Takaful contract, solution which minimizes Maysir is by avoiding Gharar because Maysir (gambling) is regarded as the excessive side of the Gharar, while the solution which minimizes Reba, Takaful treats participants 'Contribution to the risk-sharing scheme, not as a premium in the way conventional insurance does. The implication of this paper advises on conventional insurance opens the branch office which operates the sharia unit of conventional insurance to conduct Islamic insurance operational according to sharia compliance.

CONCLUSION

Identification of Non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance cover Gharar, Maysir, and Reba. The solution mitigates and minimizes the non-sharia compliant activity in conventional insurance which covers Gharar, Maysir Dan Reba generally by conducting business based on Islamic Jurisprudence and increase management properly. Solution which minimizes Gharar there must be a complete clarify or full disclosure of any Takaful contract, solution which minimizes Maysir is by avoiding Gharar because Maysir (gambling) is regarded as the excessive side of the Gharar, while the solution which minimizes Reba, Takaful treats participants 'Contribution to the risk-sharing scheme, not as a premium in the way conventional insurance does.

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Market driven by sustainable construction and demolition waste in UAE

Mercado Impulsado por la construcción sostenible y los desechos de demolición en los EAU

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to evaluate the regulations in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) treatment plant, and its market-driven acceptability of using construction and demolition waste (CDW). This research paper highlights the exceptional work of the 10 construction companies in the UAE in their operational achievements as turnaround after the recession. Effective strategies helped businesses during this period including the expansion into crisis-resistant markets such as acceptability of the market to use CDW; introducing market lines; maintaining prices while augmenting existing products; developing adaptive positioning; using informative advertisements; and pruning marginal channels.

Keywords: Construction, demolition waste, market-driven, sustainability.

RESUMEN

El objetivo de este documento es evaluar las regulaciones en la planta de tratamiento de Emiratos Árabes Unidos (EAU), y su aceptabilidad impulsada por el mercado del uso de residuos de construcción y demolición. Este trabajo de investigación destaca el trabajo excepcional de las 10 empresas constructoras en los EAU en sus logros operativos como respuesta tras la recesión. Las estrategias efectivas que ayudaron a las empresas durante este período incluyen la expansión a mercados resistentes a las crisis, como la aceptabilidad del mercado para usar el desecho de construcción y demolición (CDW); introducción de líneas de mercado; mantener los precios al tiempo que aumenta los productos existentes; desarrollo de posicionamiento adaptativo; utilizando publicidad informativa para la eliminación de canales marginales.

Palabras clave: Construcción, impulsado por el mercado, residuos de demolición, sustentabilidad.

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INTRODUCTION

Construction and Demolition Waste (CDW) is a mixture for inactive non-inert materials emerging from different construction activities similar to excavation, demolition, construction, renovation, furthermore roadwork. The hard-inactive materials of development waste, for example, rocks broken concrete, representable more or less 12–15% of the aggregate waste, which a chance to be reused/recycled Similarly as granular materials alternately reused aggregates for development exercises. Those reused aggregates could make utilized within street sub-base, waste padding layers, cement blend provisions. Those non-inert waste (like timber, bamboo, what is more, bundling waste) represent give or take 15–18% from claiming constantly on development waste, which needs aid fundamentally arranged of in landfills (Yuan: 2017, pp. 84-93).

Construction and demolition waste were a problem in the country, however, due to the integration and collaboration of the various sectors to reduce landfilling, the government and private sectors created an initiative to address the ballooning of CDW in the landfill. As economic downturns occur across countries globally from time to time, construction and demolition activities have introduced varying meanings to sustainable development downturn or decline due to the recession (Akinade et al.: 2016).

The United Arab Emirates has become a hub in the GCC region because of its winning entry in Expo 2020. With these busy activities that the UAE has, it has been sourcing metal scrap from India and China. As the world became more aware of the consequences of the proliferation of industrialization and the huge effect this has on the environment thus the UAE government, for example, is urging private and non-government sectors for help to create, innovate, and implement the Breen standard projects. With this governmental initiative, the country has been adopting a mix of assessment of green buildings and other building standards for the country to address the reduction of waste in making the towers, skyscrapers, villas, others (Wang et al: 2010, pp. 931-936).

The stages that have been looked into the various standards mentioned range from overall sustainability of the building life cycle starting from planning, to design, through construction, operation, and finally to demolition and those standards have the potential to make a real difference. Past research works into which of these stages cause the majority of waste in construction projects. They have indicated that waste can arise at any stage of the construction process from inception, right through the design, construction and operation of the built facility (Spivey: 1974, pp. 501-506; Gavilan & Bernold: 1994, pp. 536-552; Craven et al.: 1994, pp. 89-98; Faniran & Caban: 1998, pp. 182-188; Teo & Loosemore: 2001, pp. 741-751). Waste is produced in the normal course of operation in domestic, industrial, commercial, construction, and institutional operations and can be made of organics, non-organics, inert material, hazardous, and recyclable materials. Wastes come in solid, liquid, and gaseous form. Waste is defined as "any discarded, rejected, abandoned, unwanted or surplus matter, whether or not intended for sale or recycling, reprocessing, recovery or purification by a separate operation from that which produced the matter (Environment Protection Act).

The quantity of waste generated is related to the population and economic activities. Arab Countries generate 90 million tons of waste every year and it is predicted to increase to 200 million tons per year in 2020 by which the cost is estimated at around five 5 billion US$. The GCC countries are among the top waste generators, whereby the waste generation is 1.2 – 2.7 kg per capita per day. Relatively recent data indicates that Abu Dhabi Emirate generates approximately 33,000 tons of waste daily in which 65% is constituted of Construction and Demolition waste.

The Emirate of Dubai generated less CDW in 2011 compared to 2010. In 2011 it generated 6,638,471 tons CDW while it was 10,205,034 tons in 2010. This clearly shows a reduction of 65% and this was mainly because of the green initiatives of the Municipality of Dubai and the directives of the government. Despite the amazing economic achievements of Dubai, a detailed examination of its practice and research of CDW exhibits that the current expertize and understanding of CDW management are relatively low. For this reason, the government urged the research body to conduct a case study to solve the pressing problem of the city. Also, some contractors are willing to carry on-site sorting, which is regarded as an effective means to increase waste ratios

of reuse and recycling (Wang et al: 2010, pp. 931-936).

In 2013, the CDW comprise about 17,011,669.4 tons and 13,673,271.90 have been dumped in the landfill, 3,243,835.4 have been recycled and 94,562 treated with other means of disposal. In the country itself, the CDW and Municipal Waste have been mixed and dumped in the landfill.

With this, the CDW recycling facilities that are installed in every emirate have been receiving daily a minimum of 4 tons of mixed CDW and the recycling plant itself is the one responsible for it. In Al Dhafra Recycling plant is only receiving concrete CDW and most of the concrete still has its wirings, steel, the cement that usually takes a long time to segregate.

However, the acceptability in the market of the output product yielding from the recycling facility plant is not clear. Contractors and project engineers do not want to buy recycled materials because they are reluctant to use recycled material in constructing towers, skyscrapers and other infrastructure. As they said that road concretes and parks would be acceptable but not in the residential and commercial complex since they are not of the quality required.

To measure the waste component of CDW we used the case study and exploratory research approaches. We also have employed the standard municipality assessment tools combined with the accreditations of Green Building Certifications such as LEED in US (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) and Green Building Certification, BREEAM in UK (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology, GBCA in Australia (Green Building Council Australia) Green Star, and BCA Green Mark in Singapore. The LEED rating system applies to buildings that are being newly constructed or going through a major renovation. The following criteria make the scope of LEED coverage: Building Design and Construction, Interior Design and Construction, Building Operations and maintenance, and Neighborhood Development and Homes.

METHODS

Legalities

UAE Regulation

Every emirate has its policy in terms of keeping waste management and how to possibly reduce the CDW that has been accumulated in construction. The Government of Abu Dhabi (Capital of United Arab Emirates) constituted the center for Waste Management (CWM) under the decree 17/2008 to manage the waste sector. Based on this decree, the government of Abu Dhabi has allocated a certain budget for CWM for its first five 5 year's operations. CWM has to provide its services independently and based on the income generated from its projects. The Emirate of Abu Dhabi has a contract with Al Dhafra Recycling Plant in Dubai, they have contracted with Emirates Recycling Group who initiated the setup to perform work and projects to recycle construction and demolition waste as well as tires. The company recycles the construction and demolition waste emanating from the Emirate of Dubai. This is a Build Operate Own and Transfer (BOOT) project under the patronage of the Dubai Municipality. The recycled aggregate produced from waste concrete and asphalt shall reduce the impact on precious natural resources as well as reduce vehicle emissions through improved transport logistics (Zinnatullina & Popp: 2019, pp. 6-19; Sagdieva et al.: 2019, pp. 103-117).

The data collected for this study are both primary and secondary and of qualitative nature. The data collection comprised of three activities to enable the understanding of the problem statement and to support the findings.

1. The data about the actual generation and composition of CDW in Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, and Dubai where collected from Service Provider reports; (Star International).
2. Other data concerning the related key factors such as waste management strategy and illegal dumping, were collected from reports provided by CWM / Competent Authorities.
3. Data collected from private constructional sites.

RESULTS

Private Companies Construction Sites

With the government's initiative to increase the level of awareness, acceptance of the public to practice more BGreen building standards, we find on the other hand the private sector and in particular small contractors practicing the opposite. The segregation of waste was observed during the site walk and it was noticed that only three streams of waste were separated: steel, wood and what the interviewee called 'construction waste'. This latter stream contains concrete, bricks, unused metal, damaged wood, and plastics. In addition to that, the skips intended for waste were neither labeled nor contained any indication of their contents. MRF should have been installed onsite to sort the different types of waste.

There were three types of storage practiced as per the type of materials; uncovered, shuttled and air-conditioned that has been imposed by some projects as they specified waste management plan during the submission of tender. But other projects did not have waste management plans.

Meanwhile onsite, there are some have formal waste management that was implemented onsite although that the waste minimization is part of their cost control and of their value management activity but they stick to the design and target plan to finish the project.

Usually, project managers labeled out that due to the maximization of profit and minimization of cost, it is known that the poor quality of products is a main cause of damage particularly for wood which pointed out that the market conditions impose sometimes an over-ordering of materials to avoid shortage.

Apart from that at this stage of the project were: off-cuts due to standard sizes in the market (e.g. plasterboard) the laborers shows lack of awareness how to recycle in the site and due to deadlines in order not to be penalized with the municipality, it shows also that fast track method of construction leading to design errors and rework. Although waste minimization has both economic and environmental benefits, it is a fact that cost savings must be achieved to have the support of senior managers.

After the end of the project life cycle, there are no recycled materials that will be handed over to next projects since the woodcuts, steel-cuts, concrete, paint, plasterboard off-cuts, cables off-cuts, wood off-cuts, packaging, and other hazardous and non-hazardous materials were already thrown out in the landfill and there is no on-site sorting that separates the construction waste that is ready to be used for next project.

Apart from that, the market is not accepting recycled materials that have been used in previous constructions since the strength of the woods is not the same as the new one.

Comparison of Dubai CDW to Other EU places

The amount of yearly CDW generated from construction in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Annual Yield of Emirates of Abu Dhabi Construction Waste

Year	Constructional Waste in Tons
2012	9,628,309
2013	7, 692,921
2014	4,419,665
2015	2,876,313
2016	4,532,379
2017	3,959,319

Statistics Center

The table 1 shows a dramatic reduction in waste production over six-year' time However, comparing this to the amount of waste produced in Europe, for example, is still too high. In 2010, the CDW yielded by 27 countries were 859,730 (1,000 tons) (Eurostat).

While most legislation about CDW management has been developed at the national level, a revision of the European Union's Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires that 70% CDW of each member state to be reused or recycled by 2020 (BIO Intelligence Service). This legislation will likely to be the main policy driver for European CDW waste management until 2020. However, since each member state must incorporate the requirements into its legislation, the techniques for achieving this target will vary across the continent. This is no less true due to the wide variation in CDW reuse and recycling rates across Europe. While Germany, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom have already surpassed the Waste Framework Directive's CDW of waste diversion requirements, countries such as Spain, Poland, and Greece have diversion rates that are currently below 20% (BIO Intelligence Service). This means that the WFD will play a more significant role in the development of some member states. Meanwhile, UAE as an emerging economy in which the country is still constructing buildings and towers, in comparison to the UK generates 100 million tons yearly of CDW. In 2007, a total of 27.7 million tons were removed in Dubai, which is around 75 thousand tons per day. In 2008 a capacity of 1500 tons per day was generated in Sharjah while Abu Dhabi generated 4.7 million tons per year in 2005 (Center of Waste Management: 2017; Toumi & Chief: 2009).

The capacity of Al Ain Crushing and Demolition Treatment Plant

In December 2008, the Government of Abu Dhabi established the Center of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi (CWMAD or Center) with the mandate of handling all waste management matters in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. A CDWaste processing plant project was established in Al Ain at the same time and became operational in March 2011.

The crushing plant for Al Ain was proposed by the municipality to process the construction and demolition waste generated by different construction activities in Al Ain and its region. It was also a requirement from an environmental perspective that the construction waste should be processed to divert a large amount of waste from going to the landfill and disposal sites. The plant capacity of a minimum of 2000 tons/day was estimated following the number of construction projects and activities and estimated quantities during the year 2006.

The proposed capacity of the Caldehusa-Spain plant was 3520-7040 tons/day as mentioned in the technical specifications of their submittal. However, the contractor has planned its equipment and manpower based on the contractual requirements of processing 2000 Tons/day.

The CDW crushing plant project was developed to segregate and transform the CDW to obtain ballasts and filling materials thereby reusing and recycling the CDW waste for the conservation of natural resources and fulfilling the increasing demand for building materials. A careful review of the requirements and the processes needed was done to select the best options based on Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BET) in CDW processing using top-tier "state of the art" technologies. The plant is unique in that it can proceed with two different types of materials depending on the degree of contamination, as follows:

- CDW mixed with other wastes like metals, plastics, etc.
- "Clean" construction & demolition wastes/ road excavated waste.

For the project, the CDW and road excavated waste is being delivered to the Crushing Plant through external collectors and transporters. The final processing products are of different types and sizes of aggregates, such as recycled steel, plastic, paper, wood, etc. The process is started with the inspection of the waste carrying vehicle and only authorized waste vehicles carrying acceptable waste are allowed to enter the facility. Weighing is done at the gate and necessary information is recorded. Then, depending on the type of waste, trucks are diverted towards the unloading area. Oversize (more than 200mm) wastes are broken into small pieces by the jackhammer before loading into the primary and secondary feeders. Steel is removed through the powerful crusher.

CDW Recycling Facility

One plant was completed in 2010 to recover steel components and produce aggregates from Construction and Demolition Wastes. The plant has a capacity of 560 tons per hour and is being operated by Emirates Recycling LLC. Dubai currently has one Materials Recovery Facility started operating in 2006 and is being operated by Tadweer LLC and has a Contractual capacity of 4000 tons/day. However, the present capacity is around 1000 tons/day.

Marketability

To guarantee the competitiveness of the recycled CDW material, the quality of the recycled aggregates must be assured. The pure material in the market is of an approved standard and specifications. Unacceptance or low demand on the recycled aggregates is an expected resistance to a major change in the CDW industry. Therefore, the sale price of aggregates is dependent on the sale price of the pure material.

The pure material can be obtained from several sources within the Al Ain region or beyond. To manage and overcome the buyers' resistance at this early phase of the change, the sale price was set at approximately 75% of the pure material price. This percentage is expected to remain consistent unless changes in CDW laws and regulations are announced.

In addition to that, the municipality will be given brochures so that the public will be aware of the existence of recycled construction waste so that they will be first-hand buyers and made aware to the public of the benefits of buying recycled materials. It should have strong support from the government body and voluntary lectures among the project engineers, foreman, and workers to the community. In this area, the word of the mouth is the most prevalent marketing tool.

Apart from that, it is a must also that the public will be made aware of buying recycled materials instead of new construction materials. The government shall reward construction companies who have been using recycled materials from the Industrial Area.

Tipping Fee

This study is an attempt toward introducing an optimum cost recovery scenario of the Al Ain CDW treatment plant and developing an integrated solution for the management of CDW waste treatment projects. However, the concept of an integrated waste management solution is a combination of waste prevention/reduction, waste reuse, and enhance waste recycle. The goal of these principles is to divert wastes from landfills.

The waste hierarchy or the 3R's principle is the basis of the environmentally sound strategies and the most efficient guiding principle of the waste management integrated solutions. Waste reduction, reuse, and recycling are respectively the most favored option and the disposal as the least favored option in the waste management systems. The waste reduction not only assures environmental protection but also contributes to economic benefits. It will lead to higher amount of waste diversion from landfills (Akinade et al.: 2016, pp. 3-21) and subsequently lower cost of waste management bared by governments, in addition to possibility of selling specific waste material at a lower cost which enables construction firms to reduce their cost (Snook et al., 1995, and Guthrie et al., 1999). This will lead to a higher level of social/economic impact in terms of increasing the competitiveness of the construction industry (Begum et al.: 2006, pp. 86-98). (Lu & Yuan: 2010, pp. 201-208) concluded the waste management regulations and awareness of CDW management as critical success factors (CSFs) for developing effective CDW strategies. Likewise, (Zhao et al.: 2011, pp. 933-944; Yuan: 2017, pp. 84-93) discussed the relative factors that contribute to the economic feasibility of CDW management. The "extra revenue" (from location advantage in his study) was identified as a major factor of economic viability.

Smart City Government – EXPO 2020

Smart government is the winning entry of UAE- Dubai in Expo 2020 and this is truly centered around the constituent, whether resident or guest. The country is getting arranged to guarantee that they have keen

administrations and items that are promptly consumable, even to people who are non-inhabitants. The UAE is hoping to give a level of modernity and serviceability for any individual who ventures inside of its vicinity. This has prompted a two-dimensional way to deal with improvement. The government emphasis has been ongoing top-down and base up to the leader and has been included in a portion of the key activities and laying out the visioning and mission parts of smart government. It is keen to the government orientation about the culture of from the base up; how you empower these keen rich administrations coming online to be conveyed to individuals' mobile phones and other smart gadgets.

In Dubai, smarting the services is an example of automating the services and fast services to the locals, residents, and tourists. As an example, can rapidly have the capacity to call a taxi on their telephone, and that taxicab will know where they're going from their agenda, he recommends. The taxi will know the best route to their destination, given continuous movement data. Their inn will know when they've touched base, through coordination with the vehicle framework.

To the guest, the greater part of this will be consistent and straightforward in a manner that puts everything readily available. While key drivers, for example, proficiency and building a lighter, government base have a section to play, the smart government might likewise prompt more compelling and focused on arrangement advancement, on account of its potential for substantial scale information gathering.

DISCUSSION

Smart governments will depend on more brilliant data innovation (IT) arrangements that can convey effective examination, transform the undeniably immeasurable measure of information into significant understanding, to empower them to settle on better choices. Thusly this will put a great deal of accentuation on the IT's administration surroundings, to bolster the expanded number of end clients and endpoints and guarantee execution, steadiness, and security.

In smarting Dubai, it will be an example throughout the Emirates to use the technology to reduce waste in construction. By installing proper inventory and material recovery facilities of every detailed component used in the construction sites will be beneficial not only to the country but the environment as well. The brilliant government's drivers are constrained to IT as well as in all operational fields in the nation, might it be the savvy environment, shrewd therapeutic wellbeing, and so forth. The smart city idea will have a prompt gathering of waste from high need receptacles is a testing issue in cutting edge social orders. The reason is that these days, because of the expanded populace joined by the mechanical improvement, the likelihood of presenting unsafe waste to residents is expanded too. Particularly, in the situations where waste is hazardous for human lives or particular parts of the populace, the requirement for the prompt accumulation is basic. We propose an arrangement of models for reducing the examined issue.

The proposed models manage particular methodologies for serving high need containers. Every one of them means to cover particular parts of the issue. Construction companies or partners could receive a model to be connected in genuine situations. A high number of reproductions uncover the points of interest and impediments of the proposed models. These measurements manage quantitative and additionally subjective attributes of a waste administration framework.

CONCLUSION

In the first place of our future exploration plan is the meaning of a savvy system for the administration of verifiable information identified with the heap of high need containers. Thus, our framework will be fit for giving master dynamic reactions in the interest of gathering waste from high need trucks and bins. Professional handling will expand the framework's proficiency as they will be the premise of building novel directing

calculations that consolidate such information in their outcomes. The CDW loading schedule from construction sites will be recorded information will give us the chance to reduce air pollution that, in particular hours of the day and for particular divisions of the city, will offer need to the examined containers... Finally, dynamic reallocation of routes according to a load of each truck will be another extension of our work. Through this approach, borders between sectors will be eliminated and, if necessary, trucks will undertake the responsibility of collecting waste in their 'neighbors'.

To establish nationwide, uniform and legally binding rules that ensure the safe use of mineral substitute building materials for technical purposes and recovery, below are the recommendations:

1. Removal of uncertainties in the use and exploitation of mineral substitute materials for all participants,
2. Reduction of administrative procedures for installation or the use of mineral substitute construction materials for technical purposes,
3. Increase competition chances of nationwide construction and delivery performance by eliminating country-specific regulations.

The waste management plans shall include descriptions of the following:

1. The aims of waste prevention and recovery, and in particular preparation for re-use and recycling, as well as waste disposal,
2. The existing situation in waste management,
3. The necessary activities to improve the recovery of waste and waste disposal, including an evaluation of their aptitude to achieve the objectives, and
4. The waste treatment installations to ensure waste disposal, as well as the recovery of mixed waste from private households including that which is collected in other areas of origin within the national borders.

The waste management plans shall list the following:

1. Authorized waste treatment installations
2. Areas suitable for landfilling, for other waste disposal installations, as well as for waste treatment installations

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Boosting innovative work behavior on local branded fashion: The evidence from Indonesia

Impulso del comportamiento innovador en el trabajo en la moda de marca local: La evidencia de Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the role of psychological empowerment as an intervening variable on the relationship between transformational leadership and employees innovative work behavior (IWB). This research used a quantitative approach with a total of 100 employees from local branded fashion businesses in Indonesia to fill out the questionnaires. The sample was taken using a non-probability sampling technique. This study adds to innovative work behavior literature by empirically testing the mediating role of psychological empowerment on transformational leadership and innovative work behavior relationship. This study resolves the research gap between transformational leadership and innovative work behavior with the concept of psychological empowerment.

Keywords: Innovative work behavior, local branded fashion, transformational leadership, psychological empowerment.

RESUMEN

Este articulo analiza el papel del empoderamiento psicológico como una variable interviniente en la relación entre el liderazgo transformador y el comportamiento laboral innovador de los empleados (IWB). Se utilizó un enfoque cuantitativo con un total de 100 empleados de empresas locales de moda de marca en Indonesia para completar los cuestionarios. La muestra se tomó utilizando una técnica de muestreo no probabilística. Este estudio se suma a la literatura innovadora de comportamiento laboral al probar empíricamente el papel mediador del empoderamiento psicológico en el liderazgo transformacional y la relación innovadora de comportamiento laboral y resuelve la brecha de investigación entre el liderazgo transformador y el trabajo innovador.

Palabras clave: Comportamiento laboral innovador, moda de marca local, liderazgo transformacional, empoderamiento psicológico.

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INTRODUCTION

The role of a leader towards employees in the organization is very important. Leaders should be able to realize innovative work among employees, in this case, leadership with a transformational style. This type of leadership is believed to be one of the driving factors for employees to innovate. Transformational leaders tend to be open-minded and visionary; therefore employees are supported to be more innovative. Companies need to have transformational leadership that can be a motivation for employees to work beyond expectations (Qu et al.: 2015, pp. 286-299; Madrid et al.: 2014, pp. 234-256). To realize innovative work behavior in the company, employees need to have confidence. It means employees should believe that they are capable of doing their jobs properly. Employees who have such beliefs will enjoy and value their jobs. Enjoyment may lead an employee to perform better and in the long run, he may come up with brilliant ideas. This creates an awareness that psychological empowerment among employees is needed since it may affect employees' performance at work (Shalley & Gilson: 2004, pp. 33-53; Sun et al.: 2012, pp. 55-65; Alge et al.: 2006, pp. 221-232).

Some previous studies on creative performance stated that creative performance is much influenced by leadership behaviors. Transformational leadership tends to build strong bonding relationship with the followers, due to their effective communication (Mohamed: 2016, pp. 49-59; Qu et al.: 2015, pp. 286-299). However, some studies say transformational leadership does not have a significant role in creative performance (Brown: 2008, pp. 414-462; Wang et al.: 2014, pp. 79-89). Therefore there is a missing link between the study of transformational leadership on creative performance, so this research is expected to resolve the research gap that has occurred through the psychological empowerment concept as a mediator.

METHODS

Literature Review

Transformational Leadership and Innovative Work Behavior

There are various kinds of leadership styles that can be applied in an organization, but not all of them can effectively build innovative work behavior. However, some studies stated that transformational leadership is believed to have the most impact on employees' work innovation. Some characteristics of transformational leadership are inspirational motivation, individualized consideration, idealized influence, and intellectual stimulation (Afsar et al.: 2014, pp. 1270-1300; Choi et al.: 2016). First, motivation provided by a leader can help employees realize and explore their potential. Motivated employees will tend to be more creative and can find new ways to overcome problems. Second, attention from the leader will encourage employees to perform innovation as a return favor. Third, transformational leaders can be seen as role models for their optimism in improving organizational innovation. Next, through intellectual stimulation, leaders can influence employees to be more committed to the organization. Employees may then strive to produce innovative performance, and to achieve the organization's vision (Afsar et al.: 2014, pp. 1270-1300; Choi et al.: 2016; Kayumova et al.: 2019, pp. 81-92).

H1: Transformational Leadership has a positive effect on Innovative Work Behavior.

Transformational Leadership and Psychological Empowerment

Previous studies have shown a positive relationship between transformational leadership and psychological empowerment. A leader does play an important role in influencing the psychological condition of employees. Similar to innovative work behavior, psychological empowerment is also influenced by the existence of transformational leadership. Transformational leadership can build a positive work environment, so employees will feel motivated. This leadership style usually provides support to its employees through concrete actions. Such as giving authority to employees to participate in decision making and encourage employees to create and implement the idea. In other words, transformational leaders help their employees in achieving future goals.

Therefore, transformational leaders can make employees feel that they are valued, useful, and involved in the organization. This is certainly related to the four dimensions of transformational leadership, especially individualized consideration and inspirational motivation (Afsar et al.: 2014, pp. 1270-1300; Han et al.: 2016, pp. 130-149).

H2: Transformational Leadership has a positive effect on Psychological Empowerment.

Psychological Empowerment and Innovative Work Behavior

Employees who obtain psychological empowerment will generally be motivated to work more creatively and effectively. This is due to a change in the way employees look at themselves and their work. Through psychological empowerment, employees will have better self-confidence and realize their potential. Also, psychological empowerment helps employees to appreciate the work. When these values have emerged, employees' behavior automatically at work will also change. Employees will tend to work more creatively to produce something that impacts the organization. This is certainly related to innovative work behavior, given that creativity is important in it. Therefore, psychological empowerment plays a role in increasing the possibility of innovative work behavior in the workplace (Afsar et al.: 2014, pp. 1270-1300; Afsar & Badir: 2016).

H3: Psychological Empowerment has a positive effect on Innovative Work Behavior.

Research Framework

Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework for this research that explains the relationship among variables.

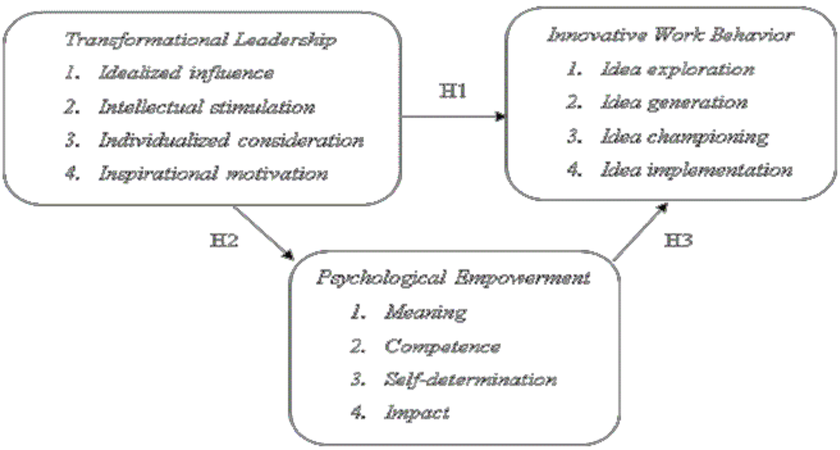


Figure 1. Research Framework

This research used quantitative research. Quantitative research is a scientific research that uses systematic methods and emphasizes a measure of performance. This research focuses on measurement and statistics because they are the links between empirical observations and mathematical expressions of relations. The focus of quantitative research is to develop and test hypotheses and theories that explain behavior. The period needed to conduct this research can be said to be relatively short, and the results also have a high level of generalization. Although conducted in a short time, quantitative research can cover extensive data. Therefore, this type of quantitative research is often used by researchers (Hoy & Adams: 2016; Flick: 2015).

This study aims to provide an overview of transformational leadership on innovative work behavior, through psychological empowerment as an intervening variable. For this reason, it is necessary to test the hypothesis to understand the relationship between one variable and the other.

The measurement of transformational leadership is adapted from *Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire*

(Avolio et al.: 1999), *Innovative Work Behavior* (de Jong & Den Hartog: 2010, pp. 23-36), and *Psychological Empowerment* (Spreitzer: 1995, pp. 1442-1465).

Population and Sample

The population is a generalization area consisting of subjects or objects that have the same characteristics, which are previously determined by researchers for the study (Hair et al.: 2011, pp. 414-433). In this study, the population is all employees who work on local fashion brands. The population in this study is unknown. Therefore, it is necessary to take several samples to represent the existing population.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population (Hair et al.: 2010). This study uses a non-probability sampling technique that is purposive sampling. The use of this technique is due to the specific criteria specified in determining the sample. The first criterion is that the respondent must have a leader figure, not an independent worker. The second criterion is that samples are taken from employees who work in local fashion brand businesses in Indonesia (Surabaya and surrounding areas). In determining the minimum number of samples, this study uses the Slovin formula with an error level of 10% so a sample size of 100 respondents is obtained (Sekaran & Bougie: 2016; Bunakov et al.: 2019, pp. 85-96).

Data Collection

The data collection method used in this study is by distributing questionnaires directly to respondents. The questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to be answered (Sekaran & Bougie: 2016). In this study, the questionnaire is made in the form of a list of statements related to each indicator for each variable. Respondents were asked to provide an assessment of the statements given with a Likert scale (1-5). The questionnaire given was confidential.

Apart from distributing questionnaires, the data collection method in this study is through literature studies. It was done by collecting data or information from books, journals, and websites.

Data Analysis

This study uses a path analysis technique because of the intervening variable in it, namely the psychological empowerment variable. Data processing will be done using the help of PLS software (SEM). Also, SPSS software is used as a descriptive statistical analysis tool in this study.

RESULTS

Validity Test

AVE (*Average Variance Extracted*) is part of the validity test that must be completed. This test is seen based on the extracted average value of each variable. The AVE value should be greater than 0.5, as can be seen in Table 1 below. This shows that the results meet the requirements for convergent validity evaluation.

Table 1. Average Variance Extracted

	AVE
Transformational Leadership	0,615
Innovative Work Behavior	0,671
Psychological Empowerment	0,695

The goodness of Fit Inner Model

Tabel 2. R-Square

	R Square
Transformational Leadership	
Innovative Work Behavior	0,463
Psychological Empowerment	0,232

The R-square result of innovative work behavior is 0.463 or equal to 46.3%. This shows that the variables of transformational leadership and psychological empowerment can influence innovative work behavior by 46.3%. The remaining 53.7% is the influence of other variables outside the research variable. Whereas the R-square result of psychological emotion is 0.232 or equal to 23.3%. This shows that the variable transformational leadership can affect psychological empowerment by 23.3%. The remaining 76.7% is the influence of other variables outside the discussion of this study. The value of Q-square predictive relevance can be known by the following calculation formula:

$Q = 1 - (1 - R^2 \text{ Psychological Empowerment}) \times (1 - R^2 \text{ IWB})$

$= 1 - (1 - 0{,}232) \times (1 - 0{,}463)$

$= 1 - (0{,}768 \times 0{,}537)$

$= 1 - 0{,}412416$

$= 0{,}587584$

The results of the calculation of the Q-square value indicate that the model has predictive relevance, because the result is greater than 0, 0.587584.

Hypotheses Test

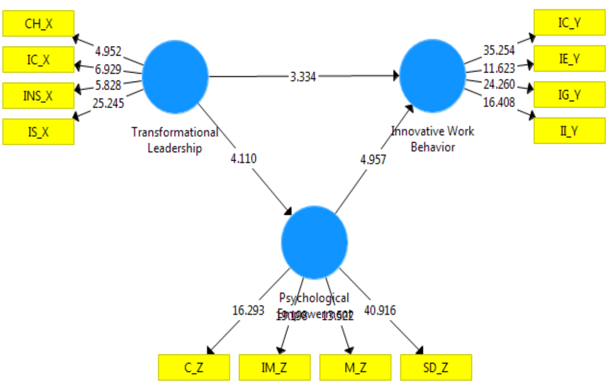


Figure 2. Bootstrapping

Table 3. Path Coefficient

	Original Sample	***Sample Ratarata***	***Standad Deviation***	***t-statistics***	***P Value***
Transformational Leadership → Innovative Work Behavior	0,332	0,331	0,100	3,334	0,001
Transformational Leadership→ Psychological Empowerment	0,481	0,468	0,117	4,110	0,000
Psychological Empowerment→ Innovative Work Behavior	0,456	0,460	0,092	4,957	0,000

Through table 3 above, the influence of exogenous variables on endogenous variables can be seen in each of the hypotheses below:

- Transformational leadership has a positive effect on innovative work behavior. It can be seen in the table that the results of the t-statistic transformational leadership test on innovative work behavior are 3.334. Therefore, it can be stated that transformational leadership has a positive effect on innovative work behavior because its value is greater than 1.96. Hypotheses 1 is accepted.
- Transformational leadership has a positive effect on psychological empowerment. It can be seen in the table that the results of the t-statistic transformational leadership test on psychological empowerment are 4.110. Therefore, it can be stated that transformational leadership has a positive effect on psychological empowerment because its value is greater than 1.96. Hypotheses 2 is accepted.
- Psychological empowerment has a positive effect on innovative work behavior. It can be seen in the table above that the results of the t-statistic psychological empowerment test on innovative work behavior are 4.957. Therefore, it can be stated that psychological empowerment has a positive effect on innovative work behavior because its value is greater than 1.96. Hypotheses 3 is accepted.
- Psychological empowerment has an important role as an intervening variable (mediator) of transformational leadership on innovative work behavior. It can be seen in the table and figure above that the effect of transformational leadership on innovative work behavior mediated by psychological empowerment is equal to 20,373 (4,110 x 4,957). This is far greater than the direct effect of transformational leadership on innovative work behavior which is only 3,334. Therefore, it can be stated that psychological empowerment does play an important role as an intervening variable of transformational leadership in innovative work behavior.

DISCUSSION

Among various kinds of leadership styles that can be applied in an organization, transformational leadership seems to be a leadership style that creates the most impact on directing employees to innovation at work. Previous studies show that there four characteristics of transformational leadership, namely inspirational motivation, individualized consideration, idealized influence, and intellectual stimulation (Afsar et al.: 2014, pp. 1270-1300; Choi et al.: 2016).

Previous studies have also shown a positive relationship between transformational leadership and psychological empowerment. A leader does influence the psychological condition of employees. Similar to innovative work behavior, psychological empowerment is also influenced by the existence of transformational leaders. Employees who obtain psychological empowerment will generally be motivated to work more creatively and effectively. This is due to a positive change in the way employees see themselves and their work. Through psychological empowerment, employees will experience an increase in self-confidence and also realize their potential (Mostafa: 2017, pp. 266-272). Besides, psychological empowerment also helps employees to better appreciate the work instead of taking it as a burden. When these values have arisen in employees, their behavior at work will also change. Employees will tend to work more creatively to produce something that impacts the organization. This is certainly related to innovative work behavior, since creativity is an inseparable aspect of innovation (Hughes et al.: 2018, pp. 549-569; Pradhan & Jena: 2019). Thus, psychological empowerment may increase the possibility of innovative work behavior in the workplace (Afsar et al.: 2014, pp. 1270-1300; Afsar & Badir: 2016).

Research on the role of psychological empowerment as an intervening variable of transformational leadership on innovative work behavior is still very rare. There is only one previous research that shows that psychological empowerment does act as a mediator of transformational leadership and innovative work behavior (Afsar et al.: 2014, pp. 1270-1300). More studies investigate the role of psychological empowerment

as a moderating variable instead of intervening (Saeed et al.: 2019, pp. 254-281; Pieterse et al.: 2009, pp. 609-623).

CONCLUSION

From the results of data processing and analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that: transformational leadership has a positive effect on innovative work behavior; transformational leadership has a positive effect on psychological empowerment; psychological empowerment has a positive effect on innovative work behavior; and psychological empowerment acts as an intervening variable of transformational leadership on innovative work behavior.

Leaders need to give special attention to their employees and realize that each individual has different abilities. For this reason, leaders can provide support to each employee. For example, by providing active coaching and feedback to employees. The leaders play an important role because in general employees will be motivated by the attitudes and habits of their leaders (Sandvik: 2018, pp. 39-53; Siachou & Gkorezis: 2018, pp. 94-116).

Leaders and employees are expected to work well together. A leader sometimes needs to provide new opportunities for his employees, for example by giving confidence to employees to participate in corporate decision making. Responding to this, employees will appreciate the opportunities provided and try to prove the best (Mostafa: 2017, pp. 266-282; Sandvik: 2018, pp. 39-53; Siachou & Gkorezis: 2018, pp. 94-116).

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Portrait of tourism object in Bongan Tabanan Bali village: Cultural studies perspective

Retrato del objeto turístico en la aldea Bongan Tabanan Bali. Perspectiva de estudios culturales

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ABSTRACT

The development of tourist villages in Indonesia that rely on culture is quite good. This study looks at the development of these attractions related to the utilization of cultural heritage from the perspective of cultural science theory. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative approach to historical methods and cultural studies. Data search is done by participant observation, documentation and in-depth interviews with stakeholders in the tourist area. As a result, the development of the Bonga Tabanan Tourism Village in Bali relies heavily on cultural heritage. This is following the theory of Pierre Boudieu.

Keywords: Bongan Tabanan Bali, portrait, tourism object, tourism village.

RESUMEN

El desarrollo de aldeas turísticas en Indonesia que dependen de la cultura es bastante bueno. Este estudio analiza el desarrollo de estas atracciones relacionadas con la utilización del patrimonio cultural en la perspectiva de la teoría de la ciencia cultural. El método de investigación utilizado es el enfoque descriptivo cualitativo de los métodos históricos y los estudios culturales. La búsqueda de datos se realiza mediante observación participante, documentación y entrevistas en profundidad con las partes interesadas en el área turística. Como resultado, el desarrollo de la aldea turística de Bongan Tabanan en Bali depende en gran medida del patrimonio cultural.

Palabras clave: I Bongan Tabanan Bali, objeto de turismo, pueblo de turismo, retrato.

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INTRODUCTION

Based on 2018 data, the number of foreign tourist visitors to Bali is quite a lot, namely during the period January to December 2018 there were 6,127,437 tourists. China ranks first with a total of 1,380,687 people, while Australia ranks second with a total of 1,185,557 tourists. India became the third most visited, then followed by the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, France, Malaysia, Germany, and South Korea (Gede Agung: 2019).

According to the Denpasar Bali Tourism Office, most foreign tourists who come to Denpasar City are interested in learning and participating in Balinese cultural activities. For this reason, the cultural program is the pre-eminent city tour, so that tourists who want to know and learn about culture can visit a predetermined location, for example seeing the temple, castle and market architectural buildings and being active in the Banjar residents' art in the area (Putra: 2018). Tabanan Regency is one of the tourist destinations in Bali which is quite popular, especially those that have been designated as World Cultural Heritage in the form of Jatiluwih Subak Area. In line with this, a Regent Regulation No. 84 of 2013 concerning the Establishment of Jatiluwih as a Tourist Destination Area (DTW) in Tabanan Regency. In connection with this, several rural areas in the Tabanan Regency of Bali have appeared to develop the potential of their area as a tourist attraction, one of which is Bongan Tourism Village, Tabanan District.

Initially, they planned to make the Kebo Iwa Site in the Puseh Bedha Temple Area and the Bali Starling Bird Breeding in Banjar Bongan Kauh as their object (https://www.beritabali.com/read, 2018). But over time, the surrounding community also made several objects in the Bongan Village of Java, Bongan Village, as tourism objects related to the two previous tourism objects. In the village, there is Telaga Suman Temple, Jlurit Waterfall, Pesucian Place, and Kentongan Rice Field. From some of these objects, several sites are suspected to be historic relics, so they can be categorized as cultural heritage, both in the form of objects, buildings and areas. Thus, the utilization of the region is part of sustainable tourism development that leads to the long-term use of natural and human resources (Rahayu Budiani: 2018, p. 170).

METHODS

Theory and Research Methodology

To help understand and see the reality that occurs behind facts that surface and are directly observed, this research uses several related theories as a starting point or entrance and at the same time limits the perspective of the researcher's thought, so that it does not mix with other perspectives that already available. The main theory used in this study is Pierre Bourdieu's Theory of Capital Theory and Commodification Theory from Chris Barker (Barker: 2014).

Theory of Practice Pierre Bourdieu

According to Bourdieu, the concept of human practice or action (social society) is a product of the relationship between habitus which is a product of history, whereas the realm is also a product of history. Thus, practice is a combination of habitus supported by the amount of capital carried out in a realm, so that it can be formulated as (Habitus x Capital) + "Ranah" (Domain) = Practice (Fashri: 2014). In the concept of practice, actors are guided by habitus to understand and assess and appreciate their actions based on patterns produced by the social world, so that habitus can make a difference in the practice of life. It is the result of the experience of individuals who interact with other individuals and their environment.

The concept of the realm generally presupposes the presence of various kinds of potential possessed by individuals and groups in their respective positions. Not only as an arena of strength-force but Ranah also a domain of struggle for the positions of it. It also relates to capital as a media to map power relations in society and includes the ability to exercise control over the future of oneself and others, so that capital is a concentration of all power and can only be found in a realm. Through capital, individuals and society can be theoretically

mediated, so that society is shaped by differences in the distribution and control of capital and individuals also struggle to enlarge their capital which can later determine their position and status in society (Fashri: 2014).

Bourdieu divides capital into four parts: 1) Economic capital includes the means of production, materials, and money that are easily used for all situations and are passed on from one generation to the next; 2) Cultural capital is the overall intellectual qualification that can be produced through formal education or family heritage; 3) Social capital shows the network owned by the actor, about other parties that have power; and 4) all forms of prestige, status, authority and legitimacy that have accumulated as a form of symbolic form of capital (Fashri: 2014).

Cultural Commodification: Chris Barker

To get value from findings in the field related to the model of cultural heritage site development in the Bongan Jawa Hamlet of Bali Tabanan to support the developed Tourism Village, the Commodification Theory proposed by Chris Barker is a process that is identical to the concept of capitalism. Where, an object, quality, and signs are converted into a commodity that aims to enter the market for sale. For Chris Barker, the outward appearance of goods sold in the market obscures the origin of commodities created by the exploitative relationship called Karl Marx with commodity fetishism (Barker: 2005). Commodification in culture means a form of effort that makes elements of a culture, in the form of language, knowledge systems, social organizations, religion and art into something that can be traded because of economic value (Niko & Atem: 2019, pp. 21-30). In other words, commodification activities will produce a product that can be marketed, so that in the present era there is a tendency to carry out commodification in various ways, as long as it produces commercial profits, one of which is the heritage of historic buildings and religious ceremonies.

To investigate phenomena in the field and to compare them with the study of cultural theory, a method is needed, namely a scientific way of finding and obtaining data related to procedures in conducting research and technical research and can be interpreted as how people obtain knowledge (Lincoln: 2009). In general, qualitative research emphasizes 1) Processes and meanings that are not rigorously assessed or measured (if measured) in terms of quantity, amount, intensity or frequency; 2) Emphasizing the nature of socially constructed reality, the close relationship between the researcher and the subject under study, and the pressure of the situation that shapes the investigation; 3) Concern about the value-laden nature; 4) Trying to find answers to questions that highlight ways in which social experience arises while gaining meaning (Lincoln: 2009).

In short, qualitative research methods relate to meanings seen or obtained from people in current social situations (Sherman & Webb: 1988), including descriptive data in the form of words or images, not a number obtained from quotations from documents. Nor are field notes and interviews or quotes from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications used to present research findings (Bogdan & Biklen: 1997).

Based on the description of some of the theoretical above, this study uses qualitative research methods with descriptive models, because the purpose of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics, so that it is more concerned with the concept of "what" rather than "how" or "why" something happens to occur. Therefore, observation and survey tools are often used to collect data (Gall et al.: 2007). Also, descriptive model research methods are referred to as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and behaviors that can be observed and directed towards the background and individual holistically (Taylor et al.: 2015; Viktorin et al.: 2019, pp. 90-114; Ermolaeva et al.: 2019, pp. 80-94).

To trace historical data related to the existence of ancient sites in the Bongan Village of Java, Bongan, Tabanan, Bali, researchers used a historical research model approach that included heuristics, source criticism, data verification, and historiography. Data found in the field in the form of a series of words, documents, videos, photos, and other documents, as well as social media-based information, will be explained descriptively. Therefore, this research is very appropriate to use a qualitative approach because researchers will interact more with individuals, both in groups and individually in collecting data to be done.

RESULTS

A Portrait of Cultural Heritage Tourism Object at Bongan Tabanan Bali "Tourism Village"

Officially, on November 6, 2018, Bongan Village was designated as a Tourism Village. This is following the Decree of the Regent of Tabanan Number 180/457/03 / HK & HAM / 2018, About Bongan Village as a Tourism Village (Wiryastuti: 2018). Several villages in Tabanan Regency are agricultural areas, including Desa Bongan which has an area of 208 hectares of agricultural land from a total of 445 hectares of the village area. However, the tourist attraction relied on by the village is precisely the result of cultural and traditional heritage, namely in the form of the Kebo Iwa Site, the Mesuryak Tradition and the Ngaben Tikus Ceremony (Patria: 2018a).

The initial plan for the formation of a Tourism Village had been planned since 27 April 2018, through a meeting in the village. When it was agreed, the tourism objects used were 1) Kebo Iwa Site in the form of Puseh Bedha Temple which was frequently visited by foreign tourists, 2) Mesuryak Tradition which was held every six months, during Kuningan Day which took place in Banjar Bongan Gede and Bongan Pala, and 3) the Ngaben Rat Ceremony which is one of them only exists in Bali (Patria: 2018a).

To realize the plan, the stakeholders have established relationships with the Udayana Bali Indonesia University, especially related to the model of developing and managing tourist destinations, both in the process of forming the organization and its sustainability. One form of tangible support from the Udayana University campus is to always bring students to the area when conducting field trips or lectures (Makir: 2019).

In addition to relying on the local cultural heritage of the local community, the manager of the tourist village can also take advantage of Bali Starling's captivity in Banjar Bongan Kauh, beautiful rice field panorama and tracking tourism (Patria: 2018b). But over time, starting in 2019, the Tourism Village area has also begun to explore another potential in the form of cultural heritage sites in the Bongan Jawa Village, Bongan Tabanan Bali. In the area, there are several objects of cultural heritage in the form of Telaga Suman Temple, Grembengan Site consisting of Jlurit Waterfall, sacred pandora and kentongan rice fields (Nuruddin: 2019; van der Heide: 2015).

Mesuryak Tradition

The Mesuryak tradition in Tabanan Bali is held every 6 months (210 days in the Balinese calendar), precisely on Kuningan Day or 10 days after Galungan. The Mesuryak tradition in the Bongan Gede Tabanan Hamlet is a hereditary tradition inherited from ancestors and developed and maintained well until now. The word "Mesuryak" means cheering or shouting. This tradition is closely related to religious ceremonies performed by residents in a series of celebrations of Galungan and Kuningan, especially honoring the ancestors (Bali Tours Club: 2019).

The meaning of the Mesuryak Tradition in the Bongan Village of Tabanan Bali is to provide provisions and deliver ancestral spirits back to the "realm of nirvana" with a sense of joy. According to Hindu beliefs, during the Galangan Day, ancestral spirits descended to earth and returned to heaven on Kuningan Day, that is why the people gave provisions to the spirits in the form of rice and also money. On Kuningan Day, ancestral spirits and families are brought back with joy, cheerfulness that is packaged in the Mesuryak Tradition (*Tempo.Co*: 2017).

Symbolically, every religious and customary ceremony is created with a specific purpose and purpose. In Bali, cultural heritage is an important component in people's lives, so it is still used and functioned in daily life as a symbol of the identity of individuals or groups (Ardika: 2015). When religious traditions have entered the realm of tourism, religious traditions and ceremonies may be also adapted to market interests.

In general, tourism that changes culture into commodities by packaging and selling it to tourists will have an impact on the loss or loss of authenticity, one of which is related to a craft, way of working, photography, hospitality and local identity (Cole: 2007). Therefore, it is necessary to identify and codification related to the

extent of the original percentage with the modifications made so that there are still clear boundaries between the two with space and time analysis approach



Figure 1. Mesuryak Tradition in the Bongan Taban Village of Bali

How was the ceremony carried out? Before the activity is carried out, residents must make prayers in the "family temple" and "three heavenly temples" in the local village. After that, every citizen who makes prayers in front of the entrance of the house can be led by the elder or Pemangku (Makir: 2019). After that, the Mesuryak Tradition ceremony was held, namely family members gave provisions to the spirits of the ancestors who returned to the world of nirvana, the supplies were in the form of coins (Kepeng: Indonesia).

But in this era, most people prefer to use banknotes, up to the value of Rp. 100,000, - depending on the ability of each family and carried out with joy without coercion. The money was thrown into the air and then fought over by residents who had gathered in front of the house with cheers and excitement(Sari: 2019a). The Mesuryak tradition usually starts at 09.00 WITA, then ends at 12.00 WITA. According to a belief, after 12.00 WITA, the ancestors are believed to have returned to heaven. The tradition is carried out in turn from house to house so that every citizen can fight for money fairly. For people who have good economic capacity, usually will provide more provisions and be done with sincerity and without coercion (Manggeh: 2019a).

A small number of visitors attend the event to look for fun and make money. But most of them are looking for the essence and meaning of the Mesuryak Tradition, which is to feel happy and together provide provisions for the ancestors to return to heaven with peace and calm. In Niskala (intangible), the provision given in the form of offerings or offerings and on a Scale (real) provision of money. It is also believed by residents to provide provisions to the ancestors there will certainly be reciprocity, as well as young people, get fortune (Manggeh: 2019a).

When the Mesuryak Tradition was held, a sense of community and intimacy emanated. This deeply rooted tradition has also become a tourist attraction that can be enjoyed by tourists, including residents who are directly involved in the tradition, be it children, adults, or parents. They mixed and mingled and jostled while cheering in an atmosphere of joy and joy(Manggeh: 2019a).

"Pura Telaga Suman or Telaga Suman Temple" Site

One of the houses of worship for Hindus in ancient Tabanan Bali is Pura Telaga Suman, Pura Batu Karo, and Pura Puseh Bede. Pura Telaga Suman is one of the three that contains original and ancient elements, although in other parts it has been buried in the ground(Nuruddin: 2019). In terms of cultural function, the building has not changed because it is still a means of worship for Hindus in the area, which numbered 28 families (KK) from the Bongan Village of Java, Bongan Village, to obtain safety for the citizens of the community. As for who became Mangku (religious leader) there now is I Gusti Agung Sena(Sari: 2019b).

According to Gusti Ayu Putu Merta Sari, the temple was initially a family house of worship built by a wealthy resident, named I Made Retug. The shrine was built at the end of a generous field of rice fields above. However, after the entry of Christianity under the Dutch to the area, I Made Retug then converted and left the village, so the existence of the temple was also managed by residents around until now (Sari: 2019b).



Figure 3. Right side and Left side

On the outside (temple page) there are two statues (Batarakala Type) that are not intact. In the middle (the entrance) there are several statues, among others: the Son of Lingsir or Pedenden and the Tiger Statue on the left, while on the right there are several statues, namely the Rande Statue (Betaragana) and the Dragon Statue. All of the reliefs are still largely original, only a few adjustments were made that were very minimalist, namely adding cement to the outside of the statue to remain durable(Makir: 2019).



Figure 4. Pura Telaga Suman (Inside)

At the back of the entrance, there are also some very diverse flower reliefs, one of which resembles the Tunjung Flower or commonly called the Lotus Flower. This type of flower was often found around the village, so the relief may be an iconic part of the area. In the temple door, there is a door that is still original. The constituent elements are a type of breadfruit Tree Teab (Makir: 2019). Looking at the existing stone structure, most of the stones were taken from the bottom of the river not far from the house of worship(Nuruddin: 2019).



Figure 5. "Pelinggih" in the Lake Suman Temple

On the inside of the temple, there are several Pelinggih, which is a stone formed by a mountain cluster in which there is a statue symbolizing God who functions as a medium to pray to God Almighty. The number of purified objects numbered 5 types, namely: Pelinggih Ratu Nyoman, which is located in the southernmost part and is located as Betara Ratu Nyoman; Pelinggih Ratu Made is the Queen of Made; Pelinggih Padma Sana is the seat of Sahyang Widi or God Almighty; Pelinggih Ratu Wayan is domiciled as Ratu Wayan; and Pelinggih Ratu Ketut domiciled as Queen Ketut(Manggeh: 2019b).

DISCUSSION

Theoretical Analysis: Tourism Object of "Pura Telaga Suman" and Mesuryak Tradition

Like the explanation and description above, Bali's Bongan Tabanan Tourism Village relies on cultural heritage, bail tangible, or intangible, one of which is the Mesuryak Tradition and Telaga Suman Temple. Both of them are located in Bongan Jawa Village, Tabanan Bali. From the perspective of the Theory of Practice by Pierre Boudieu, the emergence of the practice of religious life in the Bongan Village of Java Tabanan Bali is closely related to the habits of the people there (later called habitus) that lasted for a long time. These habits are then accommodated by someone who has a lot of capital and at the same time the richest person there, Made Retug, to make a temple called Pura Telaga Suman. The worship then lasted a long time and has become a habitat there, until now the habit is still maintained up to his grandchildren.

The tradition then developed, to create a new medium in the form of purified water, which is a unity with the house of worship. Until now, some local people or tourists who want to do rituals at Telaga Suman Temple can clean themselves in the musician area (later called the Grembeng Area). After that, tourists can go to the house of worship which is located above the site and is not located. From the perspective of Pierre Bourdieu, these longstanding habits have created habitats there, forming a complementary structure.

To build a Telaga Suman Temple and maintain the practice of compaction there, we need a facility that is then called by Pierre Bourdieu Capital. According to the story, Made Retug was the richest person in the village. The indicator of his wealth is the vast ownership of rice fields, one of which is now the site of the Suman Telaga Temple. The temple building was originally located at the end of the most extensive rice field owned by I Made Retug, a hard worker who later produced a lot of capital (Susila: 2019, pp. 45-58).

Because of its contact with the Western world (Dutch colonial era), there was an intellectual change in the model of thinking (capital), so that it also had an impact on her beliefs and religion, I Made Retug also converted to Christianity. For this reason, the rice fields and temples were sold to one of the rich people there who were

Hindu. After the transfer of ownership of the rice fields, the existence of the temple still stands at the end of the rice fields. The rich financier still allowed Teluman Suman Temple to stand firm, so that the tradition of worship at that location, is still ongoing.

Until this study was written, there has been no attempt to commodify the economic perspective of Chris Barker's model. This is because efforts to make improvements by stakeholders there are still very few and have not experienced much renewal. Even so, it is unfortunate that some ancient buildings are buried in the ground and replaced with new (Pelinggih) statues on it.

What about the Mesuryak Tradition? The traditions of the community that originated were associated with religious activities, as an effort to release the spirit of the family who returned to his family in the world, also became one of the attractions that are served in the Tourism Village in Bongan Tabanan, Bali. In general, the Mesuryak tradition in Bongan Tabanan Village in Bali has not changed much. The religious activity has been going on for a long time in the context of historical space and time, so that it becomes something inherent in the aura of the community (already a habitus) in the (Sphere) of Bongan Tabanan Village in Bali.

Before becoming a traditional practice until now, the activities related to this belief were initially carried out by (maybe only) people who are socially respected (having capital). In the context of capital, the people who carry out these rituals are economically rich and socially occupying certain classes. One of the economic capital presented at the event is in the form of Uang Kepeng (perforated coins) thrown up for visitors to fight over.

What about the Masuryak Tradition from the perspective of Chris Barker's Commodification Theory? In this study, the inclusion of the Masuryak Tradition in the Bongan Tabanan Tourism Village object in Bali has only slightly changed, and even then due to the context of the age. The change only lies in the use of ritual media, which initially used Uang Kepong, then (mostly) replaced with the rupiah (Rp.) In the form of coins or paper. The fractions also varied, because of some used banknotes of Rp. 1,000.00 to Rp. 100,000.00.

The clothes are worn and the time of the ritual also did not change. But some changes occur in that tradition, namely the addition of the Busama God Dance, such as the Legong Bali Dance. In the context of tourism in the Bongan Village of Tabanan Bali, these activities also began to be visited by foreign tourists. Their arrival is usually invited by tour guides. To maintain the sacred values, foreign tourists are required to dress modestly or wear Balinese traditional clothes.

Thus, through the tourism sector, it can display authentic cultures that did not emerge before, so they are also aware of the value and uniqueness in their products through applications that are still limited by spatially and temporally defined subjects and objects(Taylor: 2001, pp. 7-26). Through the tourism business, people also know how their lives are in the past and their position in the present and the future, to create an identity that distinguishes from the people outside (Barker: 2014).

CONCLUSION

Based on the description from the data in the field, it can be concluded that the majority of foreign tourists visit Bali for reasons of cultural heritage. In the Bongan Tabanan Tourism Village Area, Bali also relies heavily on cultural tourism, both ongoing (intangible) and not practiced (tangible). At the beginning of the Bali Bongan Tabanan Tourism Village, 2018, only relied on the Kebo Iwa Site and the Bali Starling Bird Breeding, the Mesuryak Tradition, and the Ngaben Rat. But over time, the manager then entered one of the cultural heritages called the Telaga Suman Temple located in the Bongan Jawa Village, Bongan Tabanan Bali.

Based on the study of cultural science theory, it can be concluded that the development of the Bongan Tabanan Bali Tourism Village area has a lot to do with ongoing culture and cultural heritage adjustments have been made. This is consistent with Pierre Bourdieu's (Bourdieu: 1990)Theory of Practice Theory which encompasses the concepts of habitus, realm, and capital. The work of Chris Barker on Commodification is used to look at the packaging model of cultural heritage into a materialistic tourist attraction, one of which is

the addition of new elements in the Mesuryak Tradition and making slight adjustments to the building on the temple (Barker: 2014).

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Sharpening the character of local wisdom in virtual communication in Indonesia

Afilando el carácter de la sabiduría local en la comunicación virtual en Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to analyze what characters emerge when someone communicates virtually and what must be done so that local wisdom is maintained by continuing to follow the era of rapid technological development. The conclusion of this article is to maintain the politeness of language as self-control in the embodiment of a civilized society. So it is necessary to understand the existing local wisdom that can become a tool in self-control when we think. It should always be filtered whether the opinions expressed have paid attention to aspects of wisdom, acceptance, generosity, approval, and sympathy for others.

Keywords: Character, local wisdom, social media, and technology.

RESUMEN

Este artículo tiene como objetivo analizar qué personajes surgen cuando alguien se comunica virtualmente y qué se debe hacer para mantener la sabiduría local al seguir la era del rápido desarrollo tecnológico. La conclusión de este artículo es mantener la cortesía del lenguaje con autocontrol, como encarnación de una sociedad civilizada. Por lo tanto, es necesario comprender la sabiduría local existente que puede convertirse en una herramienta de autocontrol cuando pensamos. Siempre debe filtrarse si las opiniones expresadas han prestado atención a aspectos de sabiduría, aceptación, generosidad, aprobación y simpatía por los demás.

Palabras clave: Carácter, sabiduría local, redes sociales y tecnología.

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays people easily update their status and inform them through social media. Directly or indirectly the world can find out. Updates in words, photos, images, videos, etc. can be easily and quickly spread to all corners of the world. At that moment, even people can update by doing live broadcasts. Not only renewal by ourselves, when opening one of the media, but we are also asked with the question, "What do you think?" But also renewal can be written by other people, so we can write something on the command, "Write something for the intended person" (Hjorth & Hinton: 2019; Bayer et al: 2020, pp. 471-497).

In social media, when we update or someone else writes something to our status, at that time the opportunity to speak or think about other people is more open. Freedom of opinion in commenting is the impact of the rapid spread of status. It was realized that Indonesian society was a community that had a communal culture (Watie: 2015, pp. 20-23). Always want to be with others, not comfortable in solitude, so that there are various groups, certain groups, certain groups that have certain similarities or goals (Argenti: 2006, pp. 357-370). It could be, if not included in the group or the group, he will feel isolated, lonely in solitude, isolated or not in groups with others. This certainly can have an impact on the interaction model (Barker: 2008, pp. 6-14). As said by Manan (Manan: 1989) that change can occur by the existence of certain forms of social interaction created by a small group in a socio-cultural system if the pattern of small group interaction is used as a model or general pattern for similar activities in the community concerned.

METHODS

The emergence of these groups is because of the goals and some similarities that have an impact on increasingly intense patterns of interaction in them. These groups can be formed from a variety of similarities, both physical similarity and psychological similarity (interests or goals, common thoughts, feelings, etc.). From the existing groups, various communities were formed. One of the communities that exist today that has emerged as a result of technological media is the emergence of virtual communities. This community exists by utilizing internet media. Virtual meaning is "the unreal, virtual". According to (Akkirman & Haris: 2005), states that virtual communities occur or arise because of the shared interests of the parties involved in the same interaction. From this same interest arises a continuous interaction with the parties involved in the community. Communication that occurs in this virtual community is the process of delivering and receiving messages through cyberspace or virtual space that is interactive (Martynova et al.: 2019, pp. 106-125).

Virtual communication according to Bartelt and Dennis (Bartelt & Dennis: 2014, pp. 521-524) there are two types, namely synchronous online communication (synchronous) and asynchronous online communication. If the communication is carried out by two or more people at the same time or in unison or real-time, then that is what is called synchronous online communication (synchronous communication) such as chat, voice call, or video call, video conference, instant messaging, and social networking. The giver and receiver of the message are both online. Conversely, if the communication between the massage giver and the recipient of the message is done while offline, then that is what is called asynchronous online communication? In this Asikron Online Communication, there is a time delay between the message giver and the recipient of the message. The intended communication such as communication via email, forums, blogs, websites. Could be, when the message sender, the recipient of the message may be offline, so that new messages will be received when the recipient is online (Abdullina et al.: 2019).

Based on the conditions above, this paper is raised by highlighting some examples of a person's interactions when communicating virtually. The interaction raised is addressed by someone (what the writer refers to as) netizens or citizens to the figures who become public figures. The way of opinion and communication style of citizens is the subject of this paper. Furthermore, it is examined from the politeness aspect of language as an inseparable part of developing one's character. Examples of comments as an

interaction-communication are taken from the virtual community by taking a sample of Indonesian people who become public figures.

A public figure is defined as a figure known by many people or by the public. Someone who becomes a public figure, that is someone who deserves to be an example, role model or idol. Both come from national leaders, political actors, religious leaders, as well as from community leaders in an area. A public figure is demanded to always maintain his behavior, ethics, and morality. Therefore, what will be highlighted in this paper is the importance of maintaining our attitude in opinion even though it is expressed on social media.

RESULTS

The problem is not with the virtual type used but on the techniques or ways of conveying thoughts or opinions that are inseparable from the substance or material delivered (Heller: 2010). Broadly, communication is interpreted as a form of behavior of someone both verbal and nonverbal which is responded by other people. In a narrow sense, communication is defined as a message sent by someone to one or more recipients with a conscious intention to influence the recipient's behavior (Supratiknya: 1995).

Communicating is a person's language action activity. Here are some examples of citizens' language acts in virtual communication. An example is taken from several citizen comments on someone who is a public figure.

1. Setya Novanto, November 15, 2017. FB Status Update, 11th DPR RI plenary meeting. Opening of Session Period II Session Year 2017-2018 (11/15/2017).

Comments arising from citizens include the following:

a. Bang Mat Naso Tarlupaon

“Already stupid, stupid, stupid, smart ass, bothering the people, corruption, LIVING AGAIN !! When People like you are destroyed (dead) in this country?

Reply to comment:

Lucky Ahmad: *“Steady”*

Bang Mat Naso Tarlupaon: “*Watching TV One, the daddy (Setya Novanto) wants to be hung at Mona's, he said!!!*

Muhammad Faisal Hidayat: *“I'm also waiting for when the bastard Setya Novanto is dead”.*

Bang Mat Naso Tarlupaon: *” there is a meeting of the Corruption Eradication Commission of 10 million for anyone who discovers the presence of the Setya Novanto (trash)!!!!.*

Haryanto Dri Hen: *“This papa-like person is not extinct, the replacement seeds are at the same time.”*

Sangeeta: “*Should we just demonstrate.”*

Grepezzt Oi: *“I have never seen a corruptor in a large-scale demonstration in Indonesia, even though corruptors are very dangerous pests”*.

Ink: *“Papa, where are you going?”. “Papa at the hospital hit an electric pole”.“Let's go to the hospital to visit the electricity pole”.*

Satya Noval: “*That's right”*.

Wenk Kanjeng Doso: “*Don't die yet, my ID card hasn't finished yet”.*

Usdek Lieur: “*People like Novanto must be buried alive*”.

Elgo: “*People don't have the shame of bothering the little people*”.

Petra Danka: “*Usdek Lieur previously wished his eyes. Please spit on the head”*.

b. Idham Anwar

“*Sir, you don't have any good or supportive comments, my advice is that if I become a father, close my account, I'm embarrassed, sir, unless you have thick ears”.*

Reply to comment:

Nurul: “*I saw the comment that nobody flattered the thief Setnov”.*

Dhea Prasetya: *"You've been shy about breaking up bro*".

Hada Shimotexart: *"Haha, you can just coeg*".

Idham Anwar: *"We wish them well soon, info TV One who is also the owner is a senior, the news he was in an accident when he wanted to turn himself into the KPK"*

Yayat Adila: *"Let's pray together that Novanto will be called by God".*

Idham Anwar: *"Yayat Adila, don't pray that later when he dies the law of the world will be finished. Let's just pray that he can regain his health quickly and be able to carry out his world sentence and be able to open all the masterminds of the E-KTP case. My analysis is certain that this has to do with the former RI-6".*

Yayat Adila: *"Yeah, bang, Idam, I just feel annoyed that he is above the law, that's what his car crashed into the pillar is just an actual conspiracy. He wasn't in the hospital. He had disappeared first, running away somewhere"*.

Diaz: "*This kind of person mister Setnov has no shame in knowing corruption is not ashamed of drama. Don't be shy like that crazy person. Weak officials die, Pak Setya Novanto"*.

Idham Anwar: *"Are there any current conditions for visitors to visit? If there are any greetings from the KPK*".

De Ngaf Amarah: "*If the doctor says Satan Novanto has amnesia, the doctor will immediately be given the medicine for rats*".

Idham Anwar: "*De Ngaf Amarah say amah balal. Going to the spell won't go to the doctor if that happens*".

Lifen Zhu: "*Wow, the ears are thick, thick as Karo pork ears"*.

Agung Bewee: "*Weve still have shame huh?"*

c. Kristyna

"*Come on, daddy's catching, if not caught this month his name is not SET NOV anymore, Then next month it will be SET DES, it's also not catching SET, after a long time it can SET RES, it's okay because the problem is because I tried to lose it like SET TAN*".

d. Chaid Nizam Ilyas

"Not enough prisons, not enough police, and not enough courts to enforce the law if it is not supported by the people. How can the people believe in the law, if they are the enforcers who violate the law".

e. Generasi Biru

"Completing his duties enriches himself and certainly makes the people of Indonesia increasingly suffer. If you can kill people slowly. Actually, what's your vision and mission? Do you want to sell all state-owned companies or you still want to ask for more shares?"

2. Ustadz Abdul Somad Lc., MA (Religious Figure) Fb status update December 26, 2017, at 17.34 "Deported because he was thought to be a terrorist kingpin, Ustadz Abdul Somad lectured via skype with worshipers in Hong Kong ... https://goo.gl/sbuHWv

Comments of citizens as follows:

a. Mell Snakespit: "*God willing, the more slander struck the more extraordinary your degrees O my brother. Laa Takhof wala tahzan, Innalooha maanaa. Your intention and steps to perfect your palace building in heaven*"

b. Meir Shin: "*Patience sincere heart, we are both lovers of the Prophet Muhammad Salamhollalllohu Alaihi Wasallam, may all the Muslims of the lovers of the Messenger of Allah be saved on the Day of Resurrection from the torment of hellfire, hopefully from now on we all hope for the pleasure of Allah will receive the intercession of the Messenger of Allah the lover of Allah. Aamiin.*

c. Selamat Putra Ingandaya:" *Hopefully the stumbling block does not make UAS discouraged, but instead makes Ustadzh stronger in broadcasting Islam. Aamiin"*

d. Muhammad Alfaridho: *"Patient ustadz, next time it certainly can. The spirit of Mr. Abdul Somad. We will support you."*

e. Amnasir: "*May Allah always give you ustadz health, strength and long life, your da'wah as a light to light the people in the darkness."*

3. Ridwan Kamil (Government Leaders)

FB status updates September 22 at 19.45 This Friday, September 25, 2015, the city of Bandung has been 205 years old. This Tuesday is a pilgrimage to the tombs of ancestors, especially the founder of the city of Bandung, Raden Adipati Wiranatakusumah 2, known by the title Dalem Kaum. His grave is behind the Great Mosque of Bandung Square

Citizen Comments:

a. Sonnenstrahlen Amel

"*Talking about the label of Raden which is preserved until the time of science and technology, it is reminded of India with its caste .... hehehe... it's raden.*

b. Silvia Rotua Hotnida

"The spirit continues to work by valuing the services of heroes. Let's keep your health a personal hero".

c. Akhiee Ghaull Vasant

"*The always success of Bandung's city, Emil".*

d. Mohammad Elvan N Taufik

"assalamualaikum sir. what have work for me".

e. Meli Devie

"I want to ask, what is the SPP and the money for the construction of a high school in Bandung on the seizing of P and K offices and the mayor? Why not free? Please answer because if you are not paid you cannot take the Final Examination Semester.

4. Rina Nose (Artist)

Status update November 10, 2017, at 20.23 "Whatever steps you've taken must have been thought of by you, now supporting you is the best way. Those who love you sincerely will always be accompanied by your steps. Keep the spirit*".*

Citizen comments among them:

a. Rahman Syafariyah

"At first I didn't believe it, I just didn't expect it. But apparently …."

b. Susanti

"Rina Sis, why do you open the hijab ... it's beautiful when you wear hijab, it works!'

c. Mustain Mukti

"Yes Allah is too love the world, the hereafter is abandoned. Though living in the world is only temporary, while in the afterlife without limits. For eternal trillions of years in it. HEAVEN HELL…. NAUZDUBILLAAHI MIN DZAALIK'

d. Wahyu Lestari 'Walezt'

"It is a pity to open the hijab. Even though he is an artist who is highlighted by many people. It should be a role model for many people. Lack of faith, lack of knowledge about religion, veiling is only for humans not because of Allah. As a result, yes like this can easily open the hijab."

e. Elsa Riyani Azahar

"O Muslim women, don't use your heart as a benchmark for a decision. Two whispers are in our hearts, there are syaithon whispers that are sourced from hawanafsu and the tone of whispers that come from Allah following the Koran. Humans are weak, according to humans is good, not necessarily according to God is good, it could be the opposite. Verily Allah is All-knowing, All-Hearing".

If you pay attention, the comments 'citizens in the act of virtual communication language are very diverse. Language Actions as the opinion of Pauleen and Joong (Pauleen & Joong: 2001, pp. 190-202) which states

that when someone commits language acts or in other words are speaking (communicating using language), then three language actions appear simultaneously in them, namely: acts of locution, illocution, and perlocution. The act of locution (lectionary act) relates to a topic with a description in an expression. Same as 'subject' and 'predicate'.

Meanwhile, illocutionary acts are forms of sentences that embody an expression. Illocutionary acts, namely the pronunciation of a statement, offer, promise of questions, and so on. Each of the expressions conveyed in the sentence forms above certainly all affect the listener, according to the situation and condition of the pronunciation of the sentence. The effect or result caused by the listener is called 'blocking'.

More simply, according to Lubis (Lubis: 1988), it can be said that 'locution' is the basic meaning of following the basic reference of the sentence. 'Illocution' is the power expressed by the user of the language. Does that phrase contain the power of commands, ridicule, complaints, praise, and others? While 'perlocution' is the result or impact of the expression on the listener. The effect on the listener of the phrase depends very much on the listener's perceptibility of the meaning that is raised in the 'locution' and 'illocution' of the language user.

As an example of analysis, the authors take a sample of figures based on four types of figures, namely: political figures, religious figures, government figures, and community figures from the artist circles. In the comments of citizens above, we can analyze them based on language actions and politeness. For example, we can consider the table 1. Analysis and recapitulation tables 'locution, illocution, and perlocution' language action in virtual communication described above.

Table 1. Analysis and recapitulation of 'locution, illocution, and perlocution'

No.	Expression	Language Act		
		Locusi	**Illocution**	**Perlocution**
1.	*"Already stupid, stupid, stupid, smart ass, bothering the people, corruption, LIVING AGAIN !! When People like you are destroyed (dead) in this country???*	Expletive that contains hate	Angry, mockery	The listener must understand how angry the speaker is
2.	*"I'm also waiting for when the bastard Setya Novanto is dead"*	Hatred	Helpless hate	Evoke the target's anger
3.	*I saw the comment that nobody flattered the thief Setnov*	Insult	Power of ridicule	Evoke the target's anger
4.	*Wow, the ears are thick, thick as Karo pork ears"*.	Insult	Power of ridicule	Hope the target is aware of his mistakes
5.	"*God willing, the more slander struck the more extraordinary your degrees O my brother. Laa Takhof wala tahzan, Innalooha maanaa. Your intention and steps to perfect your palace building in heaven*"	Meaning fortitude	Powerless advice	To be patient
6.	*" Hopefully the stumbling block does not make UAS discouraged but instead makes Ustadzh stronger in broadcasting Islam. Aamiin"*	Meaning boosting the strength of the soul	Praying and empowering	So that the target is strong
7.	*Patient ustadz, next time it certainly can. The spirit of Mr. Abdul Somad. We will support you.*	Meaning to give encouragement	Powerless support	To target spirit
8.	*May Allah always give you ustadz health, strength and long life, your da'wah as a light to light the people in the darkness.*	Meaning full of prayer and hope	Prayerful	So that the target is always healthy

9.	*"The spirit continues to work by valuing the services of heroes. Let's keep your health a personal hero".*	Meaningful of work spirit	Power of solicitation	The target is to work with enthusiasm
10.	"*The always success of Bandung's city, Emil".*	Meaning to pray	Prayerful	Success target
11.	*"Assalam Alaikum sir. what has work for me".*	Meaningful asking	Hopeful	Targets can give or think about the work of their people
12.	*"I want to ask, what is the SPP and the money for the construction of a high school in Bandung on the seizing of P and K offices and the mayor? Why not free? Please answer because if you are not paid you cannot take the Final Examination Semester.*	Meaning to complain	Powerless complaints	Targets can evaluate existing policies
13.	*"At first I didn't believe it, I just didn't expect it. But apparently…."*	Meaning distrust	Powerless disappointment	The target can understand the speaker's mistrust
14.	*"Yes Allah is too love the world, the hereafter is abandoned. Though living in the world is only temporary, while in the afterlife without limits. For eternal trillions of years in it. HEAVEN HELL…. NAUZDUBILLAAHI MIN DZAALIK'*	Meaning regret	Helpless disappointed	Targets are expected to avoid mistakes
15.	*"It is a pity to open the hijab. Even though he is an artist who is highlighted by many people. It should be a role model for many people. Lack of faith, lack of knowledge about religion, veiling is only for humans not because of Allah. As a result, yes like this can easily open the hijab."*	Meaning to complain	Powerlessly disappointed and command	Targets can improve themselves
16	*"O Muslim women, don't use your heart as a benchmark for a decision. Two whispers are in our hearts, there are syaithon whispers that are sourced from hawanafsu and the tone of whispers that come from Allah following the Koran. Humans are weak, according to humans is good, not necessarily according to God is good, it could be the opposite. Verily Allah is All-knowing, All-Hearing"*	Meaningful of advice and orders	Powerless advice and orders	The target can make the right decision

From several examples of the conversation above, the act of speaking a citizen is very based on the attitude and stand of the character being commented on. For the characters he hates, the comments made do not contain a bit of anger, insults, or ridicule and expletives (as shown in the comments on the political figures above). Unlike the case with comments on religious leaders, or other figures. Comments made by citizens on religious leaders contain more power of advice, prayer, reinforcement, or support. Comments made by citizens on government figures vary widely. Some contain prayers, invitations, hopes, and even complaints that are expressed. Unlike the comments made on an artist who is in trouble. The expression expressed by citizens in the example above contains a lot of disappointment. In other parts, contains the power of command, and advice.

Of course, it is realized that our comments on something or on an object other than being motivated by the form of the object as the object being discussed, are also based on our attitude, or position, and our opinion of the object. So, the conversation is influenced by two things, namely the influence of external factors, and the influence of internal factors. The external factor is the target factor as the object being discussed, and the internal factor is the speaker's character factor of the speaker's attitude towards what is expressed.

Regarding the acts of language above, we also need to examine the aspects of linguistic politeness. The politeness theory which is used as the basis of reference in this paper is the theory presented by Geoffery Leech. Leech (Chaer: 2010) explains that language cohesiveness is based on six principles which are described as maxims (rules or teachings). The six principles of politeness are Maximum wisdom (Tact), Maximum acceptance (Generosity), Maxims of mercy (Approbation), Maximum humility (Modesty), Maximum approval (Agreement), and Maximum Prosperity (Sympathy).

In the maxim of wisdom, Leech (Chaer: 2010) explains that in every speech, the speech participant should try to minimize the losses of others, or maximize profits for others. While in acceptance Maksim, the speaker tries to maximize his losses, and minimize his gains. Prosperous generosity, speakers are required to maximize respect for others and minimize disrespect for others. In Maksim Humility of the speakers maximizes disrespect for themselves, and minimizes respect for oneself. A match maxim shows that every speaker and interlocutor maximizes agreement between them and minimizes disagreement between them. While Maximum Conclusion shows that speakers maximize sympathy and minimize antipathy to the interlocutor.

Leech's opinion, shows how the attitude of a speaker towards the interlocutor. Between maximizing and minimizing yourself and others. When described looks like the following:

Table 2. Leech's opinion

NO	MAXIMUM TYPE	Maximizing		Minimize	
		Self	Other people	Self	Other people
1.	Wisdom		√ profit		√ loss
2.	Reception	√ loss		√ profit	
3.	Mercy		√ respect		√ disrespect
4.	Modesty	√ dishonor		√ respect	
5.	Approval or Compatibility	√ agreement	√ agreement	√ disagreement	√ disagreement
6.	Sympathy		√ sympathy		√ antipathy

That is, whether our language acts from the politeness aspect have taken into account:

a. Maximizing profits, respect, approval, and sympathy of others (UHSS);
b. Maximizing loss, disrespect, and self-approval (RtHS);
c. Minimize loss, disrespect, disapproval, and antipathy of others (RtHtSA); and
d. Minimize profits, respect, and disagreement with yourself (UHtS)

If you pay attention to the language act in the example above, the numbers one through four are examples of language acts that are not polite. Overall the example of politeness analysis in the sentences above based on Leech's theory is as follows:

Table 3. politeness analysis based on Leech's theory

No	Sentence Number	Maximizing		Minimize		**Information**
		Other people (UHSS)	Self (RtHS)	Other people (RtHtSA)	Self (UHtS)	
1.	*1*	-	-	-	-	No manners
2.	*2*	-	-	-	-	No manners
3.	*3*	-	-	-	-	No manners
4.	*4*	-	-	-	-	No manners
5.	*5*	√	-	-	-	Polite

6.	*6*	√	-	-	-	Polite
7.	*7*	√	-	-	-	Polite
8.	*8*	√	-	-	-	Polite
9.	*9*	√	-	-	-	Polite
10.	*10*	√	-	-	-	Polite
11.	*11*	-	-	√	-	No manners
12.	*12*	-	-	√	-	Polite
13.	*13*	-	-	√	-	Polite
14.	*14*	-	-	-	√	Polite
15.	*15*	-	-	√	-	Polite
16.	*16*	-	-	-	√	Polite

DISCUSSION

Analysis of politeness in courtesy or not the sentences above are based on the contents of the speaker's language expression from the aspects of profit, respect, agreement, and sympathy towards others. In the examples of the conversation above, the comments of a citizen of a person depend very much on the figure inherent in the character. Of course, the opinions expressed are the right to speak for all, but it must be understood that the opinions we submit should be considered by always thinking of the positive results expected from the comments provided. We understand that the thoughts we express must be considered the impact of their substance from the side of others and the side of oneself. A person's style of conveying thoughts through freedom of opinion reflects the character in question.

In maintaining the character of life, Lickona (Lickona: 2004) explains that "the character of life has two sides, namely the side of right behavior in relationships with others and the side of right behavior about oneself". The two sides are interconnected, meaning that we need control over ourselves to do what is right for others. In expressing opinions, our eastern culture teaches modesty. There are many teachings contained in our local wisdom. We know several teachings that need to be preserved as expressed in some proverbs in our society regarding the importance of preserving the language that we convey.

About politeness in language, in Sundanese people, we know the steps of bases. Apart from the choice of words in the language, politeness of a person is also shown from the aspect of facial expressions, gestures, and language intonation (Sudaryat, 1995). Therefore, local wisdom embodied in proverbs or the teachings of education, we need to make guidelines in honing character. By paying attention to several local wisdom, for example in culture (Language), the teachings contained in the Sundanese proverb as an example of existing local wisdom, which is loaded with the teachings of education, and other social values.

As in the proverb Where the earth is trampled on, the sky is held up to signal to us the importance of understanding cultural wisdom. The appreciation of local wisdom can foster self-esteem and enhance the dignity of the nation and state (Rahyono: 2009). The dignity of the nation and state begins with individuals who can respect themselves by upholding the existing local culture. Concerning speaking in languages, in Sundanese society in addition to several proverbs above, there are several proverbs below:

Biwir nyiru rombengeun (Nagging or all secrets told to others);
Heures Letah (Speak harshly);
Heurin Ku latah (Rarely speak only as needed);
Kalapa bijil ti cungap (talk about your secrets)
Malapa gedang (too much talking is not to the point);

Manis Lambe (No action talk only);
Meupeus keuyang (Getting angry at people we don't dare to scold);
Hambur Bacot, murah congcot (Grumpy but generous);
Hirup ulah manggih tung, paeh ulah aya Beja (Must be a good person);
Kudu nyah lantana, kudu nyah tatambangannana (Must know what the likes of those we care about);
Landung kandungan, laer aisan (Should be patient);
Lauk buruk ngilu Mijah, puritan milu Endogan (Meddling in other people's business)
Mangkok Emas Eusi Madu (Good people, speak politely);
Ngagulkeun Payung butut (Honor your own family);
Ngaliarkeun Taleus Ateul (Talk about ugly things);
Ngusik-Ngusik Ula mandi, Ngahudangkeun Ngobah-Ngobah MacanTuru (Talking about problems that have already been completed, so that he will be threatened again).

The above proverb shows that the local wisdom of the Sundanese people teaches to be careful in speaking, politely in language. Maintain our thoughts and attitudes in associating with others. Among others in communicating with others. About this, today the way people communicate is very advanced. It can be done with anyone and at any time, one of them through communication in cyberspace, or what is commonly referred to as virtual communication.

Virtual communication arises because of technology. Technology can provide a change in various aspects of human life. In today's life, according to Tilaar (Tilaar: 2002), the source of prosperity and strength in the community or country is not located in the vast area and abundant natural resources but has moved to the mastery and use of science and technology. It shows the emergence of a new civilization of humanity. The birth of telematics society. Until today, according to Toffler in Tilaar (Tilaar: 2002), there are three waves of civilization, namely the wave of agricultural technological civilization, the wave of industrial-technological civilization, and the wave of an information civilization. Everything is developing because of the development of technology according to its time.

In the world of information, the development of science and technology has encouraged producers to make various applications that can provide conveniences for consumers as users. One manifestation of the development of science and technology is the use of various applications through the use of various communication media. Nowadays many people use media communication via the internet. Through the internet, a person can search for information from various worlds with themes that are following what is needed. Through the internet also a person can communicate quickly, with various social networks, and other communication media.

CONCLUSION

We realize that today the development of science and technology is rapidly increasing. In the world of communication, the development of communication media is even more advanced. Many media can be used to interact with others. Previously the owner of the telephone could be counted on the fingers. And that's the home phone. But now, almost everyone has a telephone, even the phone is not left at home, but can be taken anywhere. Used all the time, there are times when needed. In terms of correspondence, ancient times and today are very different. If in the past had to wait for letters for days, but now information by mail can be counted in minutes and may even require only a few seconds with existing communication devices and media technology. The above conditions have an impact on social change. It is realized that the development of science and technology has changed lifestyles and even able to change the outlook of human life. In today's digital era, we can see various changes in human character. In the world of communication, changes are very different from the previous phase. One cause of these changes is the presence of the internet during human

life. The internet as a communication media has become the main source of information that can answer various problems faced by its users. On the other hand, the internet has become an area of individual communication to convey various thoughts, through opinions expressed in cyberspace, or into communication known as virtual communication.

The development of science, technology, and information provides a great opportunity for someone to be able to penetrate the world without borders and distance. People have the freedom in conveying ideas, ideas, thoughts, or opinions to others. A person can also respond or react to various conditions. In that condition, an individual has openness in opinion. Although not uncommon, for reasons of freedom of opinion gave birth to individuals who lack a true attitude.

In expressing opinions, surely politeness is needed. Although there is freedom of opinion, there is still a need for self-control. One way is to understand the existing local wisdom. Examining existing local wisdom teaches us that local culture through its wisdom has given us much longer lessons to always maintain politeness in language. Local wisdom with its various cultures trains us to position our roles properly and correctly. Maintaining the politeness of language with self-control is the embodiment of a cultured society. We need to always understand the existing local wisdom that can become a tool or media in self-control when we think. It should always be filtered whether the opinions expressed have paid attention to aspects of wisdom, acceptance, generosity, humility, approval, and sympathy for others. With all this in mind, we hope that our freedom of opinion is maintained politeness.

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Concept of State based on Pancasila, the 1945 constitution in criminal radicalism

Concepto de Estado basado en Pancasila, la constitución de 1945 en el radicalismo criminal

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to analyze the functions of the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution to fend off radicalism that has developed in Indonesia. This study concludes that the Indonesian government is following its function of fending off radical group movements in two ways, namely taking legal action and preventing them. The establishment of the Khilafah state is contrary to the concept of the Nation-State as built-in Indonesia. Indonesia was proclaimed on August 17, 1945; it was a Nation-State and not a religious State. The agreement of the founding fathers was stated in the 1945 constitution.

Keywords: Prevention, prosecution, radicalism, state functions.

RESUMEN

El propósito de este artículo es analizar las funciones de Pancasila y la Constitución de 1945 para defenderse del radicalismo que se ha desarrollado en Indonesia. La conclusión de este estudio es que el gobierno indonesio está en línea con su función de doblegar los movimientos de grupos radicales de dos maneras. El establecimiento del Estado de Khilafah es contrario al concepto del Estado Nación construido en Indonesia. Indonesia fue proclamada el 17 de agosto de 1945; era un Estado-nación y no un Estado religioso. El acuerdo de los padres fundadores se declaró en la constitución de 1945.

Palabras clave: Enjuiciamiento, funciones estatales, prevención, radicalismo.

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INTRODUCTION

The issue of radicalism has become a phenomenon that is widely discussed in the community. Even radicalism has become a global issue that is very alarming, because it is very disturbing to the people of almost all over the world, including in Indonesia. Radicalism is considered a very troubling global problem because it has taken many victims, both human and property. Through the news every day we can see human casualties, damaged buildings, destroyed public facilities, cities in ruins and destruction, both due to suicide bombings and because of fighting between the government and radical groups. We were unable to hold back the pain and tears when we saw the human body crumbling scattered by a suicide bombing. The building in the city was destroyed by a bomb hit. Many innocent people become victims, some die, disabled for life, orphaned, loss of loved ones, and refugees in other countries (Damayanti et al.: 2003, pp. 420-424).

Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan are among the few world countries that have been devastated by radicalism. His country was in disarray because of the endless conflict. Many citizens become refugees in other countries seeking protection. They ultimately live in other countries based on the mercy of the international community. Many of the refugees later became homeless or beggars in other countries. Not infrequently among these refugees received injustice and abuse in shelters, because they are considered to be a burden on the host country (Idris et al.: 2017).

The problem then arises when the radicalism movement is associated with Islam. As a result, as said by Ahmad Rizky Mardhatillah Umar that after the Kuningan bombing, many parties tried to link the bombing with groups labeled "radical". This emerged from the media coverage of “Radical Islam” (Umar: 2010, pp. 169-186). Of course, this is very detrimental to the followers of Islam. Therefore, the author does not agree with the term “Radical Islam”. According to the author, just a coincidence that this radical group is a Muslim who carries the name of Islam in its movement. So, it is not a radical Islam, but a radical group. Islam is the same as other religions is a religion that is peaceful and has never taught radicalism and hostility. Therefore, it is more accurately called a “radical group”.

Another reason the author does not agree with the term "radical Islam" because there are radical groups that are also not Muslim. For example in Papua, the radical group is Papuans who are not Muslim. Likewise, radical groups in Europe, Africa, America and so on are also not Muslim.

Indonesia is also a country that is very troubled by the radicalism movement. Still not forgotten, hundreds of people died as a result of suicide bombings in Legian Bali, Saturday, October 12, 2002. The bodies of the victims were destroyed and scattered, and many were traumatized and disabled for life. Likewise, with suicide bombings at JW Marriot Hotel Jakarta, riots that occurred in Ambon, Poso, Tentena, Aceh, Papua have also brought many victims. Victims continue to fall because of suicide bombings in several places in Indonesia, such as stabbing carried out on police officers during their duties in Jakarta. When this article was written, on May 8, 2018 riots were carried out by terrorist detainees in the Mako Brimob detention house in Depok, which caused 6 victims of police on duty and 1 person to be persecuted. On May 13, 2018, 3 churches in Surabaya were bombed, which claimed 14 people died and dozens were injured. On the night of May 13, 2018, there was also a bomb at the Wonocolo Siduarjo apartment, on May 14, 2018, the bomb exploded again in the Surabaya Police Station, and on May 16, 2018, the bomb exploded again at the Riau Regional Police Headquarters. All claimed not a few victims (Indonesia: 2008).

Lately, the radicalism movement has become increasingly alarming. It has arrived at dividing nations and countries. This can be seen from the movement that wants to replace the basic state of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution as the basis for statehood in Indonesia with the ideology they believe in. Through the media, they build SARA issues, especially religious issues to divide this nation. They also built the issue of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), poverty and state debt, to cause unrest in the community as well as hatred of the government and between groups (groups). Building on the issue of Islam in their movements was carried out to attract the sympathy of the people towards their movements because by chance Indonesian society was more Muslim. They try to attract the sympathy of the people with jihad (religious pretext) to support their mission.

In a systematic, structured, and massive manner they build opinions on how to create political noise in Indonesia. Of course, this should not be allowed. Indonesia as a sovereign country must take a firm stance to crack down on this radical group movement. What is more, the movement has led to the takeover of the government and the replacement of the basic state or legal system that has been valid in Indonesia with their ideology. We want Indonesia to be peaceful and conducive, and not want events like in other countries that are in ruins because of radicalism. Based on the things mentioned above, the authors are interested in researching how Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution can fend off the understanding of radicalism group movements.

METHODS

This research is normative legal research. Following the purpose of this study, the nature of the research is descriptive-analytical research, namely by trying to provide an overview or description of the problems in this study. Furthermore, the research method used is adjusted to the formulation of the problem that is the focus of this research, namely what is the basis of the state to crack down on radicalism and how it is regulated in Indonesia, and how Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution faced radicalism. This research is normative. As a consequence of normative legal research, this research uses normative and philosophical juridical methods. Legal materials used are primary, tertiary and secondary legal materials (Martynov et al.: 2019, pp. 800-807; Akhmetova et al.: 2019, 21-36).

RESULTS

Radicalism Movement

Etymologically radicalism comes from the word radical. At the implementation level, from the radical word the term meradikalkan, radicalization, and radicalism emerged. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, radicals are interpreted as 1. Basically (to the principle); 2. Very hard to demand change (law, government); 3. Forward in thinking or acting (KBBI, 2007). Based on this understanding, it can be interpreted that radicals involve actions or actions as well as mindset. If it concerns actions and actions, it must be done quickly. For example, if it concerns changes to the Law and government, the change is done quickly. Usually, the way it is done is outrageous methods, such as with a revolution or a *d'etat coup*. If it concerns the mindset, quickly take policies and actions. People who think radically like this in taking actions and policies usually pay less attention to various considerations. He just wants to be finished instantly without considering the impact of his actions.

In this case, someone is educated or created to be radical. This is done through a process of radicalization, which is a process, a method, an act of radicalism: a strong attitude and attitude can alienate business groups in the country and stimulate polarization and society. In everyday terms, it is often referred to as regeneration and/or cadre. In this cadre, a person or group of people is educated to be radical in various ways, such as instilling certain doctrines and/or thoughts. In this cadre, they are usually taught at the same time various skills to take action.

Likewise, radicalism is interpreted in 3 terms, namely: 1. Radical political ideology or flow; 2. Understanding or sect that wants social or political change or renewal using violence or drastic; 3. Extreme attitudes in politics. Based on this understanding radicalism is an attitude that wants something to happen quickly. They take action using violence.

Damayanti et al (Damayanti et al.: 2003, pp. 420-424) said that radicals are derived from the word radix which means root, and radical is (something) that is fundamental or up to its roots. This predicate can be applied to certain thoughts or understandings so that the term 'radical thinking' appears and can also be 'movement'. Based on that, radicalism is interpreted as an ideology or hard line that wants social or political change or renewal in a hard or drastic way and the extreme attitude of a political stream.

As mentioned above, radicalism is an ideology or violent sect that wants rapid social and political change or renewal according to their will. In achieving their goals, they usually carry out various efforts in an extreme manner which became known as the radicalism movement, for example by conducting demonstrations, terror and so on. So that the term terrorism emerged.

Soeharto (Soeharto: 2007) says that terror means scaring, threatening, giving shock to violence or killing to spread fear. This method is a tactic that has been inherent in the struggle for power for a long time. They do not hesitate to murder cruelly in their struggle. Even though their victims are religious as they are, but because they are considered not in agreement with their ideology they are considered enemies, then halal to be killed. Under the pretext of jihad and/or martyrdom, they indoctrinate their followers to commit suicide bombings.

If seen from the impact of radical group actions or terrorism, their actions can be equated with the very vile crimes of humanity. That said because besides their actions caused many innocent human victims, their actions also caused social unrest and fear, disrupted the social order, and disrupted the country's economic order. Also, the issue of hatred between groups and groups that they spread and build can trigger horizontal conflicts that can threaten the sovereignty of each country. In Indonesia, this can be seen in cases of riots in Aceh, Ambon, and Poso and Tentena. In other countries, it can be seen in cases of riots in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and so on.

This opinion is following what was said by Irfan Idris et al (Idris et al.: 2017) who said that terrorism is not an ordinary crime, but extraordinary crimes, humanitarian crimes, and transnational crimes, as well as crimes against state ideology. Broken one grows one thousand, so it seems that the spirit and militancy possessed by terrorists who skillfully package crime with religious language and symbols as if the ordinary people are judged as a sacred action, an effort of jihad required in Islam. Islam and other religions do not have anarchic radicalism, what else is a suicide bombing. In the explanation of the Government Regulation instead of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Crime of Terrorism also stated that terrorism is a crime against humanity and civilization and is one of the serious threats to the sovereignty of each country.

As mentioned by Endriyono (Endriyono: 2005) that terror has long existed, almost along with the history of human civilization, but only effectively moved in the Middle Ages when countries or kingdoms fought, and terror was echoed as a way to win the war. So that the term terrorism emerged. The word terror is often meant in political vocabulary. In the era of the cold war, terror was associated with the threat of nuclear weapons. At present terror is associated with poverty and religious inequality.

The phenomenon of terrorism became very frightening after the events of September 11, 2001, when the World Trade Center office building (WTC) and the United States Defense Department building (Pentagon) in New York were hit by a plane, which destroyed the WTC building and killed more than 4000 people. This radicalism and terrorism movement is increasingly becoming an issue and disturbing the international community with the emergence of Al-Qaeda groups in Afghanistan, Islamic Jama'at in Pakistan, and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

In Indonesia, the radicalism movement happened a long time ago. For example, it can be seen when Indonesia was just independent, there was a DI TII (Darul Islam Tentara Islam Indonesia) rebellion in 1949-1962. This armed rebellion aimed to establish an Islamic state carried out by Darul Islam led by Sekarmaji Kartosuwiryo. Then on January 21, 1985, there was a bombing of the Borobudur Temple, and on March 28, 1981 hijacking a Garuda "Woyla" plane on the Jakarta-Medan route. In Aceh, which is famous for the Free Aceh Movement, Fretilin in East Timor, and separatist movements in Papua which still exist. However, this terrorism received serious attention in Indonesia during a suicide bombing in Legian Bali, Saturday, October 12, 2002 (Thane: 2012).

According to the study of Turmudi & Sihbudi, there were several groups of Islamic organizations suspected of being radical groups in Indonesia, namely: Salafi Jamaat, Indonesian Islamic State (NII), Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI), Indonesian Mujahidin Council (MII), and Youth Front Surakarta Islam (FPIS). Also, there are two pesantren (Boarding School) which are considered to be the means of radical group education, namely: Al-Mukmin Islamic Boarding School, Ngruki, and Al-Islam Islamic Boarding School, Lamongan. Turmudi & Sihbudi

(2005) further said that from the Islamic group NII and HTI aspire to formalize Islamic law in an Islamic Caliphate (a global Islamic state). This group wants to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia by replacing Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution with its ideology. Both are fundamentalist organizations because both of them fundamentally do not recognize the joints of a secular state based on man-made law. HTI even in 2013 declared the establishment of a Khilafah state in Jakarta (Turmudi & Sihbudi: 2005). They at that time openly raised their flag and rejected the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution which currently applies in Indonesia.

According to the author, the recent development of radicalism groups in Indonesia is because the government in the past was ambiguous in overcoming it. On the one hand, it seems that the government is strict with this radical group, but on the other hand, it looks like it is softening and even as omission occurs. What is more, there is a group of political elites, advocates, and ulama who openly defend this religious-based radicalism group, making the government increasingly nervous to take action. This can be seen when there was a suicide bombing in Legian Bali, on Saturday, October 12, 2002, there were political elites, advocates, and scholars who openly defended the perpetrators who were captured. The political elite, advocate, and cleric openly rejected the Government Regulation instead of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes issued by the government as a basis for acting against these terrorist perpetrators under the pretext of being contrary to human rights and democracy.

The omission was also seen when there was a group of community organizations swiping or raiding houses of worship, entertainment venues, liquor, restaurants and so on. When the mass organization acted, there were police. However, the police seemed to allow the mass organizations to freely destroy houses of worship and disperse people who were worshiping. Looks like the police are guarding the mass organization in acting. The police should have banned the group that acted. But it was reversed, the police even stopped the worship activities when the action was carried out on certain religious activities for example. Whatever its purpose, mass organizations do not have the authority to carry out actions or raids on any activities. This authority only applies to law enforcement officials. The police should have prevented the mass organizations that swiped and did not let them do damage.

The omission also occurs when there are people or groups of organizations doing blasphemy against followers of certain religions. The blasphemy was carried out directly during religious lectures, through social media and so on. They refer to those who are not religious, religious but not like the infidel. The spread of the issue of hate in the name of religion and ethnicity also occurs without any concrete action from the government to take action. What is mentioned above, is a small example of radical group action that took place in Indonesia, because if there are many other cases, it seems that the government has allowed it. Even if it is dealt with, it is just rhetoric without firmness (Indonesia: 1945).

There are indeed terrorists who are sentenced to death, but to other actors, the punishment seems too light. As a result, terrorists have no fear of committing terror. Once they have finished serving their sentence, they return to their group to carry out a terror movement. All terrorists should be sentenced to severe punishment, in breaking the chain of movement. The author appreciates the steps of the Special Anti-terror Detachment 88 (Densus) 88 which was formed in 2002. Even though the National Police Detachment 88 action is suspected to violate human rights and democracy, but for the sake of state safety, Densus 88's actions are expected to reduce the movement of this radical group. Regarding the success of Detachment 88, Idris et al (Idris et al.: 2017) said that Detachment 88 was considered successful, successful, swift and worked fast, in handling terrorism in Indonesia, although not a few are skilled in dealing with these criminal acts of terrorism. But, as Idris et al. (Idris et al.: 2017) said further, the success of law enforcement officers has taken action against terrorists, not followed by efforts to prevent the emergence of crimes against humanity. spread in the middle of society, brainwashing efforts are still intensively happening among the younger generation, especially the educated in secondary schools, to universities. Hundreds of young people were successfully recruited who eventually sympathized with the actions of anarchism, radical mass in Syria and Iraq. This can also be seen in 2013 in Jakarta, HTI, which openly would establish a Khilafah state in Indonesia, and reject the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution as the basis of the state, it seems that the government silenced it. As a result of the

omission, this movement began to infiltrate and build strength through political parties, the State Civil Apparatus (ASN), community organizations, mosques, pesantren (Boarding School) and the world of Education. Through the media, they spread their ideology. The government should have acted firmly to prevent the movement of HTI so that it did not have time to grow and spread everywhere (Pratiwi: 2017, pp. 281-297).

Based on what was said by Idris et al (Idris et al.: 2017) above, that the steps taken were not the only prosecution, but preventive measures for the emergence of crimes against humanity, incitement of hatred-hate speech, efforts to brainwash among the younger generation, especially educated students in secondary schools, to college must be done. Action and prevention measures should be carried out synergistically in fending off the radical group's understanding from the past. This is not the case. As a result, the government is currently overwhelmed in the face of this radicalism group movement. Moreover, their movements are wrapped up in religious issues, which in the end becomes difficult to sort out which radical group movements are religious movements. When the prosecution was carried out, an opinion was then “criminalized against the ulama”. The situation is increasingly difficult when there are political elites who use it to gain power.

This can be seen in the gubernatorial election in Jakarta in 2017. In fact, following the functions and duties of the state (government), the Indonesian government does not need to hesitate in cracking down on this radical group movement. The government, through the General Election Commission (KPU), should disqualify election participants who use the Sara (discrimination) issue in their campaigns in every general election. The government did not make any efforts to eligible participants who used religious issues in their campaigns.

DISCUSSION

The Basic State in Taking Action on Radicalism Group Movement

As stated by Sidharta (Sidharta: 2009), that the state is a people who inhabit an area (part of the surface of particular earth). In this case, the state organizing itself politically in a public legal entity as a vehicle for democratically in a spirit of togetherness seeks to achieve equitable prosperity for all people. The government is domiciled as primus inter pares (not the owner or ruler of the state and the people), as the among, which carries the task of leading the community in organizing community and state life, specifically endeavoring to achieve the goal of the state. In the meantime, Budiardjo (Budiardjo: 2003) also said that the State is political integration, it is the main organization of political power.

Starting from the two opinions above, it appears that the state is the most powerful political organization. He was formed to organize and control various activities in realizing equitable prosperity for all people. The task is carried out by the government with a plan and subject to the rules of positive law by referring to the legal ideals, state goals and objectives of the state contextually. Also, the state can impose its authority legally on all other power groups in creating peace. The state can establish ways and boundaries to which power can be used in shared life, both by individuals and groups or associations, as well as their own countries. In the 4th paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that the Indonesian government is obliged to protect all nations and spill the blood of Indonesia without exception. Based on this provision, the government should protect all Indonesian people without exception. That is, the government has the right to take action on any activities of community organizations that disrupt the safety and peace in the country. Precisely if the government is unable to protect the country, it is considered a failure in carrying out its functions (Pandjaitan, 2017). This is a violation of the constitutional mandate.

The Concept of the State-Based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in counteracting the radicalism movement

When the founders of the country began to initiate the establishment of an Indonesian state, one of the centers of attention and the most difficult to conclude was what became the adhesive principle of this nation. It is the center of attention and it is difficult to conclude that it relates to the geographical location of the territory

of Indonesia, which at that time was the Dutch East Indies, which spread very wide. It is said that Indonesia is one and a half times wider than the continent of Europe, stretching in the ocean of the ocean with thousands of islands partially separated by free oceans. Indonesia stretches from Sabang Island to Rote. Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with 17,508 islands (Latif: 2011). In addition to its vast territory, its population is diverse in different ethnicities, languages, cultures, and religions. Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world stretching on the strategic point of intercontinental and oceanic crossing. Certainly uniting this in one community of the country is not easy. Moreover, there are majority and minorities with different languages, cultures, and religions. Therefore, it is very necessary for the concept of the state that can unite it. The founders of the country tried to answer this challenge by giving birth to several national and state conceptions, including those relating to the state foundation, state constitution, state form, and national insights that were felt to be following the Indonesian character.

Departing from the problem as stated above, the founding fathers of the country gathered in BPUPKI (the Investigating Agency for the Preparations for Indonesian Independence), began to knit a concept of a state that was able to unite Indonesia in one political community. It is indeed not easy, but with full wisdom and policy, they pour it into one text, namely the text of the Constitution (UUD). The UUD Manuscript was on August 18, 1945, the day after Indonesia declared its independence, was declared a Constitution in Indonesia, which was later known as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, abbreviated as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. newly independent at that time (Nomor: 2003).

It should be noted that Indonesia was previously a Dutch colony, known as the Dutch East Indies. Independence is captured not easily but requires struggle and sacrifice. When Indonesia was diplomatic on August 17, 1945, the problem did not end. With the support of UN forces, the Netherlands wants to occupy Indonesia again. The Indonesian people, who were commanded by Soekarno worked for hand in hand to maintain that independence. The blood of the freedom fighters who spilled into bets in seizing and defending independence. Not a few lives were lost as well as property that was used up in seizing and maintaining that independence. These sacrifices must not be forgotten and must be respected and respected by the next generation of the Indonesian nation.

In understanding the concept of state initiated by the founding fathers of the country in the 1945 Constitution, it can be seen in the 1945 Constitution. In the third paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution which among others said, "... *to have a free national life* ...". The fourth paragraph then says "... *which protects the entire nation and the whole of the bloodshed of Indonesia ... the Indonesian National Independence was prepared*". If this opening is observed, several words are repeated, namely: "*nationality*", all nations "and" Indonesian Independence". To understand the meaning of this word the author wants to explain the meaning of the word nationality first.

Etymologically the word national originates from the word nation. In the large Indonesian dictionary, the word nation is interpreted as a group of people who share their ancestry, customs, languages and history, and self-government. Between groups of people who are usually bound because of the unity of language and culture in the general sense, and occupy a certain area on the earth of the Nationality which marks the national group.

Listening to the meaning of the word nation and nationality as described above if it is related to the condition of Indonesia, there seems to be controversy. Because, the population of Indonesia consists of several different tribes of ancestral origin, customs, languages , and history, and spread across thousands of islands, which before independence had a government (own country), but must be called a nation. Based on this fact, the founding fathers hinted, so that their ancestral origins, customs, languages , and history differed and spread across thousands of islands, we are one namely: the Indonesian Nation. This was later known as Bhineka Tunggal Ika, so it was different but one, namely the Indonesian Nation. It implies that Indonesia is not a religious (primordial) country, but a nation-state.

The agreement to establish a nation-state was taken by the founding fathers of the countries who were members of the Indonesian Independence Preparatory Business Entity (BPUPKI). Soepomo, one of the members of the BPUPKI, at the BPUPKI session, on 31 May 1945, said, among others:

Therefore, I recommend and I agree with the establishment that wants to establish a national state that is united in a totalitarian sense, as I described earlier, namely a country that will not unite itself with the largest group, but who overcome all groups and will heed and respect privileges of all groups, both large groups, and small groups. By itself in the united national state, religious affairs will be separated from the affairs of the state and automatically in the united national state religious affairs will be left to the relevant religious groups. And by itself in such a country someone will be free to embrace the religion he likes. Both the largest religious group, as well as the smallest group, will certainly feel united with the country (in foreign languages "*Zal Zich Thuis Voelen*" in their country (Kusuma: 2004).

Soekarno, one of the founders of the Republic of Indonesia in the BPUPKI session, June 1, 1945, among others said:

In short, the Indonesian people, Natie Indonesia, are not just one group of people who live by "*le de' sir D'entre ensemble above the area*" which is small like Minangkabau, or Madura, or Yogya, or Sunda, or Bugis ", but the nation Indonesia is all geopolitical according to the people who have been determined by Allah (peace be upon him), living in the vicinity of all Indonesian islands from the northern tip of Sumatra to Irian" (Kusuma: 2004).

Soekarno further said:

Let us practice religion, both Islam and Christianity, in a civil manner. What is the civilizing way? He is respectful of each other. The Prophet Muhammad s.a.w provided sufficient evidence about *Verdraagzaamheid*, about respecting other religions. Prophet Jesus also showed the *Verdraagzaamheid* (Kusuma: 2004).

The author only mentions the opinions of the two founding figures of the country as mentioned above. Based on this opinion, the establishment of a nation-state as outlined in the 1945 Constitution is an agreement of the founding fathers of the country. That means the founding fathers agreed that Indonesia is a nation-state and not a religion or primordialism. Despite the debate, the agreement was taken wisely by the founders of the country by looking at the geographical location and the very diverse conditions of the population. Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution were agreed as the glue of the nation and guiding principles in the life of the nation and state in Indonesia. This is a national consensus agreed upon by the founders of the country in the life of the state in Indonesia. Jimmly Asshiddiqie (2006) said that if the general agreement collapses, then the legitimacy of the state's power collapses, and in turn, civil war or revolution can occur (Asshiddiqie: 2006).

The 1945 Constitution is a historical proof of how the concept of state was compiled by the founders of the country. Sri Soemantri said the Basic Law is a formal document that contains: 1) The results of the nation's political struggle in the past; 2) The views of national figures who want to be manifested, both for the present and for the future; 3) A desire (will), with which the development of the life of the state constitution life will be led; 4) The highest levels of national constitutional development. (Soemantri: 1969).

Furthermore, Soemantri (Soemantri: 1969) by quoting Van Maarseveen's opinion, a country's constitution is 1) A national document. That is, having a constitution is the will to show the outside world about its own state identity; 2) A Political Legal Document. That is, a constitution is a tool for the formation of a political system and legal system of one's own country. 3) A Birth Certificate). That is, the constitution is a sign of maturity (the people, the nation) and the birth sign of an independent national state.

Listening to what was stated by Soemantri (Soemantri: 1969) above, it appears how the position of the Constitution for a country. Therefore, as stated by Latif (Latif: 2011) that since it was constitutionally ratified on August 18, 1945, Pancasila can be said to be the basis (philosophy) of the state, outlook on life, national ideology, and ligature (unifying) in the national life and state of Indonesia. On that basis, all efforts made to replace Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution were a betrayal of the agreement of the founders of the country (Laureano et al.: 2018, pp. 4-7).

About the position of the Constitution in a country, Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution become the foundation in the life of the state in Indonesia. All policies must be following the core content contained in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This is following the opinion of Asshiddiqie (Asshiddiqie: 2012) who said

that in practice, Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution must be reflected and interpreted seriously in public policy, in every policy state and government. All policies as outlined in certain legal forms must reflect the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution as spirits and spirits. That way, the law, and constitution can be seen, read, correctly understood based on moral and ideological underlying. Pancasila not only contains the rationality of ideas but also contains the content of our moral principles and national ideology. Therefore, let is read state law and constitution with moral and ideological perspectives that are following our personalities that can evoke confidence and confidence that we are a respectable nation. Asshiddiqie (Asshiddiqie: 2015) further said that it needed a deep understanding of the core content contained in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Through that understanding, we will be able to rise to become a confident and respectful nation in the world. Anyone who lives in Indonesia must understand that including leaders in Indonesia must realize that they belong to the Indonesian people who must protect all without exception (Ramadlon: 2016, 868-885).

As stated earlier, there are currently several community organizations that have been openly willing to replace the basic state of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution with the ideology they believe in. There are some people and community organizations that openly say that they are affiliated with ISIS in changing the country's foundation. Of course, this should not be allowed, because replacing the basic state is the same as dissolving Indonesia. If this is allowed, it can lead to horizontal conflict in Indonesia. We do not want events like in the Middle East countries to occur in Indonesia. In line with that, the government issued Government Regulation instead of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. The general explanation of the Perpu, among others, said that: The Republic of Indonesia is a unitary state based on law and has the duty and responsibility to maintain a safe, peaceful and prosperous life and actively nurture world peace. To achieve these objectives, the government is obliged to maintain and enforce sovereignty and protect every citizen from any threat or destructive action from both domestic and foreign. Furthermore, the government issued a Government Regulation instead of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 Year 20017. As for the reason, the government issued the PERPU it appeared that the consideration was stated, as follows:

a. That the State is obliged to protect the sovereignty of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution;
b. Whereas the violation of the principles and objectives of social organizations based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is a very despicable act in the view of the Indonesian morality regardless of the ethnic, religious and national background of the perpetrators;
c. Whereas Law Number 17 of 2013 concerning Community Organizations urges immediate changes because it has not comprehensively regulated the norms that are contrary to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia so that there is a legal vacuum in the case of effective sanctions;
d. Whereas there are social organizations which in their activities are not in line with the principles of the social organization following the articles of association of the community organization that has been registered and approved by the Government, and even factually proven to have the principle of social organization and activities that are contrary to the Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945;
e. Whereas in Law Number 17 of 2013 concerning Community Organizations it has not adhered to the principle of contraries actus so it is ineffective to impose sanctions on social organizations that adhere to, develop, and disseminate teachings or understandings that contradict Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia ;
f. That based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, and letter e, it is necessary to stipulate Government Regulations instead of the Law concerning Amendments to Law Number 17 of 2013 concerning Social Organizations.

When this Government Regulation instead of Law (PERPU) was issued many parties including political parties refused it. There was a direct judicial review of PERPU. The DPR itself, in the plenary session of the PERPU ratification into law, three parties firmly reject it, namely: the National Mandate Party (PAN), the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), and the Great Indonesia Movement (Gerindra). However, PERPU was later passed into law.

Through this PERPU, the government then dissolved the HTI mass organization. Even though there are still several organizations that are suspected of being included as radical groups that should also be dissolved, this government action should be appreciated. Because, as stated earlier, the HTI mass organization in 2013 declared openly the establishment of a Khilafah state in Indonesia by replacing Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution with their ideology. Efforts to establish this Khilafah state continuously they do. The government's actions to dissolve HTI should be appreciated, because as stated in the discussion above, that the government had previously allowed the movement of HTI in Indonesia. So that HTI moves freely to spread its ideology in Indonesia.

It is undeniable, acting and preventing the development of radicalism is indeed not easy, because their movements are wrapped up in religious issues, especially Islam. When their leaders are acted upon by law enforcement officials it is always said to be "criminalization of scholars". So that ordinary person who has minimal religious understanding is easily provoked. They are easily incited to be hostile to the government or those who are not in line with this radical group. Moreover, it is associated with the issue of economic inequality (poverty), the easier it is for them to spread their ideas. The situation is getting worse because there is a group of political elites who use this situation to gain power (Panjaitan: 2017).

In connection with the above problems, it is necessary to bring together all the children of the nation to face it. The author appreciates the steps of the National Police Headquarters Siber Team which succeeded in revealing and capturing members of disseminating hate issues through social media, namely members of the group The Family Muslim Cyber Army. This group is indeed very aggressively spreading the issue of hoaxes and hatred through social media to cause unrest in the community, inter-group hatred and religion, and hatred of the government. Therefore, people should not be easily provoked by the incitement of radical groups and must play an active role in rejecting any of these radicalism movements. If you know that there are activities of radical groups that are suspected of spreading hate issues, whether the issue of hatred between religion, ethnicity, and hatred of the government and incitement to reject Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, it must immediately report it to law enforcement. Regarding this public report, law enforcement officers must act immediately and do not allow it. The government must also actively supervise this radicalism movement in state institutions, religious communities, houses of worship, Islamic boarding schools, political parties, mass organizations, and the world of education. The government should control the activities of the ulama who obviously in their lectures like to spread the issue of hatred and reject Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. As stated earlier that Islam is a religion of peace and does not teach radicalism. That is what the government needs to hold in blocking this radicalism movement. So, there is no need to fear being accused of criminalizing ulama.

Embracing the world of education to reject various movements of radicalism also needs to be done. This step needs to be done because the movement of radical groups also spreads educational institutions. This can be seen when there were several students from the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) in the past stating that they supported the establishment of a Khilafah state in Indonesia. One member of the group The Muslim Family of the Army who was arrested by the Indonesian Police Headquarters Siber Team was an active lecturer at the Indonesian Islamic University of Yogyakarta. We appreciate that almost all leaders of universities throughout Indonesia gathered in Bali in September 2017 who agreed to reject this radicalism movement on campus.

The dissemination of state life based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution seems necessary. Therefore, it is appropriate for President Jokowi to issue Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2017 concerning the Presidential Work Unit for the Development of Pancasila Ideology. In the consideration of this Perpres, it is stated, that: a) that in the framework of the actualization of Pancasila values in the life of the nation and state it is necessary to

develop the Pancasila ideology towards all state administrators; b) that the Pancasila ideology fostering program that has been and must be carried out needs clear, systematic and integrated direction.

Then in Article 3, it is stated, that:

Presidential Work Unit for the Development of Pancasila Ideology (UKP-PIP) has the task of assisting the president in formulating general policy directions for fostering Pancasila ideology and carrying out coordination, synchronization, and control of the development of comprehensive and sustainable Pancasila ideology.

In Article 4 it is then stated that:

In carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 3, the UKP-PIP carries out functions: a) the formulation of the direction of the general policy of fostering the Pancasila ideology; b) compilation of the outlines of the ideals of the Pancasila ideology and the road map for fostering the Pancasila ideology; c) coordination, synchronization, and control of the implementation of the Pancasila ideology development; d) implementation of advocacy for fostering Pancasila ideology; e) monitoring, evaluation, and proposing steps and strategies to facilitate the implementation of the Pancasila ideology development; and f) the implementation of cooperation and relations between institutions in implementing the Pancasila ideology.

Based on the Presidential Regulation above, it appears that the president tried to actualize Pancasila values in the life of the nation and state through fostering the Pancasila ideology. The Pancasila ideology development program needs clarity of a planned, systematic and integrated direction. Only when this writing was made did the implementation of this presidential regulation stretch out.

International cooperation in tackling radical groups also needs to be done. The aim is to monitor the movement and spread of the teachings of radicalism. Because this radical group also cooperates between countries. This can be seen from sending volunteers from Indonesia to join ISIS in Syria. The volunteers were first fostered and trained in Indonesia to carry out observations and join ISIS. Volunteers who joined ISIS then returned to Indonesia and began to move to Indonesia. Of course, this is very dangerous.

All steps as stated above need to be done in maintaining the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia Unitary State based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Indonesia as a sovereign country must maintain the peace and comfort of its citizens. All efforts made by radicalism groups to replace Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution by replacing them with their ideologies must be confronted together. The community and the government must work together to fend off this radical group. Without togetherness, we will be destroyed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description as mentioned above, conclusions can be stated as follows: 1) The government foundation in taking action and preventing the movement of radicalism groups is Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In the face of the radicalism movement, the government issued a Government Regulation instead of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Terrorism Crimes and Government Regulations Substituting the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Law Number 17 of 2013 concerning Community Organizations; 2) The concept of the state agreed upon by the founders of the country as stated in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution is the concept of a nation-state with the form of a unitary state in the form of a republic. That is, Indonesia is not a state of religion and or primordialism. The agreement was taken wisely and wisely by the founders of the country by looking at the geographical location, as well as the condition of a very pluralistic population. Pancasila was agreed as the glue of the nation and guiding principles in the life of the nation and state. This concept is used as a basis for fending off radical group movements in Indonesia.

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Effect of free will on the creation of new impacts on the long-term temporary marriage

Efecto del libre albedrío en la creación de nuevos impactos en el matrimonio temporal a largo plazo

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ABSTRACT

The principle of free will stipulates that the contract, in terms of ordering the legal consequences and determining the type and nature of the agreement between the parties, should not conflict with certain rules. Given that the overwhelming majority of jurists and lawyers have considered the principle of free will as the origin of Article 10 of the Civil Code, as well as the rule of law of the subsidiary, but there is no consensus among them on the meanings and definitions of the principle of free will, in this paper, the impact of free will on the creation of new impacts on the long-term temporary marriage contract is examined.

Keywords: Free will, temporary marriage, contract law, agreement.

RESUMEN

El principio del libre albedrío estipula que el contrato, en términos de ordenar las consecuencias legales y determinar el tipo y la naturaleza del acuerdo entre las partes, no debe entrar en conflicto con ciertas reglas. Dado que la abrumadora mayoría de los juristas y abogados han considerado el principio del libre albedrío como el origen del artículo 10 del Código Civil, así como el estado de derecho de la subsidiaria, pero no hay consenso entre ellos sobre los significados y definiciones del principio del libre albedrío, en este documento, se examina el impacto del libre albedrío en la creación de nuevos impactos en el contrato de matrimonio temporal a largo plazo.

Palabras clave: Libre albedrío, matrimonio temporal, derecho contractual, acuerdo.

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INTRODUCTION

In general, in all legal systems, the (free) will of individuals plays a central and essential role in the realization of legal acts as contracts are assumed to be rooted in the free will of individuals. To respect and guarantee individuals' free will, relations among the members of the society must be based on the principle of freedom of will. Therefore, nothing ought to be imposed on an individual unless s/he wishes so and the said obligation conforms to the law of nature. In other words, free will constitutes the basis for the rights and obligations of the individual (Ekstrom: 2018).

The law, therefore, is a phenomenon at the service of the free will of individuals and its task is to reduce and/or eliminate the potential collision of the will of different individuals/parties. Also, in Islamic jurisprudence, the free will of individuals is an important and indispensable component of legal commitments and contracts. The principle of free will is one of the most important principles of law that did not exist before the Middle Ages, at the time when contracts were signed more as a matter of formality and in a specific and peculiar form characteristic of the era. This principle then became increasingly important thanks to advances in various fields such as religion, politics and economics and, in the contemporary period, and even before the 17th century, the principle of free will became an established and sanctioned rule in the majority, if not all, of human societies.

The principle of free will then found its way into the sanctity of the French Civil Code, Article 1134, under the title of "privity of contract". It was also recognized in the Iranian law (the legal system) following the adoption of the first volume of the Civil Code, which was, nonetheless, in common practice and enforced as a trade and cultural norm long before the passing of the formal Civil Code due to its long history in Islamic jurisprudence and thought. The effect of free will on the long-term temporary marriage contract is discussed in this article (Clark et al.: 2017, pp. 193-211; Sartorio: 2016).

METHODS

The word 'Nikah mut' ah' (the temporary marriage contract) means 'to enjoy, indulge or revel in something', and, in Islamic jurisprudence, whatever that can be harnessed to please oneself is technically a 'mut' ah' (Mousavi Ardebili: 2001, p. 21). "Nikah Mut' ah is a marriage for a fixed term, a clear return and mutual obligations" (Mofid: 1990, p. 19). In his definition of this type of marriage, Allameh Helli states, "Nikah mut'ah is 'discontinuous' matrimony, which means that a man marries a woman for a certain period, such as a day or a month or a year or so" (Helli: 2002, p. 227). There is no time limit to the commitment (Mut' ah), meaning the contract can last a lifetime or a day. In fact, according to the jurisprudents who champion plurality and inclusiveness, Nikah Mut' ah can be very long (say 100 years), to include even the assumption that the parties know they will not outlast the contract, or it can last for less than a minute (Thani: 1990, p. 449; Arinin et al.: 2019, pp. 137-156).

"Freedom of will, the way it is understood in today's modern social mentality, did not exist in former times and has come to acquire its contemporary perception only during the past few centuries. The recognition of this principle as the basis of contracts is the result of the inevitable progress of human civilization, of the social and economic developments, and the necessities that have arisen as a consequence of complex social relations (Haeri: 1994, p. 11)." Individualism, as a philosophical, political, and economic precept, peaked in the 18th century, with its newly found focus on the individuality of humans and the rights of man (in contrast to the 'old world' pre-Middle Ages centrality of the rights of the Divine/God), thereby enshrining the principle of free will as the basis of obligations and rights as well as the determination of "contractual effects". The unacceptable and illegitimate principle of the "imposition" of will, with its disregard to humanity's inherently free nature and essence, is in contrast to the principle of free will (or freedom of will). Therefore, due to the legal effects of obligations and contracts, which are considered binding, and since any legal contract derives from, and

presumes free will, Nikah mut'ah, or any contract in general, should not be construed as 'imposed' in any way (Amid-Zanjani: 1995, p. 498; Galimullina et al.: 2019, pp. 80-92).

Free will can, regardless of the provisions of the law, bind the person and make him/her observe the commitment. Morals can also aid this wisdom. Keeping one's promise is now considered our collective (social) and individual duty, commitment and responsibility and has, in turn, strengthened the belief in (the sanctity of) free will. An ethical human being finds it unthinkable to break a promise, especially when what is wanted is just and legitimate.

Also from an economic perspective, it is now widely believed that to make it possible for people's talents to grow and flourish, everything must be left to their initiative and free will and/as it benefits the society when the state only supervises transactions and ensures/safeguards freedom. The interference of the law in private covenants is a necessary evil, to be avoided at all costs, and freedom, which is the essence of humanity and the goal of all moral and social rules, must not be restrained by various rules (Katouzian: 2012, p. 382). In this vein, some theorists hold that individuals' involvement in financial transactions and affairs is subject to the principle (and centrality) of free will, meaning that anyone is entitled to their property, can reap its profit and/or give it to another person, and the other person can, in turn, accept or reject what is given to them, for transferring a property item to another person's property without his consent requires a privilege that is contrary to individual freedom. Transfers, therefore, materialize following the agreement between the conveyor and the conveyor (Imami: 1995, p. 158).

In contemporary Iran, freedom of will was recognized following global developments in legal theories, practices, and processes. The history of Iran's contemporary law starts with the establishment of the first Iranian constitution and its subsequent amendment (the Constitution was adopted in 1945 and amended in 1946). In drafting the constitution and amending it, the lawmakers were largely inspired by the European law, especially the Belgian law/legal system. The principle of freedom of will was formally incorporated into the Iranian law since the adoption of Article 10 of the Civil Code, but as the principle of free will is deeply rooted in Islamic jurisprudence and the regulators of this article based it on the sources and texts of the Islamic jurisprudence, particularly the Imamieh jurisprudence, it is, therefore, wrong to assume that this principle came to exist only after the passage of the Civil Code in the Iranian legal system.

It is a fact that freedom of will has been incorporated into the Iranian Civil Code from the sources of Islamic jurisprudence because freedom of will and its substantial role in jurisprudence (Fiqh) have long been sanctioned by the jurists in the field of the Islamic jurisprudence and the jurisprudence has cited it frequently and considered it a precondition for contract validity. Mustafa Ahmad Zarqa has elaborated this principle in detail in his seminal Al-madkhal al-fiqhī al-'āmm (Rahmani: 2005, p. 142; Rafiei Moghaddam: 2011, pp. 46-47).

RESULTS

Contemporary jurists refer to the principle of contract freedom to prove the legitimacy and validity of indefinite contracts, e.g. insurance and division contracts. However, freedom of will should not be regarded as an absolute and ultimate principle. The reason is that in the past two centuries, a critical view of human history and sociology, socialist sociology, in particular, has diminished the former prestige and status of the ancient regime humanism. The modern state has been obliged to intervene in private contracts to ensure justice. The number of 'authoritative' rules and laws has increased considerably and many of the specific conventions of contracts, that were formerly used solely to complete the will and facilitate its implementation, changed their nature and function and freedom was, thus, restricted.

However, social and economic requirements and circumstances make lawyers still respect the principle of contractual freedom as a way to protect the public interest (Katouzian: 2012, p. 382). Therefore, the application of this principle is subject to non-compliance with the following (Rahmani: 2005, p. 142):

A. Not being against the law

Article 10 of the Civil Code states: “Unless (the contract) is contrary to the explicit statement of the law, it shall enter into force.” Article 1288 reads as follows: "The provisions of a document shall be valid if it is not contrary to the law." Articles 959 and 960 of the Civil Code are cases in point that will be dealt with later in this article.

B. Not being opposed to public order

Article 975 states: "The court shall not be able to enforce in due time any alien law or private contract ... which is considered contrary to the public order ...”

C. Not being against ‘good ethics’

Article 975 reads as follows: "The court shall not be able to enforce in due time any alien law or private contract which is contrary to good ethics ..." In this regard, Article 217 of the Civil Code refers to the legitimacy of the transaction: “It does not need to be specified, but if specified it must be legitimate or the transaction is void.”

D. Observance of the basic requirements

Article 190 of the Civil Code states: “The following are essential for the accuracy and legitimacy of any transaction: 1. the intention of the parties and their consent, 2. the ‘benignity’ (the goodwill) of the parties, 3. Specific mention of the traded goods, 4. The legitimacy of the transaction.” Any breach in/of the above terms restricts freedom of will and a failure to adhere to the results in the illegitimacy of the transaction.

Thus, as stated: "The law is responsible for the maintenance of social order, determines the limits to individual freedoms and forbids any affair that infringes upon other people’s freedoms. Since the law is strictly necessary for the maintenance of social order, individuals can enjoy, exercise, or refrain from doing anything that is not subject to legal countermeasures, thus the axiom “unless forbidden by law, everything is permitted. This principle has not been subject to any legal provision, however, given the above points, it follows the exigencies of rational rules and the logic and norms of society. This principle not only allows individuals not to be punished for taking any action that is not prohibited by law, but also observes and protects laws as guarantors of social order and prevents some from violating it in the name of *their* freedom. Freedoms without which people cannot live in a society are called *individual freedoms* (Imami: 1995, p. 158).*”*

As stated, one’s free will is limited only if/when his/her hypothetical action conflicts with another law. Article 959 of the Civil Code states: "No one shall, in any case, deprive himself, in whole or in part, of the right to exercise their civil rights." Article 960 also states: "No one shall deprive themselves of their right to freedom or give up their freedom in a way that is contrary to law or good ethics." It is, therefore, necessary to discuss whether in the long-term temporary marriage a woman can make a condition that she be the only spouse/wife and the man/husband should not marry another wife later. To answer this question, first, we need to determine the intent to produce a legal effect and to distinguish it from *the intent* in criminal law, as well as the status of will in the jurisprudence and law enshrined in Articles 959 and 960.

Regarding ‘the intent to produce a legal effect’, the intent that introduces a legal effect and constitutes the condition for the realization of the said effect is of two types: First - the intent that has the attribute of creativity and its creative force is directly related to the legal effect and that legal effect is created by *that* intent. This intent has been referred to by the jurisprudents in the old days as the intent of ‘Insa’ (composition). Second - the intent that the legislator makes the subject of a legal effect, without the intent being of a creative nature. The intent in the acts that constitute a crime is an example of such an intent. This type of intent is a condition for the commission of the crime and the order of punishment upon the offender’s deed, but that intent is not the intent of composition and the perpetrator of the intent does nothing to the credit. Here, the great difference in the concept of the intent between the criminal law and civil law can be seen (Jafari Langroodi: 2008, p. 120; Badran & Turnbull: 2019, pp. 241-256).

According to the theory of esoteric will, the esoteric will of individuals is the criterion for intentionality and the oral/verbal reproduction of the intent is also valid because it is usually indicative of the real, *ulterior* intent. As long as the perpetrator of the intent does not provide an external and visible indication (of the intent), whether it is a promise or an action, it does not affect whatsoever. In the marriage contract, the 'contractors' conclude some conditions that must be interpreted in light of the exterior indication and the serious intent of the parties. As for the concomitant, inherent and essential vagueness of verbal statements, according to Article 224 of the Civil Code, the meaning of the terms shall be interpreted according to current customs. That is why couples/parties understand and intend the same concept that is common in society and is mutually comprehensible by most of its members. Once the intent of the producer of a legal effect, and whether it can create a legal effect, becomes known, the key question is what is the impact of the free will on the long-term temporary marriage contract? In response, it should be noted that in the temporary (marriage) contract, time duration does not, in and of itself, change the nature of the contract, and in fact, time duration is not a converter of nature and what is essential is the attempt to find the inner will/intent of the contractors (parties). In fact, in such cases, it is necessary to interpret the contract according to the real will of the parties (Akbari: 2016, pp. 1-8).

DISCUSSION

Some argue that if they agree on the condition of a certain action, such a condition is valid because the husband concedes his right.

Now that a distinction is made between the condition of action and the condition of the outcome, if a party commits an action that violates the condition, what guarantees the execution of such an action? Simply put, what guarantees the fulfillment of such a condition if the husband marries despite the wife's condition?

Three theories have been proposed in this regard (Rah-Peyk: 2014, pp. 78-80; Margalit: 2018, pp. 89-107):

A. The theory of permissibility. According to this theory, it is permissible if a party violates the condition he has agreed to and performs the legal action that s/he has obliged himself to abandon (Imami: 1995, p. 158). Because although he is considered a transgressor for failing to comply with the obligation and violating a binding oath, the transaction would not be discredited or invalidated and there would be no conflict between the two because the very transaction/contract itself is/was void.

B. The theory of nullity. According to this theory, the meaning, and the purpose, of 'the obligation to abandon the legal act' is to neutralize the said legal act (Cartwright: 2016), and the parties did not intend or want a merely formal and nominal sort of commitment that condones the breach of the principle of obligation. According to some of the provisions of the Civil Code, such as Article 454, the infringement of the condition of non-occupation of the property, as well as the condition of the abandonment of rights, the elimination of the right to the said property and the actions taken are all ineffective, void and invalid.

C. The theory of ineffectuality. The theory of ineffectuality considers the legal act performed invalid, ineffectual and subject to the position and opinion of the involved party by making a reference to the transactional nature of contracts and applying the principle of ineffectuality to the issue in question (Mohaqeq: 2009).

The first theory seems to apply better considering current marriage rules and their quasi-divine nature. On the question of the terms and conditions of the discontinuous long-term marriage contract and the consequences of these contracts, the author, and the legal community in general, believe that if these 'denial of rights' agreements are universal and related to the condition of the outcome, they are void and invalid. On the other hand, the renowned jurists consider a condition to be valid if the denial is partial and related to the condition of the action. Disagreements can happen in cases where the denial is a partial and outcome-oriented

condition, for solving which different approaches can be considered. However, in light of the foregoing arguments, the present author does not consider this condition to be valid (Aghajanian et al.: 2018).

CONCLUSION

Temporary marriage is approved by the jurisprudents of Imamiyah (Shiites) and legal scholars who believe that there in no time restriction on the temporary marriage although it is conventionally extended so long that neither party will practically survive to see the end of its term. The principle of freedom of will is also approved provided that it is not contrary to the law, good ethics and the public order and that the essential conditions of a clean transaction are respected and met. The duration and effects of the long-term marriage contract and similar agreements shall be stated clearly.

When/if these agreements/contracts commit the denial of universal rights and contain outcome-oriented conditions, based on the consensus of jurists, lawmakers, and legal scholars, they become void. On the other hand, prominent legal scholars and theorists consider it a valid condition if the denial of rights occurs only partially and is an action-oriented condition. Disagreements occur in cases where the denial of rights is outcome-oriented and partial, in which case the problem can be approached from different foundations and principles. However, in light of the foregoing arguments, the writer does not consider this condition to be valid.

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Big Data based Law in the process of forming legislation in Indonesia

Ley basada en Big Data en el proceso de formación de legislación en Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze the urgency of using Big Data in the formation of laws and regulations associated with the principle of forming good legislation. The results indicated that the use of Big Data to capture the aspirations of the people in the process of forming laws and regulations is a real solution to create laws. Its application can be done at the planning, drafting, and discussion stages of each statutory regulation made. Each input will be analyzed by Big Data and then processed into a new output that is concise and easily understood by the legislators.

Keywords: Big data, industry 4.0, law, legal reform

RESUMEN

Este documento tiene como objetivo analizar la urgencia de utilizar Big Data en la formación de leyes y reglamentos asociados con el principio de formar una buena legislación. Los resultados indicaron que el uso de Big Data para capturar las aspiraciones de las personas en el proceso de formación de leyes y reglamentos es una solución real para crear leyes. Su aplicación se puede realizar en las etapas de planificación, redacción y discusión de cada regulación legal realizada. Cada entrada será analizada por Big Data y luego procesada en una nueva salida que es concisa y fácil de entender por los legisladores.

Palabras clave: Big data, derecho, industria 4.0, reforma legal.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a state of law. As a state of law, Indonesia places the law in the position and central position in carrying out the life of the nation and state, the law is considered to be something very urgent to organize the lives of Indonesian people (Siallagan: 2016, pp. 122-128). Because of its central position, it is fitting for the law to be formed based on the interests and aspirations of its people. This is in line with Jean Jacques Rousseau's concept of general will in social contract theory which was first popularized by Thomas Hobbes and John Locke (Note: 2012, pp. 267-278.). in a good society, people will give up their freedoms to different and more important collective freedoms through social agreements. Furthermore, through this social agreement, the united community forms a sovereign state, and the sovereign state forms legislation that reflects the public will (Devins et al.: 2017, p. 357).

There are still laws and regulations that are not following the aspirations and needs of the community so that it creates prolonged conflict. One example of a conflict that we cannot forget is the community's rejection of the Corruption Eradication Commission Bill and the Criminal Code Bill. The most massive rejection was made by students in various regions by holding mass actions. Also, the case of banning two-wheeled vehicles in several roads in Jakarta which was eventually canceled due to criticism from the people of Jakarta itself is an example of the rash decision-making, which in this case is the Jakarta government, in setting policies without proper review and screening of aspirations (Sungkar: 2008, pp. 95-120; Kayumova et al.: 2019, pp. 55-65).

The low level of satisfaction of the Indonesian people towards legal products made by the government can also be seen from the still high number of cases in the testing of laws and regulations both those that were submitted to the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court. In the 5 years starting from 2004-2008, 2009-2013, and 2014-2018, the number of litigation cases against the constitution that entered the Constitutional Court continues to increase. Similar to the number of material test cases that entered the Supreme Court from 2009-2018, as described in the Supreme Court Annual Report tends to show an increase.

Departing from this problem, researchers assume that Indonesia needs a breakthrough to create an aspiration filtering and effective data collection system that is supported by technological advances. In this industrial era 4.0, technological advances have facilitated human work so that it is completed in a shorter time and with better results (Naikoo et al.: 2018, pp. 1-8; Ilikova: 2019, pp. 129-139). These technological advances should also be able to simplify the process of forming laws and regulations in Indonesia. In this study, the author will discuss the urgency of using big data in the formation of laws and regulations associated with the principle of forming good legislation. The author will also describe at any stage in the formation of legislation that can be supported by big data.

METHODS

Establishment of Legislation in Indonesia

Before discussing further, the main topic of this paper, the author needs to first discuss the normative rules of the formation of legislation in Indonesia. Regarding this matter, we can refer to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Regulations and Regulations. In this section the author will divide into three topics, namely as follows:

Types and Hierarchy of Laws and Regulations in Indonesia

Article 7 regulates that the types and hierarchy of laws and regulations are by their legal strengths, namely: the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly; Law or Government Regulation instead of Law; Government regulations; Presidential decree; Provincial Regional Regulations; and Regency or City Regional Regulations. The existence of this hierarchy means that any type of lower statutory regulation may not conflict with higher statutory regulations.

Stages of Formation of Laws and Regulations

Article 1 number 1 regulates that the formation of legislation includes five stages, namely: planning; arrangement; discussion; ratification or determination; and invitation. In this section the author will discuss in general terms, considering that although the stages outline the same, each type of legislation has different technicalities from one another. This becomes important because in the discussion the writer will describe at any stage in the formation of legislation that can be supported by big data.

Principle of Formation of Good Regulations

The principle of establishing good laws and regulations is divided into formal and material principles. The formal principles relating to the process of forming legislation are regulated in Article 5 which includes: clarity of purpose; the appropriate institutional or forming authority; conformity between type, hierarchy, and material content; can be implemented; usability; clarity of formulation; and openness. Meanwhile, the material principles relating to the content or substance of the laws and regulations are regulated in Article 6, which includes: protection; humanity; nationality; kinship; archipelago Unity in Diversity; justice; equality in law and government; order and legal certainty; or balance and harmony.

Technology in Legal Practice

The relationship between law and information technology is studied in two different fields of research: first, namely information technology law, oriented to the law and analyzing the legal implications of information technology, and addressing the legal problems that arise from the introduction and use of information technology in society; and second, technology-oriented and learning how to use information technology in the field of law (Oskamp & Lodder: 2006, pp. 1-22). The first field gets more attention from researchers than in the second field.

The use of technology, especially information technology in the field of law has been around for a long time, even since the end of the 20th century. One example is the SOLON project (System ter ondersteuning van Logistik en het ontwerpen van norman or System to support legal drafting), an automatic drafting system that will be used by the government of Flanders (state of Belgium) developed at the Institute of Social Law, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium (Debaene et al.: 2000, pp. 149-159). This system can ensure draft legislation meets the criteria both in terms of material and formal.

Johnathan Jenkins in his writing 'What Can Information Technology Do for Law?' (Jenkins: 2008, pp. 589-607) mentions what information technology has developed in legal practice, namely the database of legal material, software for document preparation, and software to support the world of litigation. Although modern law practices have adopted information technology in many fields, this technology is usually not as sophisticated as the technology found in other industries.

Information technology is developing very rapidly, especially after entering the industrial era 4.0. We have entered an era where algorithmic systems based on big data provide economic and institutional strength with enormous effects on resource allocation because of their capacity to control and manage processes (Bayamlıoğlu & Leenes: 2018, pp. 295-313). In 2016, Bart van der Sloot and Sascha van Schendel conducted an empirical and comparative study in eleven countries (Australia, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States), regarding the use of big data in government (van der Sloot & van Schendel: 2016, p. 110). The results of the study show that the tendency for the use of big data in government is related to the field of administration and public services. Also, the majority of countries provide a large investment for research of big data itself, but no one has used big data in the aspirations and data collection in the process of forming the legislation. In the world of big data, laws should be calibrated to achieve the objectives of the policy, which are based on a large amount of data analysis engine, to eliminate bias, incompetence, and human error (Devins et al.: 2017, p. 357).

According to H.W. Arthurs as quoted by Paul Chynoweth, the style of legal research based on his

perspective is divided into two namely doctrinal research (research in law) and interdisciplinary research (research about law), where doctrinal research focuses more on legal doctrines, whereas interdisciplinary research involves the view external to the law itself such as its historical and social context. This type of research is interdisciplinary research because it views the issues to be studied not only in terms of the law but also in the context of technological developments that can accelerate the development of the legal system. Furthermore, Arthurs divides interdisciplinary research style into pure legal research (fundamental research) and applied law research (law reform research). This dichotomy shows that fundamental research examines the implementation of the law for academic purposes such as the sociology of law, law, and economics, etc. , whereas law reform research discusses the implementation of the law with specific objectives which are generally to facilitate changes in the future (Chynoweth: 2008, pp. 28-38). This research is a law reform research because this research aims to offer a new paradigm in the industrial era 4.0 with the rapid development of technology; it should be that the development of the technology supports the process of forming laws and regulations.

As a law reform research, where not many previous studies discuss similar themes, this research is an exploratory study. Researchers explore when they have little or no scientific study of the group, process, activity, or situation they want to examine but still have reason to believe that it contains elements that are worthy of research (Stebbins: 2001, pp. 2-17). The approach used in legal research is the statutory approach, conceptual approach, case approach, historical approach, and comparative approach (Marzuki: 2005). The approach used in this study is the approach to the law relating to the formation of laws and regulations and a comparative approach to the practice of using technology, especially big data in legal practice in general and the process of forming laws and regulations in particular.

RESULTS

The Urgency of the Use of Big Data in the Formation of Laws and Regulations

According to Milakovich as quoted by Bram Klievink (Klievink et al.: 2017, pp. 267-283), big data can help governments improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency of their performance, including in the formation of legislation. In this discussion, the authors focus on the use of big data that aims to encourage public participation in the process of forming the legislation.

One form of the application of public participation is in the form of legal studies and research so that it can be recognized what are the needs, problems, desires and interests and aspirations of the people properly and correctly, and therefore the policies and regulations made will be able to reflect what is of interest and people's aspirations (Nasional: 2016). All people certainly have the same right to give their aspirations regarding a statutory regulation, as guaranteed in Article 96 paragraph 1 of Law no. 12 of 2011. But, unfortunately, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the article limit how the aspirations of the people are conveyed, namely through: public hearings; work visit; socialization; or seminars, workshops, or discussions. This provision certainly raises the question, how is the validity of community input delivered through ways other than those mentioned in the paragraph.

Considering that Indonesia is an archipelagic country whose people are spread across thousands of different islands, these methods are very ineffective, because it will take a very long time and a very large cost to do aspiration collection. Besides a large number of Indonesian people (number 4 largest in the world), with various backgrounds, it can be assumed that the input related to laws and regulations will be numerous and varied. If the input analysis from the community is done manually it will require a long time and a lot of resources. However, the existence of geographical factors in such a way and the amount of data in the selection of people's aspirations can be overcome by big data. By using big data, large scale data can be analyzed to produce legal directives and recommendations that are precisely following the needs of the regulated entity (Devins et al.: 2017, p. 357).

Potential Application of Big Data in Forming Regulations in Indonesia

Before discussing the application of big data can be done at any stage of the formation of laws and regulations, the author will first review the existing information technology systems that have the potential to be integrated with the use of big data. Although Law No. 12 of 2011 limits the ways of conveying the aspirations of the community, but in practice in the field, several government agencies have taken the initiative to go beyond this, namely: Expertise Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BK DPR RI) through the application of Community Participation in the Drafting of the Law (SIMAS PUU) [21] and the National Legal Development Agency through the application of Partisipasiku! (Lauriano et al.: 2018, pp. 4-7). SIMAS PUU provides an opportunity for anyone to provide input on academic texts and draft laws and regulations that are being discussed by the Expertise Board of the Republic of Indonesia, only by entering identities such as name, age, gender, last education, occupation, email, and telephone number.

Likewise with the application Partisipasiku!, technically more or less the same. These two applications are still in the testing and development stages, so they still need a lot of improvement. Indeed, this can be a good start to open access to the widest possible community participation, but the authors find several important notes to consider, namely: a) The system for collecting people's aspirations accommodated by the SIMAS PUU and Partisipasiku applications! This, limited to the formation of laws, does not include other statutory provisions under the law. Based on the recapitulation of material test cases in the Supreme Court, the types of statutory regulations that are most frequently tested are ministerial and regional regulations. Therefore, this aspiration selection system should be carried out comprehensively for all types of laws and regulations; b) The system for collecting people's aspirations for all types of laws and regulations should be integrated into one application so that overlapping does not occur and the community will be easier and more practical in providing input. The public does not need to visit the website of the makers of different laws and regulations.

DISCUSSION

Entering the core discussion of this section, normatively, the author does not find any provisions that rigidly regulate community participation can be done at any stage. The author assesses community participation can be done since the planning process, preparation, until the discussion. Meanwhile, the process of ratification or enactment and enactment does not require public intervention because it is only administrative. The description of the application of big data in the stages of forming legislation is as follows:

First, the planning process. Planning, in this case, relates to planning the formation of legislation compiled in an annual or five-year legislation program. In this process the community has the right to provide input on 2 things, namely changes to existing regulations and proposes the formation of new regulations. Proposed changes to existing regulations can be a means of evaluating these regulations and proposing the formation of new regulations aimed at filling the legal vacuum. It is hoped that with valid data regarding the legal needs of the community, the legislators will no longer produce regulations that are not following the needs and aspirations of the community.

Second, the preparation process. In this case, the drafting process starts from the stages of drafting the academic manuscript until the initial draft legislation. The selection of people's aspirations can be done after the academic paper and the initial draft of the legislation has been prepared. The academic paper and the initial draft were sent into the big data system so that it could be accessed by the community and then given input, such as features in the SIMAS PUU application and Partisipasiku! this time.

Third, the discussion process. The discussion is carried out through two levels of discussion, the first level of discussion is carried out to discuss issues related to the regulation and the submission of the views of each party involved in making regulations, then in the second level of discussion, a plenary meeting is held for decision making. In this case, community participation is carried out before the second level of discussion is held. The selection of aspirations at this stage becomes very crucial because it aims to ensure that all the

formulations and sounds of an article by article in the laws and regulations are following the needs and aspirations of the community.

The community as individuals and representatives' groups has the right to provide input on the laws and regulations that are being made. The various aspirations of the people who enter will be analyzed by big data and then processed into a new outcome that is concise and easily understood by the legislators.

CONCLUSION

The use of big data for the collection of people's aspirations in the process of forming laws and regulations is a real solution for creating data-based laws and following the needs and aspirations of the community. Also, the use of big data will increase the effectiveness of the process of forming legislation because it can save time, money, and energy. Its application can be done at the planning, drafting, and discussion stages of each statutory regulation made. Each input will be analyzed by big data and then processed into a new output that is concise and easily understood by the legislators. Suggestions from this research are explorative research, so there needs to be further studies to discuss the application of big data in the formation of these laws and regulations. One study that can be further studied is about how big data not only analyzes the substance of input from the community but can also classify based on its legal position and validate its identity.

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Role of youth centers in developing social responsibility

Roll de los centros juveniles en el desarrollo de la responsabilidad social

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the role of youth centers in developing individual responsibility towards society. The study used the social survey method. A random sample of 272 individuals was collected. The study concluded that there is a large role for youth centers in developing social responsibility towards society. According to these results, the study recommended not to restricting affiliation to youth centers with a specific age group, encouraging young people to affiliate with youth centers, and undertaking external visits to gain experience in this field.

Keywords: Social development, social responsibility, society, youth.

RESUMEN

El objetivo del estudio es identificar el papel de los centros juveniles en el desarrollo de la responsabilidad individual hacia la sociedad. El estudio utilizó el método de encuesta social. Se recolectó una muestra aleatoria de 272 individuos. El estudio concluyó que los centros juveniles tienen un papel importante en el desarrollo de la responsabilidad social hacia la sociedad. Según estos resultados, el estudio recomendó no restringir la afiliación a centros juveniles con un grupo de edad específico, alentar a los jóvenes a afiliarse a centros juveniles y realizar visitas externas para adquirir experiencia en este campo.

Palabras clave: Desarrollo social, juventud, responsabilidad social, sociedad.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent times, state institutions have been increasingly focusing on developing social responsibility in the members of society. Social responsibility plays an important role in enhancing cohesion within the society, organizing lives within it, and increasing interdependence and coherence among individuals. Social responsibility is also an expression of how closely an individual is associated with a community and his or her state and sense of belonging to family, society, and country. On the contrary, ignorance about our lack of social responsibility, or individuals' weak sense of social responsibility, represents a serious threat to society. Social responsibility is vital in making young people assume responsibilities; it prepares and allows them to perform their roles in the best possible way of building society. Also, a responsible individual of sound mental health and psychosocial well-being has a social responsibility toward not only oneself but also others (Al-Kharashi: 2004).

Since youth form a significant part of society, they have an important and prominent role in supporting society's progress and activating its development process. The state, therefore, needs to work with all its different sectors and authorities in developing the sense of social responsibility of this important part comprising the youth in society. This is because developing social responsibility among the youth people protects them from the risk of delinquency and saves them from problems threatening society's security and stability. Moreover, youth care is a long-term investment process, as the more, we give care and prepare the youth properly, the more generously we gain human experiences representing wealth in the modern world and the nation's weapon in the present and in the future to face both internal and external challenges.

Before we proceed to review previous studies, some terms related to the subject of this study need to be explained. From a procedural point of view, social responsibility can be defined as the extent to which young people are aware of and exercise their social role toward themselves, their family, friends, society, and country, and bear the consequences of such a role. The degree of social responsibility can be assessed by the measure of social responsibility adopted by the researcher for this study. Meanwhile, the terminological definition of social responsibility is the close association of an individual with society, the feeling of belonging to it, and the strong desire to preserve and develop it. A socially responsible individual is one who cares about discussing and understanding the social and political problems of society, cooperates with other members of society, respects their opinions, makes all efforts for them, maintains the reputation of the community, and respects social duties (Ahmad & Ahmad, 2019; Abdul Hameed: 2012, pp. 173-191). Al Khawaldeh (Al Khawaldeh: 1987, pp. 124-147) believes that raising a man to bear his responsibilities toward what he says and does is an important part of organizing life within the human society, as when individuals bear responsibility for their actions, life becomes stable and peace prevails. This leads to people being able to enjoy the sense of justice and psychological and social security in their private and public lives. It also leads to transparency in their sensitivity toward responsibility within the social entity, which helps them choose optimal behavior, thanks to the sensitivity toward responsibility thereby spreading care, caution, accuracy, awareness, interest, and involvement in their actions and deeds while performing their social roles. Furthermore, social responsibility is largely a social product, because it is learned, acquired, and developed gradually through education and socialization and the institutions of upbringing such as the family, school, university, houses of worship and the media, which contribute to increasing and developing social responsibility in line with the requirements of society (Al-Shayeb: 2003).

On reviewing the different definitions of the term "social responsibility," it may be noticed that it focuses on the social role of the individual ranging from an individual's participation and cooperation with others to caring about them and understanding their needs. It is also inferred that man is a social creature who lives in society, interacts with others, respects their opinions, complies with social and political values and standards, and enjoys rights as well as performs duties imposed on him to cooperate, participate, and interact with others. Moreover, the different institutions, be it the family, school, universities, civil society institutions, or youth centers, shall develop the social responsibility of the individual. Also, previous definitions indicate that the individual has a role in society, which s/he plays, and that s/he does not live in a society in conflict with others, but rather, is part of it, bearing responsibility for self and others in society. Based on the foregoing, social responsibility can be

defined as the participation of the individual, along with other members of the society playing the role required of them, to maintain stability and progress of society. It also means political participation and volunteering in civil society institutions for achieving the prosperity and progress of society (Malysheva: 2019, pp. 147-158).

By reviewing the previous studies related to the field of study, it has been found that many of them have addressed the topic of social responsibility as well as the youth centers and their different roles from different perspectives and aspects as follows.

(Jarrar & Hammud: 2018, pp. 25-36) is titled "The Current State of Social Responsibility of Al-Quds Open University Students and a Suggested Proposal for a Community Service-Based Program for its Development." The two researchers chose a stratified random sample of (500) students from the north of West Bank. The most important conclusions of the study are as follows: The average total score of social responsibility among students of Al-Quds Open University in all fields of study was (72.8%), which is a high score, while the highest degree of social responsibility was seen in the field of collective responsibility, followed by the national responsibility, religious and moral responsibility, and finally self (personal) responsibility. Also, no statistically significant differences were seen in the degree of social responsibility among Al-Quds Open University students based on gender and school year variables. Al-Shayeb's study (Al-Shayeb: 2003) titled, "Social Responsibility of Saudi Universities' Students and Its Relationship with Social Preventive Awareness: A Comparative Study between Public and Private Universities," was applied to a study sample of (836) students. The most significant finding of this study was the direct correlation among social responsibility, variables of social preventive awareness, and moral and national responsibility. The higher the social responsibility, the higher the preventive, moral, and national awareness of university students in public and private universities toward the environment and order.

Furthermore, the targets of this study were a sample of young men and women belonging to youth centers, and it differs from other studies that targeted the youth. It also differs from Al-Kharashi's study (Al-Kharashi: 2004), which examined workers and members of youth centers to develop youth center services. Jamali & Karam's study (Jamali & Karam: 2018, pp. 32-61), which considered a sample of young people and youth center staff discussed only the values of citizenship. Moreover, this study is different from other studies in that it addresses the role of youth centers in developing social responsibility among the youth people and discusses applying the measure of social responsibility to the members of such centers, as suited for the study. Thus, the present study will add new knowledge by discussing the sociological aspect of the role played by youth centers and will address the social responsibility issue and whether these centers play their role in developing it properly.

METHODS

Problem of the Study

Social responsibility is considered a vital and important requirement to prepare the youth to assume their roles in society. An individual's value in society is measured by the extent to which the individual bears responsibility toward oneself, others, and society. Furthermore, social responsibility is a human trait that must be inculcated in the individual, because a responsible individual is one who can benefit himself and the entire society. In recent times, many social problems have surfaced, especially among the youth, leading to their delinquency and thereby constituting a risk to society by threatening its security and stability. Consequently, various institutions and organizations should protect the youth from delinquency and immunize them by developing their sense of social responsibility so that they realize they are an important and vital part of their societies and that they have a major role to play in preserving their society.

The youth are responsible for assuming a pioneering role in dealing with the problems of life as they represent the most significant element in the comprehensive social and economic development process of modern societies. The youth also represent a social force characterized by a high degree of activity and vitality due to their ability to (a) develop in the physical, mental, social, psychological, and educational spheres at their

age and (b) innovate and actively participate in all issues of interest to their societies. All the above-mentioned points place the youth at the heart of the social process and social responsibility in a society's renaissance and development. To ensure that the youth play their role competently, society is deeply responsible for forming youth attitudes toward social responsibility, by working on their upbringing and rehabilitating them in a way suits the role assigned to them. In other words, the major components of social structure are responsible for providing social education to the youth, contributing to developing their social roles, starting with the family, school, and various other social institutions that aim at supporting the social role of the youth so that they can develop their personalities to become positive members of society.

Various institutions including the family, school, houses of worship, and the media play a significant role in developing an individual's sense of social responsibility. Youth centers are one among such institutions. The Supreme Council for Youth supervises youth centers, which organize activities and programs targeting the youth, both genders, particularly in the age group 12-24 years. Such activities and programs are aimed at enhancing their sense of belonging to the country, loyalty to the Hashemite leadership, refining their talent and their personalities, preparing them for active participation in sustainable development, inculcating values of teamwork and volunteering among them, equipping them with the contemporary skills, and making them capable of leveraging modern technology and information technology. Consequently, the problem of the study is summarized in the following question:

What is the role of youth centers in developing the social responsibility of young men and women enrolled in them?

Importance of the Study

The importance of the study lies in its focus on understanding the social aspect of the role of youth centers in their contribution to developing youths' sense of social responsibility through programs and activities targeting the youth at such centers, that is, those in the age group of 12-24 and belonging to both genders. Since the youths are the future leaders and the powerful, strong actors of society, this study is expected to provide a database for officials and those interested in the issues of youth and society to enable them to identify the weaknesses in developing social responsibility among youth and find methods to address them (Gabidullina et al.: 2019, pp. 45-54).

Objectives of the Study

The study is meant to achieve the following objectives:

- Recognize the role of youth centers in developing an individual's responsibility toward society.
- Examining whether there are statistically significant differences at a significance level of $0.05 \geq \alpha$ in social responsibility toward society attributed to the gender variable.
- Examining whether there were statistically significant differences at a significance level of $0.05 \geq \alpha$ in social responsibility toward society attributed to the age-group variable.

Questions and Hypotheses of the Study

The study tried to respond to the following questions:

1- What is the role of youth centers in developing social responsibility of the youth toward society?
2- Are there any statistically significant differences at a significance level of $0.05 \geq \alpha$ in the responsibility toward society attributed to the gender variable?
3- Are there any statistically significant differences at a significance level of $0.05 \geq \alpha$ in responsibility toward society attributed to the age group variable?

Elements of Social Responsibility

Othman (1993) believes that social responsibility consists of three elements: passionate interest in the community, understanding, and participation.

Participation refers to an individual's participation with others in taking actions dictated by the interest of the community and understanding the needs of the community to resolve its problems, attain its goals, ensure its welfare, and maintain its continuity.

Areas of Social Responsibility

El Harethy believes there are many areas of social responsibility, such as responsibility toward oneself, in terms of satisfying one's basic needs of hunger, thirst, and rest, a responsibility toward self-maintenance. In other words, an individual has to preserve his self, reputation, identity, and extremities by protecting them and bearing responsibility for them. Also, an individual bears responsibility toward protecting one's self and life at the physical and emotional levels, maintain one's health and personal safety, ensure livelihoods in legitimate ways, educate oneself, and no one's rights. All these can be termed "personal responsibility."

The next is an individual's responsibility toward family, in which the social roles are divided among father, mother, siblings, offspring, and the rest of kin and relatives. There is also individual's responsibility toward one's colleagues and friends, which requires caring about strengthening relationships with them, interacting with them, caring for their interests, resolving problems among them, being punctual in appointments with them, clarifying the seriousness of certain problems they face and work with them on resolving such problems. Finally, the individual bears a responsibility toward the society to which s/he belongs (Al-Kharashi: 2004).

This refers to an individual's responsibility and obligations toward society members, public property and facilities, as well as societal issues. This responsibility includes issues related to the environment, water, preservation of lives, and traffic accidents, drugs, and other threats to society. Social responsibility interrelates, overlaps, is affected by and arises from rights and duties, individual and social conscience, identity and citizenship, and morals and values (Al-Shayeb: 2003).

Social Responsibility from a Structural-Functional Theory Perspective:

The theory is defined as follows:

> It is a cognitive logical and structured approach, which includes a visualization of the reality that it deals with, issues, concepts, definitions, and assumptions. It clarifies the relationships between facts and their regularity in an indicative way and suggests the reasons and conditions that shape and change reality and the empirical distance, which includes the components and data of reality, to explain and understand this reality and predict what it might be in the future (Davies: 2019, pp. 89-105).

Regarding the Functional Theory, Manzur (Manzur: 1997, pp. 15-409) believes that societies are made up of many parts added together and that the nature of each society varies following the nature and number of elements involved in its structure and the forms of its combination. He also believes that the social phenomenon exists in every part of society because it is found in the whole complex, created by a combination of these parts and that societies are nothing but compounded forms arising from a primitive society. Also, Durkheim stressed the importance of function in social phenomena, such as religion, which is an important aspect of human societies as it unites people and creates a spirit of social solidarity within communities.

Moreover, functional theory considers society a reality and a goal, based on balance and functional performance, and that balance is achieved by the processes of consistency among the components of social construction, and integration of its basic functions. Such balance contributes to achieving a conceptual line involving values, cultural standards, and ideas, which society marks for its individuals and groups who do not have the right to depart from them; otherwise, they would fall under the sanctions of formal social control (Manzur: 1997, pp. 15-409).

METHODS

Approach of the Study: The social survey approach is used in this study as it the most widely accepted approach in social studies and the most appropriate one for this study because it relies not only on the descriptive method, but rather determines, analyzes, and explains the characteristics of the examined phenomenon and arrives at results that can be generalized.

Study Subjects: The study was targeted at all the youth centers in Jordan's city of Mafraq, which comprised 18 centers, among which 13 were for males and 5 for females. The total number of young men and women enrolled in these centers is 2250, as described in Table (1):

Table 1. Distribution of the study sample individuals according to gender and age group.

Variable		The number	Percentage
Gender	Male	212	77.9
	Female	60	22.1
	Total	272	100.0
Age group	12-15	71	26.1
	16-19	144	52.9
	20-24	57	21.0
	Total	272	100

*Source: Jordanian Ministry of Youth.

Sample of the Study: A sample of 272 members from among all the youth centers in Mafraq were selected by systematic random sampling during the study period from 09/07/2015 to 06/08/2015, with an equal number of young men and women from the centers.

RESULTS

Findings of the Study:

First question: What role do youth centers play in developing the social responsibility of youth enrolled in them?

To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the responses of the sample members were extracted on the scale of youth centers' role in developing responsibility, as specified in Table (2).

Table 2. Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members on the field of responsibility towards society.

Paragraph	Arithmetic average	standard deviation	Rank	Degree of behavior
1. The center urges me to read about national history.	4.30	0.86	5	High
2. The center informs me about the major projects completed in my country.	4.22	0.93	6	High
3. The center informs us about the nation's news.	4.44	0.82	1	High
4. The Center is keen to follow the global events that may affect my country.	4.16	0.88	10	High
5. The Center urges us to volunteer in the event of a disaster in my country.	4.21	0.94	7	High
5. I learned from the center that the success of any project in my country will have an impact on my future.	4.17	0.89	9	High
6. I learned from the center the sacrifice for the homeland.	4.33	0.93	3	High
7. The center teaches me to maintain my country's reputation at home and abroad	4.21	0.93	8	High
8. The center engages us in national celebrations.	4.32	0.96	4	High
9. The center teaches me to preserve public property in my country.	4.36	0.86	2	High
College (Responsibility towards the Home)	4.27	0.58	---	High

From the data in Table (2), it can be understood that youth centers play a major role in developing an individual's responsibility toward society, as the grand arithmetic mean was 4.27, with a standard deviation of 0.58. Regarding the clauses in the questions, all clauses received a high degree of validation as the highest arithmetic mean of the answers was for Clause No. 3, with a mean of 4.44 and a standard deviation of 0.82 for the youth stating, "We hear about the news and events happening in the country from the center." The lowest arithmetic mean of the answers was for Clause No. (4), with a mean of 4.16 and a standard deviation of 0.88, for which the youth said, "The center makes sure that I watch any world event that affects my country."

Second question: Are there any statistically significant differences at a significance level of 0.05≥ α in the social responsibility toward society attributed to the gender variable?

The results of the independent-sampling T-test indicate statistically significant differences at a significance level of 0.05≥ α regarding the role of the youth centers in developing responsibility toward the country, attributed to the gender variable, as the calculated (T) values were 4.429 with the degree of freedom at 270. The differences were in favor of the females.

Table 3. Test results (T) to reveal the significance of differences in the role of youth centers in developing social responsibility towards society according to the gender variable.

Gender	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Degrees of freedom	The calculated value of T	Indication
Male	4.19	0.57	270	4.429	000*
Female	4.55	0.50			

Differences are statistically significant at the significance level (0.05≥ α).

Third question: Are there any statistically significant differences at a significance level of 0.05≥ α in responsibility toward society attributed to the age group variable?

Table 4. Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the answers of the members of the study sample on the role of youth centers in developing responsibility towards society according to the age group.

	Age group	**The average**	**Significance**
12-15	16-19	0.164	0.183
	20-24	0.384	0.002*
16-19	12-15	0.164	0.183
	20-24	0.219	0.071
20- 24	12-15	0.384	0.002*
	16-19	0.219	0.071

* Statistical differences are at the significance level (0.05 (α)

Table (4) indicates the apparent differences in the arithmetic means of the youth centers' role in developing individuals' responsibility toward society, attributed to the difference in age, favoring the older age group 20-24 years; to test the significance of the differences, one-way analysis of variance (One Way ANOVA) was performed.

It can be observed from the stated results of Scheffe test that there are statistically significant differences at a significance level of 0.05≥ α between the age groups 12-15 years and 20-24 years, in favor of the older group 20-24 years.

DISCUSSION

Discussion and Analysis of Findings:

The findings from the study could give us indicators linked to the objectives and questions of the study, namely:

A higher percentage of members of the study sample were in the age group 16-19, nearly 52.9%, because around this age, that is, late adolescence, young men feel the need to be independent of the parents and begin to look for oneself a place outside the home. The youth center then becomes a favorite place enabling them to feel independent and allowing them to engage in various activities, especially those that require sleeping outside the home in camps. This age group is also more in number because it mostly comprises students of universities, male or female, or those who have newly joined the labor market after not being lucky enough to join the university. Joining the university would not allow one time to join youth centers. In the case of women, most in this age group are either married or engaged, which leads to a decline in the percentage of female members in the youth centers belonging to this age group.

The findings from Table 2 show that youth centers have a major role in developing the youth's responsibility toward the country, as the grand arithmetic means in this area reached 4.27, which is the highest compared to other areas of the study. This should be recorded as a significant positive point of a strategic dimension, as youth centers contribute to the development of social responsibility among the youth, who are the pillars of a country and play a key and important part in protecting and advancing the nation. As has been indicated in the introduction, this age group forms about 33.5% of the Kingdom's total population, as per the Department of Statistics.

In the present times, promoting national culture and patriotism is another important duty of youth centers because, with the advent of globalization, national and cultural identity has been lost in an attempt to create

one world with one culture. The group most affected by such culture is the youth, and if they are not supported and protected, their national identity and sense of social responsibility toward the country will be affected. However, as the results showed, youth centers play a great role in protecting the youth, spreading the spirit of loyalty and belonging, and inculcating values of good citizenship among them with the help of programs and activities. These activities to develop a sense of social responsibility among the youth toward their country include the following: attending camps, doing volunteer work, attending seminars and lectures, having access to major projects in the country, following global events, preserving the reputation and public and private properties of the homeland, participating in national celebrations, and reading about the history of the country and the ancestral sacrifices and contributions that were made to protect and build the country.

Regarding the findings varying according to gender, in Table 3, we note that there are statistically significant differences at a significance level of 0.05 $\leq$ α in the youth centers' role in developing a sense of social responsibility toward the country, with the differences in favor of females. This can be attributed to the conservative nature of a rural society, which does not give women the freedom to enroll in the different civil society institutions or move from one place to another; it rather restricts them. However, society allows young women to join the youth centers catering only to women and located in the same region. These centers are supervised by women as well. They apply to programs and activities that do not conflict with the nature, customs, and traditions of the society. Consequently, youth centers have become the only outlets for females in a region, unlike males, who have the freedom to move around and join any club, association, or forum, as there are many options available to them. Further, they are not limited to youth centers alone, and hence, young men can satisfy their various needs through more than one institution, forum, or club. Thus, when young women enroll in youth centers, they are more committed to regulations, laws, and instructions, more serious about adhering to the activities and programs provided, and more careful to apply thereof. This is confirmed through reviewing the general high school results of the year in 2014; female students were superior to male students in scoring higher marks; 77% of females scored high marks compared to 13% male students who scored well (Al-Haj: 2019). Hence, the findings of the study confirm that females show greater commitment and care toward the regulations when they apply to programs and activities, and hence, their sense of social responsibility is greater than that of their male counterparts.

CONCLUSION

On the one hand, the findings from this study are consistent with Jasper's study (Jasper: 2010, pp. 965-976), as the findings of the latter regarding the level of social responsibility of adolescents in social welfare institutions and their counterparts in families with a normal structure showed that there were statistically significant differences in the social responsibility level of the study sample members depending on the gender, in favor of female adolescents.

On the other hand, the study findings are inconsistent with those of Al Tek (Al Tek: 2004), who found statistically significant differences at the social responsibility level of a sample of the University of Mosul students in favor of males considering the gender variable. Also, it disagrees with the study of Ali et al (Ali et al.: 2017, pp. 273-294), as their study indicated the absence of any differences in the strength of correlation between social responsibility and achievement motivation based on student gender. It also differs from the study of Al-Haj (Al-Haj: 2019), whose findings showed that there are no statistically significant differences based on gender between social responsibility and the system of values practice of Al-Balqa Applied University students. The findings from this study also differ from that of Al-Malkawi & Javaid (Al-Malkawi & Javaid: 2018), who demonstrated a lack of statistically significant differences among the responses of the members of the dimensional study sample in all study instrument areas attributed to the gender variable. This is also true of the Razak's study (Razak: 2015, pp. 2388-2398), who concluded that there are no statistically significant differences in the degree of social responsibility of students of Al-Quds Open University depending on the gender variable. Finally, disagreement is seen between the findings of this study and that of (Giddens

& Birdsall: 2005), who stated that there are no statistically significant differences based on the gender variable on the overall scale of social responsibility.

Amending the enrollment conditions in youth centers in terms of the age requirement, such that the age of joining youth centers can be increased to 30 years, to allow the largest possible number of youth to benefit from the services and programs offered by youth centers.

Improving the programs and activities that focus on developing an individual's sense of responsibility toward oneself, as this aspect received a low score from the findings of the study. Besides, youth centers must also focus on programs and activities related to developing a sense of responsibility toward one's friends, colleagues, and city (village), toward which only an intermediate degree of responsibility was seen.

The study recommends conducting studies to address the issue of male and female supervisors of these youth centers, as they have an important role in implementing programs and activities and studies involving parents and the degree to which parents affect and are affected by the programs and activities offered to their young children.

Studying other variables not included in this study, but which can affect the level of social responsibility of the youth, is also recommended.

Promoting various group programs and activities and developing them, and providing financial and moral incentives and awards, to encourage more young men and women to join the youth centers is another recommendation.

Youth centers should also encourage or assist Jordanian youth in making overseas visits so that they may benefit from the experiences they can gain from other countries in the field of youth care and learn about other cultures.

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Impact of permission rule on determining the inherent jurisdiction of iranian family courts

Impacto de la regla de permiso en la determinación de la jurisdicción inherente a los tribunales de familia iraníes

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ABSTRACT

The importance of the family institution requires that family lawsuits be dealt with in a specialized court, indicating the considerable importance of discussing the inherent jurisdiction of this judicial body. Therefore, to legitimize and consolidate family foundations, it is necessary to define the concept of family based on the Molazemeh Rule, so that the goals of the Iranian legislature, which include facilitating the formation of the family institution, protecting the sanctity. Relationships of family members and preventing the disruption of the said institution can be achieved by setting forth family-related matters and components in this exclusive judicial body.

Keywords: Inherent jurisdiction, permission rule, family court, family protection code.

RESUMEN

La importancia de la institución familiar requiere que las demandas familiares se tramiten en un tribunal especializado, lo que indica la importancia considerable de discutir la jurisdicción inherente de este órgano judicial. Por lo tanto, para legitimar, es necesario definir el concepto de familia basado en la Regla Molazemeh, de modo que los objetivos de la legislatura iraní, que incluyen facilitar la formación de la institución familiar, protejan la santidad. Las relaciones de los miembros de la familia y la prevención de la interrupción de dicha institución pueden lograrse estableciendo asuntos y componentes relacionados con la familia en este órgano judicial exclusivo.

Palabras clave: Jurisdicción inherente, regla de permiso, tribunal de familia, asuntos y demandas familiares, código de protección familiar.

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INTRODUCTION

Despite its strengths, the judicial precedence is currently suffering from profound passivity. Various issues are being raised in civil proceedings whose legal and jurisprudential roots are disregarded by courts. This is the reason for issuing various kinds of denial contracts and lawsuit non-hearing so that "rights" are sacrificed in many cases due to a variety of formal rules of procedure. Thus, referring to jurisprudence and substantive rules in most issues may resolve many conflicts, thus compensating for many years of inattention to civil litigation through an independent view toward jurisprudential and legal rules (Marandi & Baloo: 2018, pp. 21-27).

This article will attempt to investigate the impact of one of the jurisprudential rules, the Permission Rule, on one of the issues of civil proceedings. It should be noted that permission means giving a person the authority to act. An instance of the Permission Rule is the Rule of Correlation of Permission in Things with Permission in their Components and Consequences (hereafter referred to as the CPTPCC Rule). This rule has been repeatedly mentioned in the jurisprudential books and has been used by many great jurists such as Ibn Idris (Ibn Idris: 1989), Allameh Helli (Allameh Helli: 1999, p. 597)., and Imam Khomeini (Khomeini: 1967) as an accepted rule in their books. Although the legislature has not explicitly stated this rule, it is a rational and unquestionable rule. It has been widely used by sages in social life and relationships and being among the sages, the legislature cannot oppose it. Therefore, the silence of the legislature about this rational rule can be a sign of confirmation. Notably, permission is not limited to what is stated in the permissive term; it includes the intellectual, customary and legal components permitted as well.

This study is an attempt to investigate the effect of the CPTPCC Rule on formal matters to prioritize substantive rules -as more important matters- over formal rules- as important rules, even if the important matter is sacrificed for a more important mattering some cases. To sum up, one of the most important points in this study is to eradicate the belief that proceedings law, as formal regulation, are not based on legal rules to address many of the deficiencies and ambiguities based on these rules (Katouzian: 2014/). Despite the scattered views in this regard, the necessity of such a link between jurisprudential civil law and formal rules has not yet been felt neither academically nor practically. Notably, the civil proceeding law generally consists of a set of rules on how to file a lawsuit in a competent judicial body, set up a petition, notify it to the defendant, arrange the defendant's defense and response, the court's formal proceedings and pronouncement, the ordinary and extraordinary ways of appealing against an award, and the time and quality of sentence execution. This article will attempt to examine the impact of the Permission Rule - as one of the most important issues of civil procedure - on the inherent jurisdiction of the judicial authority.

It should be noted that jurisdiction-relates issues are a matter of judgment and are very important in litigation, and the jurisdiction-related rules are a criterion for the judicial authority's jurisdiction to deal with a dispute and are aimed at ensuring the good jurisdiction of each judicial authority toward the other. Judgment authorities in Iran are divided into two branches: judicial and administrative authorities. The judicial authorities, in turn, are divided into two classes: criminal judicial and legal judicial bodies. Legal authorities are either common pleas or special courts. A common pleas court has jurisdiction over all matters about a certain class except for those assigned to special authority. On the contrary, a special authority is one that is competent to deal with only matters assigned to it by law. The family court in Iran is, on the one hand, a legal judicial authority because all matters within its jurisdiction are civil matters. On the other hand, given that it has only limited jurisdiction, it may be considered a type of special court. It is noteworthy that before the enactment of the Family Protection Act of 2012, the majority considered the family court to be a common pleas judicial authority with specialized jurisdiction to deal with family lawsuits. However, after the adoption of this law and relying on Article 1 of this law, the family court appeared to be independent of the common pleas court and has special jurisdiction (Ebrahimi: 2005, pp. 459-476).

In the Family Protection Act of 2012, the legislator adopted a rule about the inherent jurisdiction of this court that caused ambiguities and led to multiple and inconsistent procedures in some cases. On the one hand, it raised the question of why Article 4 of the Law has considered some matters within the jurisdiction of the family court which, given the definition of the family, do not fall within its scope. On the other hand, about Article 1, why are some of the other issues about the concept of family and its components and consequences not mentioned in Article 4?

After defining the concept of family (in the first part), this article will attempt to describe the inherent jurisdiction of the family court and justify the matters that may not relate to the family concept but have fallen within the jurisdiction of the family court (in the second part). It will then deal with family-related matters which are, according to Article 4, not within the jurisdiction of the family court (in the third part). Attempts will be made to solve this problem beyond the framework of the law and through reliance on the CPTPCC Rule and to set rules instead of determining the instances for the jurisdiction of the family court. It is noteworthy that some actions of the legislator in enacting the law are in line with the CPTPCC Rule due to some of the problems with the application of the former family laws. Article 6 gave the mother or any other person having custody of the child the right to bring an action for alimony claim, but in previous rules, judges, relying on the Permission Rule, allowed such persons to bring an action against men (Malekzadeh: 2017).

METHODS

Part I: The Concept of Family and Family Matters

In determining the inherent jurisdiction of the family court, it is necessary to analyze the permitted case, i.e. the family and family matters; otherwise, any comment on the jurisdiction of this court would be wrong.

From the sociological point of view, the family is the first and foremost social institution that every human being encounters from birth, but this institution has been transformed from paternal style to marital style due to the growth of individuals. The family consists of individuals who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption (Robertson: 1989). In general, the family or household is referred to as a group of two or more persons living together, having a common income for food and other necessities of life, and are related by blood, adoption or marriage. Anthropologists generally classify the family institution as follows: matrilineal family (mother and her children), marital family (husband and wife, and children; also referred to as the nuclear family), and extended (consanguineal) family in which parents and the children live others, e.g. relatives in the same place (A'azi: 1997; Achaeva et al.: 2019, pp. 12-21).

From the legal point of view, although no definition has been provided for the family in neither jurisprudence nor law. Jurisprudents have provided a general meaning and a specific meaning for the family concerning its laws and regulations (Katouzian: 2014). In its general sense, the family includes a man, his wife and familial relatives (Katouzian: 2014). The criterion used for this definition is the inheritance of individuals from one another. In their general sense, "relatives" have also been incorporated in the definition. In its specific sense, the family includes a husband, wife, and children. According to Article 1105 of the Civil Law, the husband is the head of the family. In sum, the family can be legally defined as a group whose members are legally and socially related due to kinship or marriage (Aviel: 2014, pp. 14-48; Martynov & Martynova: 2019, pp. 107-111). Some consider the family an institution consisting of a group of individuals with legal components, compliance, inheritance capability, good relationships and the capability of supporting one another. According to this definition, it is not unlikely that a person is a member of two families, such as a child being held in custody of its mother due to its parents' separation, thereby forming a family with its father and another one with its mother.

RESULTS

Part II: Family Functions and Family Court Jurisdiction

As mentioned, one of the issues considered in this part is whether the jurisdiction mentioned in Article 4 of the Family Protection Act of 2012 is limitations. Also, in cases of doubt about the inclusion of other clauses within the jurisdiction of this court, should we rely on the principle of "Lack of Established or Ascertained Size" and consider the general court to have jurisdiction, or should we seek the response based on another jurisprudential rule? Before the enactment of the Family Protection Act of 2012, there was dispersed unclear judicial precedence regarding the question of whether the family court could proceed outside of the thirteen articles contained in the single article adopted in 1997 so that some considered the jurisdiction of the family

court to be limited to the thirteen articles and embryo donation (Boroujerdi: 2019). However, others have considered some additional jurisdiction for the family court to deal with all family matters. With the adoption of the Family Protection Act of 2012, the question remains whether the family court currently has jurisdiction to hear a lawsuit other than the 18 clauses mentioned in Article 4. To answer this question, we examine the seemingly non-family matters of Article 4.

Article 4 of the Family Protection Act considers the matter within the jurisdiction of the family court, although some of the cases may not appear to have anything to do with family matters, such as the first, second, twelfth, fifteenth, and eighteenth clauses. However, deeper reflection shows that these issues are within the inherent jurisdiction of the court and there is no doubt about their nature, relying on the CPTPCC Rule.

In the first clause of Article 4, hearing the claims about betrothal and its resulting damages is within the jurisdiction of the family court. Taking into account the concept of family, we may say that a family is not formed customarily, legally, or religiously through betrothal, which is only an introduction to marriage and family formation. The legislature has therefore viewed it as a prerequisite for establishing a family and has considered its claims and damages to be within the jurisdiction of the family court by relying on the Permission Rule.

In the second clause of the article, the legislature has also considered the issue of temporary marriage to be within the jurisdiction of the family court. This type of marriage can be the prelude to a family formation where issues such as inheritance, alimony and relative relationships may arise. Therefore, temporary marriage can also be considered a religious, legal, or customary requirement of family formation and the Permission Rule justifies the claims relating to this type of marriage.

Clause 12 considers growth, incapacity, and removal to be within the jurisdiction of the family court. Ascertaining a child's growth and the incapacity associated with it in the family court is not disputable. Investigating the foolishness and intellectual growth of adults may be in doubt, but it is also a matter of family matters, as the family plays an important part in these cases, ranging from the petition and proof of incapacity to determination of a conservator, removal of incapacity or proof of intellectual growth (even if the incapacitated person is an infant), which are justifiable as functions of family matters based on the rule in question. As such, the objection to the legislator (Banakar & Ziaee: 2018, pp. 717-742) saying that the family court has no jurisdiction in this regard is not acceptable.

Clause 15 deals with the jurisdiction of the family court to deal with cases where the man has been missing for a relatively long time. Such a person has a specific legal status, rights, and obligations in the law. In general, matters related to such a person, including financial and non-financial matters such as property management and marital life are primarily a function of family matters, having a profound effect on and causing problems in the family, thereby requiring the legislator's support. Therefore, the rule in question justifies the matters related to a missing person which are among family matters to be placed within the jurisdiction of the family court.

Article 18 of the law relates to sex change. This subject is discussed from a variety of aspects not only in medical sciences, psychology, and sociology but also in law. Contrary to what some have said (Taghizadeh & Rashidi: 2019), dealing with sex change issues is a matter of family. Dealing with this subject may not be consistent with the definition of family; however, as it affects the family law system, it is a function of family matters and undeniably affects the family law system such as former marriage, dowry, Eddeh (a period, usually about 100 days, during which a divorced or widowed Muslim woman may not be married to another man), headship of children and inheritance. As such, we can justify the matters related to sex change relying on the rule in question (Phelan: 2019, p. 89).

DISCUSSION

Part III: Neglected Family-related Matters in Family Protection Law

As stated, if merely the text of the law is considered to determine the jurisdiction of the family court, the jurisdiction is limited to eighteen clauses. It seems unreasonable to claim that the legislator has deliberately neglected some of the issues and that the jurisdiction of this court is limited because it is clear that when the text does not meet the expected goals, it has to be interpreted; therefore, it is necessary to go beyond the surface of the text and apply the legal rules to understand it and comment on the jurisdiction of the family court. However, some (Mohammadi et al.: 2019) have considered the jurisdiction of the family court to be confined to eighteen clauses, which may be objectionable because of its corrupt consequence, because, on the one hand, the family court has been prohibited to deal with certain family-related components (and consequence), and on the other hand, the restriction of the court jurisdiction to some claims such as embryo donation and denial of jurisdiction over similar claims leads to distinction without a difference.

In any case, it is appropriate to use the CPTPCC Rule to obtain the desired goal, which is to support the family institution. As stated above, among the eighteen clauses of Article 4, some which may seem not to be related to the sense of family, but are among the components and consequences of family matters, and the legislator has considered them to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court to protect the family. This section also deals with matters that, despite the legislator's reliance on the rule in question, are related to family matters and should be handled by the family court. It is noteworthy that even with the assumption that the family court has inherent jurisdiction over public judicial authorities, some cases do not fall outside the purview of the legislator and are regarded as the components and consequences of the legislator's permission regarding the jurisdiction of the court.

A: Issues such as reproductive simulation, artificial insemination, and surrogacy are distinct from embryo donation and may raise numerous claims due to disagreements on their issues. It must be said that in all these cases, the decision and even the judgment of the court are needed at each stage of the case, whether at the beginning (issuance of a permit by the court) or in their consequent lawsuits such as claims of relation, inheritance, marriage, etc. On the one hand, in Article 4, the legislator has considered the issue of embryo donation to be within the jurisdiction of the family court and neglected the other three cases. However, as these three cases are related to marriage and family relations and are indeed family matters, relying on the CPTPCC Rule, they can be said to be related to the family court.

B: The husband's claim for cash about the wife's divorce before intercourse and the possibility of the return of half of the dowry is an issue related to the dowry claim. As the dowry claim is within the jurisdiction of the family court, returning half of it by the husband relying on the CPTPCC Rule is also within the jurisdiction of this court. Another important lawsuit to be heard in the family court is the increased dowry claim(Banakar & Ziaee: 2018, pp. 717-742).

C: Another case to be heard in the family court is the claim made about the person assigned the custody of a child to be allowed to leave the country. Of course, this is one of the consequences of the issue of child custody and visitation. In other words, just as custody is within the jurisdiction of the family court, child custody and visitation are also within its jurisdiction relying on the CPTPCC Rule. It is noteworthy that some (Khaleghian et al.: 2016) argue that merely a reference to the right of the beneficiary regarding the possibility of filing a petition to leave the country in the Family Protection Act cannot justify the jurisdiction of the family court. However, as custody is within the jurisdiction of this court, it is rational to have its components and consequences within its jurisdiction as well. Therefore, if custody is within the jurisdiction of the court, it appears unreasonable and irrational to consider child visitation within the jurisdiction of the public court. Thus, we should avoid the literal interpretation of jurisdiction, and consider the family court to be the discretionary court to deal with this matter.

D: Another important case is the claim for the prohibition of the wife's employment mentioned in Article 1117 of the Civil Law as follows: "A husband may prohibit his wife from a profession or industry which is

incompatible with his family expediency or his own or his wife's dignity." The wife's employment principle does not necessarily mean disobedience, because it is related to it. After all, obedience means that the wife must comply whenever the husband wants. …

If a wife wants to get an outside-of-home job, this would involve leaving the house, which means disobedience. As such, these claims fall under the components (or consequences) of obedience (wife's disobedience) and are within the jurisdiction of the family court.

E: Another contested case is the wife's claim of Nehle (donation and gift with full consent) against the husband. The Nehle of the marital period is the husband's payment for the activities of the wife at home, for which she was not legally responsible. The Family Protection Law of 2012 is silent about Nehle. However, Clause 8 of Article 58 of this law states that Clause B of Note 6 of the Divorce Amendment Act of 1992 and the Law of Interpretation of Notes 3 and 6 of that law adopted by the Expediency Discernment Council in 1994 are still valid. It is noteworthy that the law had anticipated the post-divorce Nehle, but because it had no proper legal basis, it caused problems for women and was criticized. To resolve the issue, the Expediency Discernment Council's view in this regard was interpreted, and the Council stipulated under the "Law of Interpretation of Notes 3 and 6 of the Divorce Amendment Act of 1992": "The word "post-divorce", at the beginning of Note 6 of the Expediency Discernment Council's Divorce Amendment Act of 1992, means the time after the court has found it impossible for the couple to compromise. " However, as separating Nehle from other financial claims is a distinction without a difference and Nehle relates to the court's decision to issue a certificate for lack of compromise and divorce, handling the Nehle claim is within the jurisdiction of the family court based on the CPTPCC Rule.

F: As stated above, the claim regarding the necessity to set up an official marriage document and register the marriage event in a marriage registry bureau, owing to the Supreme Court's decision No. 560, is within the jurisdiction of the family court. This is because these claims are among the components and consequences of marriage-related claims (second clause of Article 4). Therefore, according to the CPTPCC Rule, this claim is within the jurisdiction of the family court. The Supreme Court also confirmed the reasoning that any claims regarding the necessity to set up an official marriage document and register the marriage event in a marriage registry bureau are related to marriage-related claims and have to be heard in a special civil court under Clause 2 of Article 3 of the Special Civil Court Bill adopted in September 1979.

G: Another common controversial claim is the claim relating to an annulment of the registry operator of the dowry. Such claims seem to be within the jurisdiction of the family court rather than a general court because they are related to dowry. Regarding a dispute between Branch 244 of the Family Court of Tehran and Branch 42 of the Legal Court of Tehran, Branch 30 of the Court of Appeal in Tehran Province on 20/08/2013 stipulated that one of the jurisdictions of the family court is to deal with dowry-related claims. Therefore, the legislator means that any claims related to dowry will also fall within the legal jurisdiction of the family court. In other words, litigating such claims requires examining their nature and whether the wife has a right to dowry or has already received this right. Accordingly, this claim is not within the jurisdiction of general legal courts (Marandi & Bagloo: 2018, pp. 21-27).

At the end of this section, three points are worth noting:

1. As claims regarding the sex change, under Clause18, Article 4, of the Family Protection Law, are within the jurisdiction of the family court, the components and consequences of such claims, such as annulment or modification of the national ID cards and changes in the document owner's name should logically fall within the jurisdiction of the family court. However, relying on the precedent No. 504, dated 01/07/1987, such claims fall within the jurisdiction of general courts rather than the Dispute Resolution Board of the Registrar Department. It should be said that decision seems to be related to the determination of the discretionary authority in disputes between the Dispute Resolution Board of the Registrar Department and the courts rather than in those between the general judicial courts and family courts. On the other hand, since the legislator has explicitly considered sex change within the jurisdiction of the family court in Clause

18 of the Family Protection Act of 2012, it seems not rational to rely on the precedent decision made many years ago. Therefore, relying on the CPTPCC Rule, this precedent of the Supreme Court should be modified.

2. The lawsuits subject to Article 30 of the Family Protection Act fall under Clause 7 of Article 4 of the Family Protection Act as marital period remuneration claims and thus within the jurisdiction of the family court. When a person benefits from the property or action of another person, the property owner or actor is entitled to receive something in return. It seems that the wife, in addition to being entitled to the remuneration for what she does during her marital life, under Article 30 of the Family Protection Act, can also claim remuneration for the property that she used in her marital life with her husband's permission. Thus, these two claims are within the jurisdiction of the family court.

3. One of the disputes that may arise between couples is the husband's claim for gold against the wife. The man can also take back the gold pieces that he had bought for his wife on different occasions. These claims appear to be within the jurisdiction of a general court, because on the one hand, these may be subsumed under gift or donation contracts in civil law, and on the other hand, they are not family-related or divorce-related, as they may be made by the husband both during marital life and at the time of divorce.

CONCLUSION

As noted above, in Article 4 of the Family Protection Act, the legislator has neglected numerous matters related to the concept of family, which has led to various views in judicial procedure. However, we can resolve these conflicts by considering a few assumptions. On the one hand, an independent view toward jurisprudential and legal rules in civil cases, including the jurisdiction of judicial authorities, has been neglected for years, whereas reliance on jurisprudential (civil) rules in formal matters can be a new way of resolving disputes and conflicts of judicial precedent. The legislator has not acted properly regarding the inherent jurisdiction of the family court in the Family Protection Act of 2012 and has adopted too abridged and thus ambiguous rules which require literal interpretation. Therefore, it is appropriate to resort to jurisprudence. Considering the legislator's action and negligence of some claims which are purely family-related, for greater efficiency of the family court, it is necessary to avoid determining instances of the jurisdiction of the family court and to discuss a rule in this regard. Relying on the Permission Rule, the legislator's order on a subject may be extended to its components and consequences as well, all claims which are related to family matters (and even the eighteen clauses of Article 4) fall under the jurisdiction of the family court. It is noteworthy that relying on the Permission Rule, even with the assumption of the family court's inherent jurisdiction over general judicial authorities (exclusive rather than specialized authorities), the cases do not fall outside the purview of the legislator; therefore, the objections as to non-jurisdiction of the exclusive jurisdictional authority in matters except for those determined by the legislator are removed.

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Linear programming for electrical energy generation power plant: An economic optimization approach

Programación lineal para la central eléctrica de generación de energía: Un enfoque de optimización económica

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ABSTRACT

This paper studies how to determine a combined path of an optimum electricity production activity using the Linear Programming method. According to Linear Programming, an optimum generation pattern is influenced by the demand factor, production capacity, raw material stock, operational cost, and efficiency of every unit. With an optimum combination of those aspects, the need for raw materials for each operating unit will be found out; therefore, a continuous and steady supply of raw materials can be maintained, and eventually, an optimum electrical energy-generating process finally results.

Keywords: Electricity production, linear programming, optimum generation , POM software

RESUMEN

Este documento estudia cómo determinar una ruta combinada de una actividad de producción de electricidad óptima utilizando el método de programación lineal. Según la programación lineal, un patrón de generación óptimo está influenciado por el factor de demanda, la capacidad de producción, el stock de materia prima, el costo operativo y la eficiencia de cada unidad. Con una combinación óptima de esos aspectos, se descubrirá la necesidad de materias primas para cada unidad operativa; por lo tanto, se puede mantener un suministro continuo y constante de materias primas, y finalmente resulta un proceso óptimo de generación de energía eléctrica.

Palabras clave: Producción de electricidad, generación óptima, programación lineal, software POM.

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INTRODUCTION

Electricity is a form of energy closely related to the growth of the industry as one important sector influencing a country's economic growth. PT. KDLC is one of several companies in Indonesia dealing with electricity production. An optimum and efficient electrical energy production plays a crucial role to improve company performance to boost the country's economic growth. Therefore, economic optimization can be used to solve problems of allocating limited resources optimally (Donate et al.: 2013, pp. 11-20). Apart from that, human abilities to consider all possibilities to make a decision and action with simple qualitative estimation, generally apply only to simple decisions (Benkachcha: 2015; Ahmad & Ahmad, 2019). Before the best solution to a complex problem - as found in the process of electricity generation - is determined, the first step to be done is to study and understand in detail the interconnection patterns between factors that cause the problem to appear, qualitatively and quantitatively (measurable) (Adhikari & Agrawal: 2013; Akintola et al.: 2011, pp. 467-476). The problem might be worse to see the fact whereas limited resources are used inefficiently (or below capacity). In such a condition, systematic planning models are required to overcome the problems (Bagheri et al.: 2014, pp. 151-157). One of the models that can be used mathematically to solve problems of allocating limited resources optimally is Linear Programming in Operations Research; while for the calculation, POM software is utilized.

METHODS

The problem that will be analyzed in this paper is the problem of electrical energy generation at PT. KDLC. The method used is LinearProgramming, considered to be the best method to solve problems that will be analyzed. Hence, variables of problem characteristics of electricity generation need to be identified. Further, based on those variables, a relevant mathematical Linear Programming model is determined.

Variable and parameter of electricity generation

In this part of the paper, the general variable and parameter related to the characteristics of electricity generation at PT. KDLC is identified. The variable and parameter include (Liu et al.: 2014, pp. 327-331):

$i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_5$represents unit Boiler 1 - 5
$j_1, j_2, \ldots, j_5$represents unit Turbine 1 - 5
$b_1$refers to the cost spent for the use of gas fuel in rupiahs per MMSCFD
$b_2$refers to the cost spent on the use of oil fuel in rupiahs per kiloliter
$k$represents the need of water converted from the demand of X MW of electricity
$r_1$refers to the stock capacity of gas fuel
$r_2$refers to the stock capacity of oil fuel
r_{12}represents the maximum amount of gas fuel and oil fuel
Z_1represents the amount of gas fuel usage to convert k water demand to Ya metric ton of steam
Z_2represents the amount of oil fuel usage to convert k water demand to Ya metric ton of steam
$l_1$refers to the amount of water required to produce 3 MW electricity with one MMSCFD gas fuel
$l_2$refers to the amount of water required to produce 3 MW electricity with one kiloliter oil fuel
c_{1i}represent the cost spent in rupiahs for the use of the unit$i$ with gas fuel
c_{2i} represent the cost spent in rupiahs for the use of the unit$i$ with oil fuel
Y_{1i} refer to the amount of steam per ton produced by a unit$i$ with gas fuel
Y_{2i}refer to the amount of steam per ton produced by a unit$i$ with oil fuel
$m_i$represents the maximum capacity of steam production in the unit$i$

n_{1i} is the amount of gas per MMSCFD required for the combustion process in the unit i to produce one metric ton of steam

n_{2i} is the amount of oil per kiloliter required for the combustion process in the unit i to produce one metric ton of steam

a is the amount of water per MC required to produce one metric ton of steam

d_{ij} is the cost per rupiah spent to operate unit i to unit j

X_{ij} refer to the amount of electricity per MW produced from the unit j by using steam from unit i

Y_{12i} refer to the amount of steam per ton from the sum-up of steam amount resulted from gas and oil fuel combustion process of unit i

p_j refers to the maximum capacity of electricity production in the unit j

q_j is the amount of steam per metric ton resulted to produce one MW electricity in unit j

THE SCHEMA OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATION

Hereunder is the general schema of the electrical energy generation at PT. KDLC:

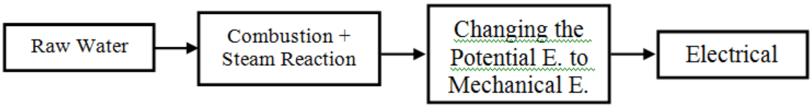


Figure 1. Process of Electrical Energy Generation.

From the above schema, it can be further explained that *demineralized water* put in the *domain water tank* is pumped into the feed water tank. From this tank, the water is pumped with the pressure of 150 bars to the Boiler at the temperature of 145º C. There are combustion and steam reaction in the boiler. The steam produced in the Boiler is further used to change the potential energy into mechanical energy. Thus, it can run the Turbine at the pressure of +0,1 bar producing electrical energy up to 80 MW for every unit. For a clearer picture, it is shown below the production line of electrical energy generation at PT. KDLC with several production steps:

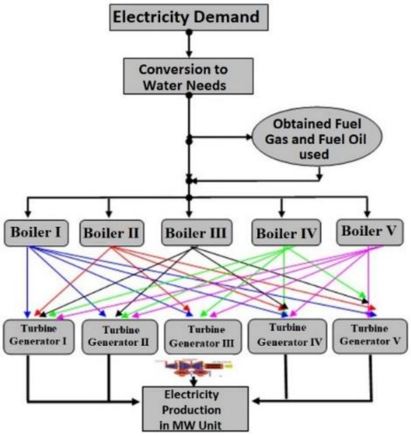


Figure 2. Production Line of Electrical Energy Generation at PT. KDLC.

As can be seen in Figure 2, regards to the production line of electrical energy generation shown above, there are three steps conducted in this research (i) To find out an optimum combination of gas and oil fuel consumption. (ii) To find out a combination of an optimum steam production activity from Boiler using gas and oil fuel and (iii) To find out a combination of an optimum electricity production activity of each turbine.

MATHEMATICAL MODEL

From Figure 2 above, it can be seen that in this electrical energy generation process, there are fourteen interconnected nodes (14 areas). The important aspect of this model is the presentation of a choice whether using a Boiler unit or Turbine Generator in the production activity as it is influenced by the readiness of a unit to operate; while such condition is related to the efficiency (Khashei & Bijari: 2010, pp. 479-489). With the above mentioned three steps that will be conducted, and available variable and parameter, a mathematical model can be derived. The mathematical model that will be applied in this paper *is a Linear Programming* mathematical model (Liu et al.: 2014, pp. 327-331; Efremenko et al.: 2019, pp. 138-147). Factors influencing the problems of electricity generation, in general, are related to the operational cost for the usage of every different unit, maximum operation capacity, raw material and fuel stock, the maximum capacity of steam production of every Boiler, and the maximum electricity produced by the Turbine Generator (Dudek: 2015, pp. 839-846). The generation process is influenced by the efficiency of every unit, as well, by assuming efficiency in the cost. Thus, the higher the efficiency the Boiler and Turbine Generator is, the less the cost to spend; and vice versa. The following is a further explanation of every step mentioned above (Akintola et al.: 2011, pp. 467-476; Husnutdinov et al.: 2019, pp. 41-50). The first step is to find out a combination of gas and oil fuel usage. It will be called Step I. In Step I, the influencing factors, among others, are the cost of gas fuel usage in MMSCFD and oil fuel usage in kiloliter, need of water, stock availability of each fuel, and the maximum capacity of the total amount of the two fuels (Liu et al.: 2014, pp. 327-331). Below is the data table of Step I.

Table 1. Step I Data Table.

	Z_1	Z_2	
	l_1	l_2	$= k$
	1	0	$\le r_1$
	0	1	$\le r_2$
	1	1	$\le r_{12}$
	b_1	b_2	

From Table 1, the following *Linear Programming* model can be formed (Liu et al.: 2014, pp. 327-331):

To minimize: $b_1Z_1 + b_2Z_2$ (1)

Subject to: $l_1Z_1 + l_2Z_2 = k$ (2)

$Z_1 \le r_1$

$Z_2 \le r_2$

$Z_1 + Z_2 \le r_{12}$

$Z_1, Z_2 \ge 0$

The second step is to find out the combination of an optimum steam production activity from the Boiler unit using gas fuel and oil fuel (Khashei & Bijari: 2010, pp. 479-489). This step will be further called Step II. The influencing factors in Step II are: efficiency of every Boiler unit assumed as cost, the requirement of fuel and water that has been pre-identified – for Step II it is changed into stock factor; and maximum steam production capacity of every Boiler unit. A Vector of each factor above with variable and parameter explained previously shall be derived in the following.

There are ten components of cost factor with the following vector:

$$\boldsymbol{c} = (c_{11}, c_{12}, c_{13}, c_{14}, c_{15}, c_{21}, c_{22}, c_{23}, c_{24}, c_{25}) \qquad (3)$$

There are ten components for steam production activity of Boiler unit having the following vector (Crone et al.: 2011, pp. 635-660):

$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \left(Y_{11,}Y_{12}, Y_{13}, Y_{14}, Y_{15}, Y_{21}, Y_{22}, Y_{23}, Y_{24}, Y_{25}\right) \qquad (4)$$

The factor component related to capacity and stock is Z_1, Z_2 the fuel stock, k which is for water stock, while m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4, m_5 are the maximum steam production capacity of each Boiler unit. From the components mentioned above, one vector $\boldsymbol{F}$is derived:

$$\boldsymbol{F} = (Z_1, Z_2, k, m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4, m_5) \qquad (5)$$

Since Step II results in steam per metric ton, a conversion related to the stock of fuel and water is required (Kumar & Jha: 2013, pp. 19-25). Producing one metric ton of steam will require n_{1i}MMSCFD gas fuel with its vector$n_{11}, n_{12}, n_{13}, n_{14}, n_{15}$, or n_{2i} kiloliter oil fuel with its vector$n_{21}, n_{22}, n_{23}, n_{24}, n_{25}$, or$a$ MC water. Below is the data table formed from each above factor:

Table 2. Step II Data Table.

Y_{11}	Y_{12}	Y_{13}	Y_{14}	Y_{15}	Y_{21}	Y_{22}	Y_{23}	Y_{24}	Y_{25}	
n_{11}	n_{12}	n_{13}	n_{14}	n_{15}	0	0	0	0	0	= Z_1
0	0	0	0	0	n_{21}	n_{22}	n_{23}	n_{24}	n_{25}	= Z_2
a	A	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	≤k
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	≤ m_1
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	≤ m_2
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	≤ m_3
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	≤ m_4
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	≤ m_5
c_{11}	c_{12}	c_{13}	c_{14}	c_{15}	c_{21}	c_{22}	c_{23}	c_{24}	c_{25}	

From the data Table, 2 above the following *linear programming* model can be formed (BIRĂU: 2014)

To minimize:

$$(c_{11}Y11+c_{12}Y12+c_{13}Y13+c_{14}Y14+c_{15}Y15+c_{21}Y21+c_{22}Y22+ +c_{23}Y23+ c_{24}Y24+c_{25}Y25) \quad (6)$$

Subject to:

$$n_{11}Y11+n_{12}Y12+n_{13}Y13+n_{14}Y14+n_{15}Y15 = Z_1$$
$$n_{21}Y21+n_{22}Y22+n_{23}Y23+n_{24}Y24+n_{25}Y25 = Z_2$$
$$aY11+aY12+aY13+aY14+aY15+aY21 +aY22+aY23 +aY24+aY25 \leq k$$
$$Y11 +Y21 \leq m_1$$
$$Y12 +Y22 \leq m_2$$
$$Y13 +Y23 \leq m_3$$
$$Y14 +Y24 \leq m_4$$
$$Y15+Y25 \leq m_5$$

$Y_{11,}Y_{12}, Y_{13}, Y_{14}, Y_{15}$ ≥ 0
$Y_{21,}Y_{22}, Y_{23}, Y_{24}, Y_{25}$ ≥ 0 (7)

The last step of the production line studied in this research is to find out the combination of an optimum electricity production activity of each Turbine. This step is further called Step III. The influencing factors, among others, are: turbine readiness efficiency to operate - assumed as a cost; steam production from Boiler that has been identified from Step II changed into a stock factor in Step III, and maximum electricity production capacity of each turbine unit. The following is the vector formed from each factor mentioned above with variable and parameter explained previously (Akintola et al.: 2011, pp. 467-476).

There are twenty-five efficiency components assumed as the cost with the following vector:

$$\boldsymbol{d_{ij}} = \begin{pmatrix} d_{11}, d_{12}, d_{13}, d_{14}, d_{15}, d_{21}, d_{22}, d_{23}, d_{24}, d_{25}, d_{31}, d_{32}, d_{33}, d_{34}, d_{35}, \\ d_{41}, d_{42}, d_{43}, d_{44}, d_{45}, d_{51}, d_{52}, d_{53}, d_{54}, d_{55} \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

Factor components related to capacity and stock are;$Y_{121}, Y_{122}, Y_{123}, Y_{124}, Y_{125}$ as steam stock, and p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5 as the maximum electricity production capacity of each Turbine unit. From capacity and stock factors above, one vector $\boldsymbol{V}$ can be formed**:**

$\boldsymbol{V}$ **=** $\boldsymbol{(}Y_{121}, Y_{122}, Y_{123}, Y_{124}, Y_{125}, p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5)$ (9)

There are twenty-five components for electricity production activity of each turbine unit having the following vector:

$$\boldsymbol{X_{ij}} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11}, X_{12}, X_{13}, X_{14}, X_{15}, X_{21}, X_{22}, X_{23}X_{24}, X_{25}, X_{31}, X_{32}, X_{33}, X_{34}, X_{35}, \\ X_{41}, X_{42}, X_{43}, X_{44}, X_{45}, X_{51}, X_{52}, X_{53}, X_{54}, X_{55} \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

Since Step II produces electricity in MW, there must be a conversion done related to the stock of steam, in which producing one MW of electricity requires q_ja metric ton of steam with its vectorq_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5. With the variable and parameter defined above, the model for this step can be formed into a data table. From the data Table 2 can further be derived from a *linear programming* model as under (Adhikari & Agrawal: 2013):

To minimize: $(d_{11}X_{11} + d_{12}X_{12} + d_{13}X_{13} + d_{14}X_{14} + d_{15}X15 + d_{21}X21 + \; + d_{22}X_{22} + d_{23}X_{23} + d_{24}X_{24} + d_{25}X_{25} + d_{31}X_{31} + d_{32}X_{32} + d_{33}X_{33} + d_{34}X_{34} + d_{35}X_{35} + d_{41}X_{41} + d_{42}X_{42} + d_{43}X_{43} + d_{44}X_{44} + d_{45} + +X_{45} ++ d_{51}X_{51} + d_{52}X_{52} + d_{53}X_{53} + d_{54}X_{54} + d_{55}X_{55})$ (11)

Subject to: $q_1X_{11} + q_1X_{12} + q_1X_{13} + q_1X_{14} + q_1X15 = Y_{121}$

$q_2X21 + q_2X_{22} + q_2X_{23} + q_2X_{24} + q_2X_{25} = Y_{122}$

$q_3X_{31} + q_3X_{32} + q_3X_{33} + q_3X_{34} + q_3X_{35} = Y_{123}$

$q_4X_{41} + q_4X_{42} + q_4X_{43} + q_4X_{44} + q_4X_{45} = Y_{124}$

$q_5 X_{51} + q_5 X_{52} + q_5 X_{53} + q_5 X_{54} + q_5 X_{55} = Y_{125}$

$X_{11}+X21+X_{31}+X_{41}+X_{51} \leq p_1$

$X_{12}+X_{22}+X_{32}+X_{42}+X_{52} \leq p_2$

$X_{13}+X_{23}+X_{33}+X_{43}+X_{53} \leq p_3$

$X_{14}+X_{24}+X_{34}+X_{44}+X_{54} \leq p_4$

$X15+X_{25}+X_{35}+X_{45}+X_{55} \leq p_5$

$X_{11},X_{12},X_{13},X_{14},X15 \geq 0$

$X21,X_{22},X_{23},X_{24},X_{25} \geq 0$

$X_{31},X_{32},X_{33},X_{34},X_{35} \geq 0$

$X_{41},X_{42},X_{43},X_{44},X_{45} \geq 0$

$X_{51},X_{52},X_{53},X_{54},X_{55} \geq 0$ (12)

From the mathematical models of the three steps above, an optimum solution is obtained by first inputting available data according to their variable and parameter (Richard et al.: 2014, pp. 60-64).

RESULTS

Data management

This part of the paper will discuss data management of all the data obtained with the assumption that the data in the following period remains the same (Benkachcha: 2015). However, if there are some changes in the data, they need to be reanalyzed. Based on on-demand data, the total electricity demand was 4,080,000 kWh. Since the model that will be formed needs electricity demand in MW, electricity demand, therefore, needs to be converted into MW first:

$$\mathrm{KW} = \frac{\mathrm{KWH}}{24} \quad (13)$$

$$\mathrm{MW} = \frac{\mathrm{KW}}{1000} \quad (14)$$

From equation (3.1) and (3.2) the following is obtained:

$$\frac{4{,}080{,}000\ \mathrm{KWH}}{24} = 170{,}000\ \mathrm{KW}$$

$$\frac{170{,}000\ \mathrm{KW}}{1000} = 170\ \mathrm{MW} \quad (15)$$

Thus, from (3.3) it is found out that electricity demand received by PT. KDLC in MW is 170 MW.

Based on the data of electricity production and raw-water consumption, it is known that the total electricity production of all generators is 170 MW, and the consumption of raw-water is as much as 1,333 MC. Therefore, the conversion to obtain the amount of water required to produce one MW of electricity is:

$$\frac{1{,}333\mathrm{MC}}{170\mathrm{MW}} = 7.841\mathrm{MC/MW} \quad (16)$$

Equation (3.4) shows it would need as much as 1,332.97 MC of water to produce 170 MW of electricity. It is known that one kiloliter of oil fuel or 1 MMSCFD of gas fuel can produce 3 MW of electricity. Thus, conversion of water use for one kiloliter of oil fuel or 1 MMSCFD of gas fuel can be obtained as under:

$$\frac{\text{Electricity demand}}{3} = \frac{\text{Water need}}{\text{X}} \frac{170}{3} = \frac{1{,}332.97}{X} \quad (17)$$

Hence, it is obtained X = 23.523 MC of water/ one unit of fuel measurement

Based on the production capacity data, it is known that the maximum electricity production capacity of all Turbine Generator units is 400 MW. Therefore, the maximum amount of oil fuel and gas fuel is obtained as under:

$$\frac{400\text{MW}}{3} = 133.333$$

For the cost of fuel consumption, it is assumed that the price of oil fuel is IDR 2,600,000.00 per kiloliter. Based on stock data and electricity tariff, the following can be derived:

$$\frac{1{,}250}{325} = \frac{2{,}600{,}000}{Y} \quad (18)$$

It results in Y =676,000. Thus the cost of gas fuel consumption is as much as IDR 676,000.00 per MMSCFD. From the efficiency data of the Boiler unit and Turbine Generator, it is found out that each Boiler unit has different efficiency. Such condition is closely related to the choice of Boiler unit in the production process. The choice is very much influenced by the readiness of a unit to operate. Efficiency is assumed as the operational cost of the unit used to produce one metric ton of steam. The higher the efficiency is, the less the cost to spend; and vice versa. The conversion can be obtained with the following calculation:

$$\text{The cost of using gas fuel /MMSCFD} = \left[\text{IDR } 100{,}000.00 - \left(\frac{\text{Efficiency}}{100}\right) \times \text{IDR } 100{,}000.00\right] \times \frac{100}{91.7} \quad (19)$$

$$\text{The cost of using oil fuel /kiloliter} = \left[\text{IDR } 100{,}000.00 - \left(\frac{\text{Efficiency}}{100}\right) \times \text{IDR } 100{,}000.00\right] \times \frac{100}{92.2} \quad (20)$$

Numeral 100,000.00 above has been chosen with an assumption that if a unit has zero (0) efficiency, the operational cost is IDR 100,000.00. From the equation above, a vector of Boiler unit usage cost with different fuels can be formed as a cost vector in rupiahs as under:

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 109051.3,\ 18538.72,\ 13086.16,\ 109051.3,\ 18538.72,\ 108459.9, \\ 18438.18,\ 13015.19,\ 108459.9,\ 18438.18 \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)$$

Related to the monthly average steam production data, a conversion can be derived to find out the amount of fuel required for the combustion process to produce one metric ton of steam as the following:

$$\frac{\text{Total steam production}}{\text{Total electricity production}} = \frac{763\text{ton}}{170\text{MW}} = 4.488\text{ton/MW} \quad (22)$$

From equation (3.10) it is obtained that it will require 4.488 metric tons of steam to produce 1 MW of electricity. Since it has been identified that 1 MMSCFD of gas fuel or 1 kiloliter of oil fuel can produce 3 MW of electricity, therefore:

$$\frac{1}{3 \times 4.488} = 0.074 \quad (23)$$

Equation (3.11) above shows that 0.074 of the fuel measurement unit will be required to produce one metric ton of steam. From equation (3.5) and (3.11), the following will determine the conversion to find out the water required to produce one metric ton of steam:

$$23.523 \times 0.074 = 1.740\text{MC Water/metric ton steam} \quad (24)$$

Since efficiency data of each Turbine Generator unit available at the efficiency data of Boiler and Turbine unit, the conversion for the operational cost of the unit used to produce one MW of electricity can be made with the following calculation:

$$\text{Cost} = \text{IDR } 1{,}000{,}000.00 - \left(\frac{\text{Efficiency}}{100} \times \text{IDR } 1{,}000{,}000.00\right) \quad (25)$$

Numeral 1,000,000 above has been chosen with an assumption that if a Turbine Generator unit has 0 efficiencies, the operational cost is as much as IDR 1,000,000.00. Therefore, from equation (25) the following cost vector can be formed:

RESULTS

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This part of the paper will discuss data management of all the data obtained with the assumption that the data in the following period remains the same (Benkachcha: 2015). However, if there are some changes in the data, they need to be reanalyzed. Based on on-demand data, the total electricity demand was 4,080,000 kWh. Since the model that will be formed needs electricity demand in MW, electricity demand, therefore, needs to be converted into MW first:

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Hence, it is obtained$X$ = 23.523 MC of water/ one unit of fuel measurement

Based on the production capacity data, it is known that the maximum electricity production capacity of all Turbine Generator units is 400 MW. Therefore, the maximum amount of oil fuel and gas fuel is obtained as under:

$$\frac{400\text{MW}}{3} = 133.333$$

For the cost of fuel consumption, it is assumed that the price of oil fuel is IDR 2,600,000.00 per kiloliter. Based on stock data and electricity tariff, the following can be derived:

$$\frac{1{,}250}{325} = \frac{2{,}600{,}000}{Y} \tag{18}$$

It results in Y =676,000. Thus the cost of gas fuel consumption is as much as IDR 676,000.00 per MMSCFD. From the efficiency data of the Boiler unit and Turbine Generator, it is found out that each Boiler unit has different efficiency. Such condition is closely related to the choice of Boiler unit in the production process. The choice is very much influenced by the readiness of a unit to operate. Efficiency is assumed as the operational cost of the unit used to produce one metric ton of steam. The higher the efficiency is, the less the cost to spend; and vice versa. The conversion can be obtained with the following calculation:

$$\text{The cost of using gas fuel /MMSCFD} = \left[\text{IDR } 100{,}000.00 - \left(\frac{\text{Efficiency}}{100}\right) \times \text{IDR } 100{,}000.00\right] \times \frac{100}{91.7} \tag{19}$$

$$\text{The cost of using oil fuel /kiloliter} = \left[\text{IDR } 100{,}000.00 - \left(\frac{\text{Efficiency}}{100}\right) \times \text{IDR } 100{,}000.00\right] \times \frac{100}{92.2} \tag{20}$$

Numeral 100,000.00 above has been chosen with an assumption that if a unit has zero (0) efficiency, the operational cost is IDR 100,000.00. From the equation above, a vector of Boiler unit usage cost with different fuels can be formed as a cost vector in rupiahs as under:

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 109051.3,\ 18538.72,\ 13086.16,\ 109051.3,\ 18538.72,\ 108459.9, \\ 18438.18,\ 13015.19,\ 108459.9,\ 18438.18 \end{pmatrix} \tag{21}$$

Related to the monthly average steam production data, a conversion can be derived to find out the amount of fuel required for the combustion process to produce one metric ton of steam as the following:

$$\frac{\text{Total steam production}}{\text{Total electricity production}} = \frac{763\text{ton}}{170\text{MW}} = 4.488\text{ton/MW} \tag{22}$$

From equation (3.10) it is obtained that it will require 4.488 metric tons of steam to produce 1 MW of electricity. Since it has been identified that 1 MMSCFD of gas fuel or 1 kiloliter of oil fuel can produce 3 MW of electricity, therefore:

$$\frac{1}{3 \times 4.488} = 0.074 \tag{23}$$

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$$23.523 \times 0.074 = 1.740\text{MC Water/metric ton steam} \quad (24)$$

Since efficiency data of each Turbine Generator unit available at the efficiency data of Boiler and Turbine unit, the conversion for the operational cost of the unit used to produce one MW of electricity can be made with the following calculation:

$$\text{Cost} = \text{IDR } 1{,}000{,}000.00 - \left(\frac{\text{Efficiency}}{100} \times \text{IDR } 1{,}000{,}000.00\right) \quad (25)$$

Numeral 1,000,000 above has been chosen with an assumption that if a Turbine Generator unit has 0 efficiencies, the operational cost is as much as IDR 1,000,000.00. Therefore, from equation (25) the following cost vector can be formed:

$$\boldsymbol{d_{ij}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1000000,750000,750000,710000,1000000,1000000,750000,750000, \\ 710000,1000000,1000000,750000,750000,710000,1000000,1000000, \\ 750000,750000,710000,1000000,1000000,750000,750000,710000, \\ 1000000 \end{pmatrix} \quad (26)$$

Data analysis

As explained previously, within the production line to generate electrical energy, this research has made three steps of the process for an easier solution. The results of the three steps carried out are:
As the need of raw-water is known as much as 1,332.97 MC converted from demand as much as 170 MW, therefore, the first step is to find out an optimum combination of gas and oil fuel usage. The following will explain the *Linear Programming* model for Step I whereas the data are taken from equation (13) until (18):

To minimize: $676000Z_1 + 2600000Z_2$ (27)
Subject to: $23.523Z_1 + 23.523Z_2 = 1332.97$
$Z_1 \leq 132.083$
$Z_2 \leq 1{,}25$
$Z_1 + Z_2 \leq 133.333$
$Z_1, Z_2 \geq 0$ (28)

An optimum solution is obtained by inputting the mathematical model of equation (3.15) and limit function (3.16) above into the *linear programming software module* POM. From such data management it can be explained that the optimum combination of fuel consumption suggested by POM is 56,667 MMSCFD for gas fuel and 0 kiloliters for oil fuel; meanwhile, the total cost for fuel consumption is assume did 38,306,660.00. The result of Step I will be used in Step II that is to find out the combination of optimum steam production activity from the Boiler unit using gas fuel and oil fuel. The following explains the *Linear Programming* model for Step II whereas the data are taken from equation (3.7) until (3.13):

$$\text{To minimize:} \begin{pmatrix} 109051.3Y_{11} + 18538.72Y_{12} + 13086.16Y_{13} + 109051.3Y_{14} + \\ +18538.72Y_{15} + 108459.9Y_{21} + 18438.18Y_{22} + 13015.19Y_{23} + \\ +108459.9Y_{24} + 18438.18Y_{25} \end{pmatrix} \quad (29)$$

By inputting the mathematical model of equation (28) and limit function (29) above into *linear programming software* module POM, an optimum solution results as shown in Table 3. This table indicates that the combination of an optimum steam production activity in a metric ton of each Boiler unit by using gas and oil fuel suggested by POM is as under:

Table 3. SteamProduction of Each Boiler Unit.

Description	Steam Production of Each Boiler Unit in Metric Ton				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Operation usind gas fuel	0	350	350	0	65.77
Operation usind oil fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Total production	**0**	**350**	**350**	**0**	**65.77**
Cost Assumption	**IDR 12,288,000.00**				

As can be seen in Table 3 the total productions are 350, 350 and 65.77 ton for steps II, III and V respectively. Also, the cost assumption is 12,288,000 IDR.

Step III of this model is to find out the combination of optimum electricity production activity of each Turbine Generator, using the raw-steam resulted from the combustion in the Boiler unit at Step II. The following explains the Linear Programming model for Step III in which the cost data come from equation (26):

$$\text{To minimize} = \begin{pmatrix} 1000000X_{11} + 750000X_{12} + 750000X_{13} + 710000X_{14} + \\ +1000000X_{15} + 1000000X_{21} + 750000X_{22} + 750000X_{23} + \\ +710000X_{24} + 1000000X_{25} + 1000000X_{31} + 750000X_{32} + \\ +750000X_{33} + 710000X_{34} + 1000000X_{35} + 1000000X_{41} + \\ +750000X_{42} + 750000X_{43} + 710000X_{44} + 1000000X_{45} + \\ +1000000X_{51} + 750000X_{52} + 750000X_{53} + 710000X_{54} + \\ +1000000X_{55} \end{pmatrix} \quad (30)$$

Subject to: $4.488X_{11} + 4.488X_{12} + 4.488X_{13} + 4.488X_{14} + 4.488X15 = 0$

$4.488X21 + 4.488X_{22} + 4.488X_{23} + 4.488X_{24} + 4.488X_{25} = 350$

$4.488X_{31} + 4.488X_{32} + 4.488X_{33} + 4.488X_{34} + 4.488X_{35} = 350$

$4.488X_{41} + 4.488X_{42} + 4.488X_{43} + 4.488X_{44} + 4.488X_{45} = 0$

$4.488X_{51} + 4.488X_{52} + 4.488X_{53} + 4.488X_{54} + 4.488X_{55} = 65.77$

$X_{11} + X21 + X_{31} + X_{41} + X_{51} \leq 80$

$X_{12} + X_{22} + X_{32} + X_{42} + X_{52} \leq 80$

$X_{13} + X_{23} + X_{33} + X_{43} + X_{53} \leq 80$

$X_{14} + X_{24} + X_{34} + X_{44} + X_{54} \leq 80$

$X15 + X_{25} + X_{35} + X_{45} + X_{55} \leq 80$

$X_{11}, X_{12}, X_{13}, X_{14}, X15 \geq 0$

$X21, X_{22}, X_{23}, X_{24}, X_{25} \geq 0$

$X_{31}, X_{32}, X_{33}, X_{34}, X_{35} \geq 0$

$X_{41}, X_{42}, X_{43}, X_{44}, X_{45} \geq 0$

$X_{51}, X_{52}, X_{53}, X_{54}, X_{55} \geq 0$ (31)

An optimum solution to Step III is obtained by inputting the mathematical model of equation (30) and limit function (3.20) above into *linear programming software* module POM. Based on POM, the combination of an optimum electricity production activity in MW of each Turbine Generator can be seen in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Electricity Production of Turbine Unit from Steam Produced by Each Boiler Unit.

Turbine Unit / Boiler Unit	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
I.	0	0	0	0	0
II.	0	2.014	10.626	65.345	0
III.	0	77.986	0	0	0
IV.	0	0	0	0	0
V.	0	0	0	14.655	0
Total Electricity Production	**0**	**80**	**10.626**	**80**	**0**
Cost Assumption	**IDR 124,769,600.00**				

As can be seen in Table 4 the total Electricity productions are 80, 10.626 and 80 for steps II, III and IV respectively. Also, the cost assumption is 124,769,600 IDR.

From the data above, it can be determined that the need for raw material for each operating unit is, among others, as under:

1) Water and fuel need for each Boiler unit can be calculated using the following equation :
2)

$$\text{Water need} = \text{Steam Production} \times 1.74 \quad (32)$$

$$\text{Fuel need} = \text{Steam Production} \times 0.074 \quad (33)$$

Numeral 1.74 and 0.074 above result from the conversion of equation (23) and (24).

3) The need of steam for each Turbine Generator unit can be determined using the following equation:

$$\text{Steam need} = \text{Electricity production} \times 4.488 \quad (34)$$

Numeral 4.488 above is obtained from the conversion of equation (22).

From equation (33) until (34), it can be identified that the need for raw material for each unit can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. The Need for Raw Material for Each Boiler Unit.

Boiler Unit	**The Need for Raw Material**			
	Raw Water W/Gas Fuel	**Raw Water W/Oil Fuel**	**Gas Fuel**	**Oil Fuel**
I.	-	-	-	-
II.	609 MC	-	25.9 MMSCFD	-
III.	609 MC	-	25.9 MMSCFD	-
IV.	-	-	-	-
V.	114.44 MC	-	4.867 MMSCFD	-

As it can be seen in Table 5 the needs for raw water are 609, 609 and 114.44 MC for boiler unit II, III and V respectively. Also, needs for gas fuel are 25.9, 25.9 and 4.867 MMSCFD for boiler units II, III, and V respectively. The following schema (Figure 3) provides a better picture of an optimum generation path based on POM and the above data:

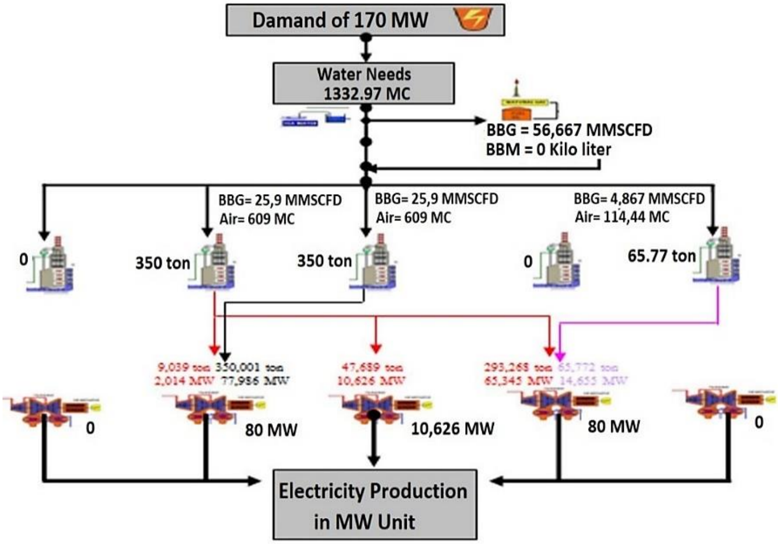


Figure 3. Electrical Energy Generation Optimum Path at PT. KDCL in a Linear Programming Model.

DISCUSSION

The data analyzed in this research were monthly average data, collected from PT. KDLC. Those included data of electricity demand, maximum operation capacity, raw material, and fuel stock, the maximum steam production capacity of each Boiler, the maximum capacity of the electricity produced by Turbine Generator, the mechanism of electrical energy generation done by PT. KDLC, as well as efficiency in every Boiler unit and Turbine Generator, assumed as cost.

This paper has applied a Linear Programming Model for the economic optimization of electrical energy generation at PT. KDLC. The discussion is closely related to the choice of Boiler unit operated in a production process that is influenced by the unit ready to operate. Efficiency is assumed as unit usage operational cost to produce one metric ton of steam

CONCLUSION

There are twenty-five efficiency components considered as cost factors. Based on cost factors, the combination of an optimum electricity production activity of each Turbine Generator, with Raw Steam, is further found out. According to data management using POM, the combination of an optimum electricity production activity in MW of each Turbine Generator can be seen in Table 4. Further, from the analysis, it is recognized that factors influencing the generation process at PT. KDLC is, among others: the demand factor, production capacity, the stock of raw water and fuel, operational cost, and efficiency of every unit. Based on the final result of this generation model, the need for raw material for each operating unit can be determined to maintain the supply of raw material and eventually to obtain an optimum electrical energy generation.

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Optimization of Indonesian Telematics Smes cluster: Industry 4.0 challenge

Optimización del grupo de empresas telemáticas indonesas: Desafío de la industria 4.0

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to explain the optimization process of the formation of the Indonesian telematics SMEs cluster. The cluster optimization process is carried out by partitioning around Medoids (PAM) and Fuzzy C-Means (FCM). The data used is the data of SMEs telematics services in Indonesia according to the National Economic Census (SUSENAS) data in 2006 Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The 2006 data usage is caused by the SUSENAS 2016 not yet released by Indonesian CBS. The cluster of Indonesian telematics SMEs was validated using the Silhouette Coefficient which resulted in a value of upper than 0.99.

Keywords: Economics, optimization, technique, telematics.

RESUMEN

El objetivo de esta investigación es explicar el proceso de optimización de la formación del grupo de pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) telemáticas de Indonesia. El proceso de optimización del clúster se lleva a cabo mediante particionamiento en torno a Medoids (PAM) y Fuzzy C-Means (FCM). Los datos utilizados son los datos de los servicios telemáticos de las PYME en Indonesia según los datos del Censo Económico Nacional (SUSENAS) de la Oficina Central de Estadísticas de Indonesia (CBS) de 2006. El grupo de PYME telemáticas indonesas se validó utilizando el Coeficiente de Silhoutte, que resultó en un valor superior a 0,99.

Palabras clave: Económica, optimización, técnica, telemática.

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INTRODUCTION

The Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0) era has become a reference for several countries in technological, economic, social, cultural, defense and security development. Indonesia also needs to implement this, if it wants to be highly competitive. Therefore, various sectors that are the pillars of Indonesia's development are continuously strengthened to be able to be highly competitive in the IR 4.0 era. The concept of developing the IR 4.0, which divides the interconnections between 3 levels of intelligence and 3 levels of automation (Qin et al.: 2016, pp. 173-178), becomes one of the frameworks that can be used as a reference for strategies to strengthen the management of SMEs, especially SMEs in the field of telematics in Indonesia. Optimization of SME governance has also been conceptualized by (Iqbal: 2015, pp.387-398), covering the main factors is how SMEs can be considered feasible to be assisted both financially and other forms of assistance. The Indonesian SME empowerment strategy also needs to consider the limitations of SMEs, especially in financial management that includes aspects of formalities, business scale, and information (Supriyanto: 2017)).

The competence of SMEs in the field of Indonesian Telematics Services is divided into three parts, namely business services, communication services and educational services (Tosida et al.: 2015, pp. 151-156). Efforts to empower Indonesian telematics SMEs have been carried out through ranking factors that influence the provision of SME assistance (Tosida et al.: 2015). The determination of the cluster of telematics SME associated with the provision of assistance has been carried out with the Self Organizing Map (SOM) technique, which was followed by the determination of the basis for the provision of assistance through a Data Mining approach (Tosida et al.: 2017, pp. 1-18) and (Tosida et al.: 2017, pp. 12-17). In this study, the factors that need to be strengthened for its development have also been described. But the potential of SMEs in Indonesian Telematics Services needs to be explored more deeply related to its existence against the challenges of IR 4.0.

The challenges of IR 4.0 will be impacted by the SME's condition in a global area. In (Sommer: 2015, pp. 1512-1532) described the impact on the German SMEs. When the size of SME is going to huge, this is could be the readiness and capabilities to face the IR 4.0 challenge. The strategy that has been proposed is the gift of technology update assistance which relevant to the IR 4.0, financial, and the reinforcement of human resources. Thailand has been formulating a Thai model based on the three pillars of three-powers (Jones & Pimdee: 2017, pp. 4-35). The main power is the character of Thailand and is the competitiveness characteristic in IR 4.0. The most crucial challenges come from the network-security and information sector and the readiness of low-human resources who's existence is still at a low level.

This research describes the optimization process of the formation of SMEs in Indonesian Telematics Services clusters as an effort to map Indonesia's potential and strength to face the challenges of IR 4.0. The intended optimization uses PAM and FCM clustering techniques to see the potential strengths and weaknesses of Indonesian Telematics Services SMEs. Clustering techniques have been used by (Hadighi et al.: 2013, pp. 37-49) to develop a framework and formulation of corporate development strategies. (Dhewanto et al.: 2012, pp. 867-872; Korotkov et al.: 2019, pp. 106-115) also produce business clusters based on the level of innovation in the ICT sector, and the basis of this cluster can be used as a reference in the formation of clusters for Indonesian ICT / telematics services.

During the economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1999, Indonesian SMEs were able to maintain their existence. One of the SMEs that helped strengthen and even develop the Indonesian economy so that it can survive until now is an SME in the field of telematics. In the 2006 Susenas data, nearly twelve thousand Telematics Services SMEs contributed to improving Indonesia's economy. Indonesian Telematics Services SMEs are divided into three types of businesses (Tosida et al.: 2015, pp. 151-156). The potential of each region and its scope of business is explained in detail in the competency map of the Indonesian telematics services business (Ahmad 7 Ahmad, 2019; Tosida et al.: 2017, pp. 1-18).

The development of an independent and highly competitive Indonesian telematics service business is one of Indonesia's visions in 2024. Therefore various efforts to strengthen the competitiveness of telematics business are one of the priorities of government programs. Efforts to strengthen the competitiveness of

telematics SMEs through the process of empowerment and provision of assistance have been mapped in previous studies (Afifah & Najib: 2018, pp. 377-386). Research on mapping important factors in the development of SMEs in Indonesian telematics services through a Data Mining approach to obtain a basis for the provision of aid provision has been elaborated in detail (Sommer: 2015, pp. 1512-1532)).

METHODS

The research method applied in this study uses a data mining approach. This stage is also known as the Knowledge Discovery and Data mining (KDD) stage which includes the collection and use of historical data to find order and determine patterns or relationships in large data sets. The data used in this study is still using data from the Indonesian SUSENAS in 2006. This is done because the Indonesian SUSENAS process is only done once every 10 years, and until the publication of this paper, the results of the 2016 Indonesian Susenas have not been released. Based on the results of previous research related to the Indonesian Telematics Services business that uses 2006 SUSENAS data shows the results are still relevant. Therefore, the database used is still referring to the results of (Tosida et al.: 2015). Likewise, the KDD stages which include pre-processing data such as the cleaning process, integration, selection, and transformation still refer to the results of this study (Tosida et al.: 2015; Akhmetkarimov: 2019, pp. 1-24).

The stage of the Mining process is done using PAM and FCM clustering-optimization techniques. The PAM algorithm includes a partitioning clustering method to group a set of objects into a cluster of clusters. The PAM or K-Medoids algorithm used refers to (Hadighi et al.: 2013, pp. 37-49), that is :

1) Randomly select k objects in a set of objects as medoid;
2) Repeat step 3 to step 6;
3) Place a non-medoid object into the cluster closest to the medoid*;*
4) Select O_{random} in randomly: A non-medoid object;
5) Calculate the total of *cost* divided by space, *S*, from the exchange of *medoid* O_j with O_{random};
6) If *S* < 0 then replace O_j with O_{random} to form a batch of new k-object as medoid;
7) Until there's no transformation.

Distance measurement is done by the Euclidean distance technique. This technique is a measurement of object distance and cluster center which is widely used in various cases of pattern matching, including clustering (Simatupang: 2008, pp. 1-9).

$$d(x_j, c_j) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n}(x_j - c_j)^2}. \qquad (1)$$

The total cost/distance value is calculated by finding the distance of the data with medoid so that the smallest distance of each data is obtained in one medoid. The smallest distance per data is summed to obtain the total distance. While to calculate the difference value (S) is stated by the following equation below:

$$S = \text{new total cost} - \text{old total } cost \qquad (2)$$

Where:
$\text{new total } cost$: Amount of *cost non-medoids*
$\text{old total } cost$: Amount of *cost medoids*

Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) is a data clustering technique where the presence of each data point of a cluster is determined by the membership value. The membership value will include real numbers at 0-1 intervals. FCM is

one of the optimizing partitioned cluster methods. The advantage of the FCM method is that the cluster center placement is more appropriate than other cluster methods. The trick is to repair the cluster center repeatedly, it will be seen that the center of the cluster will move towards the right location. Here the algorithms of FCM are :

1) Data input

Data input that will be in the cluster is X in the form of a matrix measuring n x m (n = number of data, m = attribute of each data). Xij = data i (i = 1,2, ..., n), attribute j (j = 1,2 ...., m).

2) The limitation

a) number of cluster = c
b) rank/root = w
c) maximum of iteration = maxit
d) the smallest error who are expected = ε
e) beginning-objective function = Po = 0
f) beginning-iteration = T = 1

3) Generating μ_{ik} random numbers , i = 1,2, ... , n; k = 1,2, ..., c; as matrix elements of the initial partition U, with the number of each column element value in one row is 1 (one)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} \mu ci = 1 \qquad (3)$$

4) Calculating the center of the cluster to k: V_{kj} with k = 1, 2, ..., c; and j = 1,2, ..., m.

$$\mathbf{V_{kj}} = \frac{\sum_{i}^{n}=\mathbf{1}((\boldsymbol{\mu ik})^{w} * \boldsymbol{Xij})}{\sum_{i}^{n} -\mathbf{1}(\boldsymbol{\mu ik})^{w}} \qquad (4)$$

Where :
V_{kj} = center of cluster to-k forto-j attributes.
μ_{ik} = degree of membership for the I sample data on the to-k cluster
X_{ij} = data to-i, to-j attributes.

5) Calculate the objective function into t-iteration, P_t :

$$\mathbf{P_t} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{c} ([\sum_{j=1}^{m} (X_{ij} - V_{kj})^2] (\mu_{ik})^w) \qquad (5)$$

6) Calculate the change of matrix partition :

$$\boldsymbol{\mu_{ik}} = \frac{[\sum_{j=1}^{m} (Xij - Vkj)^2]^{\frac{-1}{w-1}}}{\sum_{k=1}^{c} [\sum_{j=1}^{m} (Xij - Vkj)^2]^{\frac{-1}{w-1}}} \qquad (6)$$

with i = 1,2,...,n; and k = 1,2,...,c;

7) Checking stop condition :

a) if : ($|P_t - P_{t-1}| < \varepsilon$) or (t > MakIter) that is stop;
b) else : t = t + 1, repeat to-d steps (calculatiing V_{kj})

The next step is evaluating the results of data mining patterns. This stage is done to identify interesting patterns into Knowledge-Based that are found. The results of data mining techniques in this study are typical patterns of SME telematics clustering models in Indonesia. The pattern is evaluated to assess the achievement of the hypothesis made. Evaluation of clustering patterns is measured using the Silhouette Coefficient (SC)

parameter. The SC is a method used to validate both a cluster that combines both cohesion and separation values. SC can be used to validate both data, a single cluster (one cluster of several clusters), as well as a whole cluster.

The process for calculating the SC value first calculates the Silhouette Index (SI) from an i-data. The SI value consists of 2 components there are a_i and b_i. a_i is an average distance of data I to all other data in one cluster, while b_i is obtained by calculating the average data distance I to all data from other clusters that are not in one cluster with data I, then the smallest is taken. The SC follows this following equation:

$$SC = max_k SI(k) \quad (7)$$

Where:
SC: *Silhouette Coefficient*
SI: the value of *Silhouette Index* Global
k: total *cluster*

Subjective criteria measure whether or not grouping according to SC according to presented in Table 1:

Table 1. Subjective Criteria Based on Grouping *Silhouette Coefficient* (SC)Measurement.

SC Value	SC Interpretation
0,71 – 1,00	Strong Structure
0,51 – 0,70	Good Structure
0,26 – 0,50	Weak Structure
<0,25	Bad Structure

The last stage in this study is knowledge presentation. This stage is a visualization and presentation of knowledge about the methods used to obtain knowledge obtained by users. In this presentation, data grouping of SMEs in Indonesian Telematics Services was applied in the R Studio learning machine and the results of the grouping were displayed on the website. The R application is a programming language for statistical and graphic computing. R Studio is an additional application with a more user-friendly interface.

RESULTS

The grouping of SMEs in Indonesian telematics services is intended to identify the strengths and w eaknesses of each group so that it is easier to process problems in the group. The global challenge of IR 4.0 is one of the triggers of the right information needs regarding the strengths and weaknesses of Indonesian telematics SMEs. The weak point of SMEs can be targeted for assisting the government. The purpose of assisting SMEs is none other than to overcome the problems that arise in small and medium micro enterprises (Tosida et al.: 2018, pp. 12-18).

The implementation of the PAM and FCM algorithms for grouping assistance to Indonesian Telematics Services is applied to machine learning at R Studio. The SMEs data which amounted to 8,798 data with 20 categorical attributes need to be imported first into CSV format and the SMEs data which are categorical are converted to numeric form using the function in R Studio which aims to calculate the distance between each data. The results of the grouping of Indonesian Telematics Services SMEs are displayed on web-based applications.

The number of cluster trials refers to the research of (Tosida et al.: 2017, pp. 12-17). The initial phase of the trial uses 3, 5 and 7clusters. The results of the clustering process using the PAM algorithm and FCM are in the form of plots that describe the condition of Indonesian Telematics Services on 5 clusters (shown in figure1)

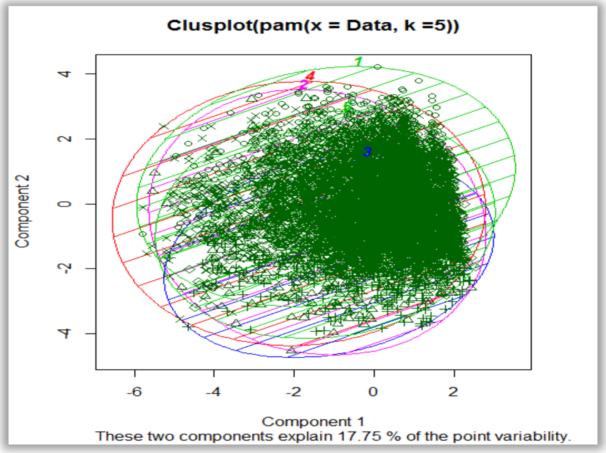


Figure 1. Result of *Clustering*using PAM.

The analysis of the clustering result has done through dominant attributes that show-up in every cluster. Based on analysis against dominant attribute in every cluster can be used for reference for Indonesian telematic services SME's assistance determination. The result of domination analysis by attribute in Indonesian telematic service SMEs cluster is shown in Figures 2 and 3.

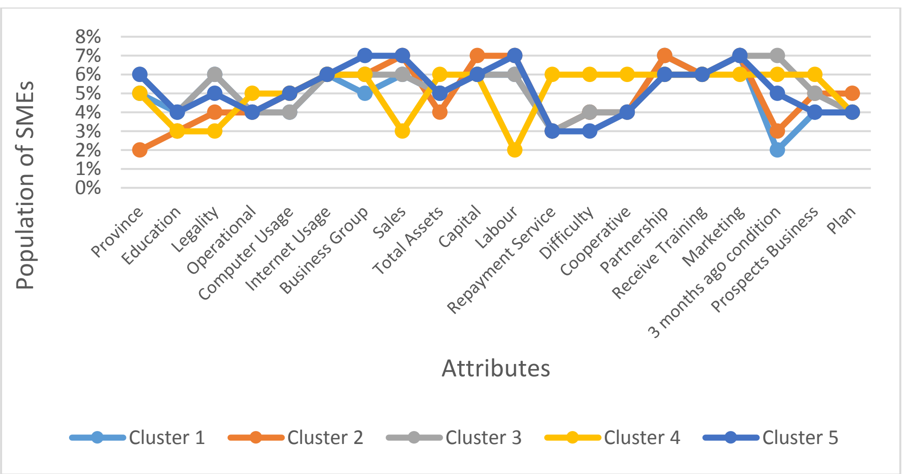


Figure 2. Attribute Dominance Analysis Results in Indonesian Telematic Service SME Cluster through the FCM algorithm.

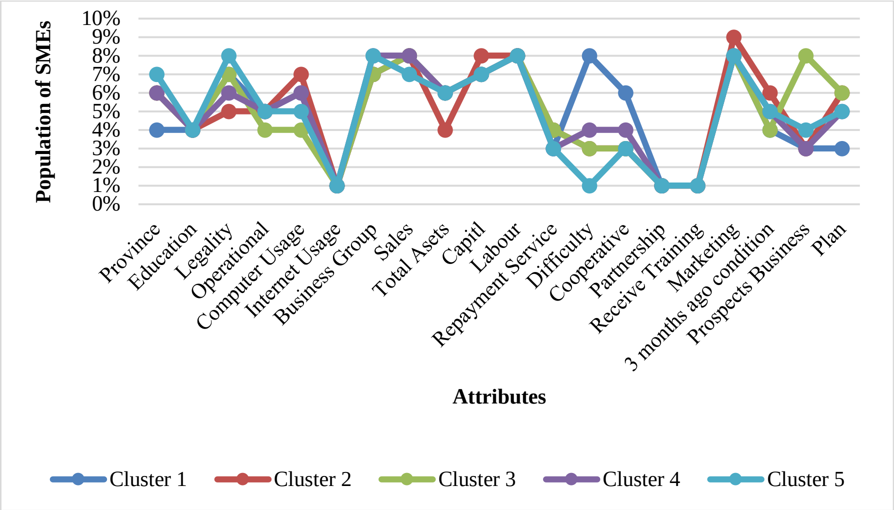


Figure 3. Attribute Dominance Analysis Results in Indonesian Telematic Service SME Cluster through the PAM algorithm.

Dominance analysis of the clusters formed based on the PAM algorithm and FCM shows that there are the most dominant attributes and often appear in each cluster. This can be used to identify the level of feasibility of determining the assistance of telematics services SMEs in Indonesian Telematics services. based on the dominance analysis of attributes using PAM and FCM algorithms, it can be concluded that:

1) The higher the percentage value of education (equivalent high school) in a SMEs, the higher the expectation of assistance to SMEs;
2) The higher the percentage value of business groups (telecommunications services) in an SME, the higher the expectation of assistance to SMEs;
3) The higher the percentage of sales (micro) in an SME, the higher the expectation of assistance to SMEs;
4) The higher the percentage value of total assets (micro) in an SME, the higher the expectation of assistance to SMEs;
5) The higher the percentage value of capital (own capital) in an SME, the higher the expectation of assistance to SMEs;
6) The higher the percentage of labor (micro) in ASME, the higher the expectation of assistance to SMEs;
7) The higher the percentage of reward (micro) in ASME, the higher the expectation of assistance to SMEs;
8) The higher the percentage value of marketing (district) in an SME, the higher the expectation of assistance to SMEs; and
9) The higher the present value of SME conditions 3 months ago (equally good) the higher the expectation of assistance to SMEs.

Based on the dominance analysis, it can be concluded that the feasibility level of assistance is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The results of the grouping analysis for the level of feasibility of the assistance of SMEs in Indonesian Telematics Services.

Cluster	**The Level of Feasibility of The Assistance**	
	PAM	FCM
1	High feasible	Not feasible
2	Less-feasible	Feasible
3	Very not feasible	Less feasible
4	Not feasible	Very not feasible
5	Feasible	High feasible

There is a difference in the level of feasibility of assistance in clusters formed by PAM and FCM algorithms. However, the second algorithm classifies which can show good performance. This is evident from the results of the validation test using the SC value index in equation 3, where the value obtained from the maximum value of SI in the cluster formed. Trials are carried out in three stages; each part is done using some different clusters. The first stage of the trial used 5 clusters, both 7 clusters, and the third 10 clusters. The results of the trial validation of cluster formation are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. *Silhouette Coefficient* (SC)Test Validation Results

Amount of *Cluster*	***Silhouette Coefficient* (PAM)**	***Silhouette Coefficient* (FCM)**
5	0.999999897	0.999259
7	0.999999934	0.999459
10	0.999999926	0.976798

Based on the test results in Table 3, both the PAM algorithm and FCM can form the SME cluster of Indonesian telematics services well. The formed cluster has a "strong structure". This can be seen from the subjective criteria of cluster measurement based on the SC index in Table 1, the SC value in all three tests is in the range of 0.71-1.00. However, from the three tests above, on testing 7 clusters, the SC value is closest to the value of 1. The results of the study (Tosida et al.: 2017, pp. 1-18) stated that the formation of the Indonesian SME service cluster using the Neural Network approach was able to perform well without being influenced by the number of clusters formed.

DISCUSSION

Clusters formed by the two algorithms can be used as a reference for the focus of the empowerment of telematics SMEs, especially in increasing their competitiveness against IR 4.0. The government can focus on specific assistance to clusters 1 or 5 labeled "Very Eligible" to be assisted. The condition of telematics services UKM in cluster 1 or 5 has very good opportunities to be developed into highly competitive SMEs. The form of assistance that can be provided by the government in the form of business management training or business capital assistance (Iqbal: 2015, pp. 387-398). So, it is relevant for the development of their business because the telematics services SMEs in the cluster have relatively good development plans and prospects.

There are interesting findings in this study. The trial results of cluster formation by FCM show that the main differentiator of cluster one with other clusters is the attribute of internet usage. This attribute is the most dominant in each cluster. These results are also following research (Tosida et al.: 2015, pp. 151-156). The condition of Indonesian SMEs telematics services in 2006 was dominated by SMEs who did not use the internet. This contrasts with the demands of Industry 4.0 (Qin et al.: 2016, pp. 173-178). One of the efforts of the Indonesian government in the development of SMEs focuses on providing incentives for cheap electricity

and internet networks. The development of SME telematics services will not be separated from the needs of electric power. Electricity and internet networks are the main energy source for computer use and basic capital in the production process. Internet needs are also necessary for Indonesian SME telematics services. The internet is currently very much needed to expand the marketing range (Tosida et al.: 2015). Marketing coverage that is still relatively narrow (covering only districts), can be developed to an international scope through simple social media-based marketing. This strategy can be applied primarily to face the challenges of IR 4.0. This effort is also in line with one of the ICT development visions (Sommer: 2015, pp. 1512-1532).

The real IR 4.0 challenge is the readiness of human resources. Based on the results of the grouping which shows that the education of owners and managers of SMEs in Indonesia. The power of innovation in SMEs is very well suited to the education of the owner or manager. In the Industry 4.0 era, SMEs are indispensable for training their managers in innovative and creative matters [18]. Complementing one of the strengths of SMEs in Indonesian telematics services is in application/software development services. Like the experience of Thailand which has the Thailand 4.0 concept, it has prioritized the education sector, digital e-commerce, and integration with the concept of "smart farmers" (Jones & Pimdee: 2017, pp. 4-35). Indonesia can emulate Thailand 4.0 by generating effort. Revitalization of local wisdom can be represented in the form of digital-based creative economic products. Digital applications such as animated films, educational games, digital comics or other digital products have been produced by Indonesian telematics services. This is supported by data from the (Afifah & Najib: 2018, pp. 377-386) which shows the GDP growth of digital creative economy products for 2014-2016 reached 13 % -14%. The weaknesses of Indonesian telematics services SMEs based on clusters formed include the low level of human resource education of owners or managers so that it affects the power of innovation and creativity (Simatupang: 2008, pp. 1-9). Marketing coverage is still limited also and access to capital assistance institutions is still low. The potential that has been owned by Indonesian telematics services SMEs to answer the challenge of Industry 4.0 is Indonesian telematics services SMEs dominated by the type of telecommunications business, as well as the assessment of better business prospects. If the 2016 Susenas data has been released, the determination of the type of assistance will be easier and will be on target. This is based on the identification of the types of difficulties experienced by SMEs (Simatupang: 2008, pp. 1-9).

CONCLUSION

The SME cluster model of Indonesian telematics services uses the PAM and FCM algorithm can provide relevant information related to Indonesia's preparation to face the challenges of Industry 4.0. There is no significant difference between the results of clustering formed using the PAM and FCM algorithms. The results of the cluster formed from the two algorithms have a strong structure proven by the value of SC which is more than the value of 0.99. Optimization of clusters can be used to identify potential strengths and evaluate the weaknesses of Indonesian telematics SMEs. The main weakness is the low level of education and the scope of marketing. The potential strength that can be identified in the assessment of better business processes and the dominance of telecommunication business types that are relevant to business development to meet the challenges of Industry 4.0. The products of Indonesian telematics services SME which intersect with digital-based creative economic products become the main potential to reach the global market in the competition of Industry 4.0.

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Artículos

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Social cost and benefits of patent protection for medicines: Case of Indonesian seaweeds hard capsule invention

Costo social y beneficios de la protección de patentes para medicamentos: Caso invención de la cápsula dura de algas indonesas

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ABSTRACT

Seaweeds become natural medicinal sources. This essay aims at discussing the patent protection of seaweeds for medication. To achieve the goal, this essay will firstly describe the importance of seaweeds for medication and their prospects, before analyzing the patenting of seaweeds for medicines. It also reviews substantial social costs and benefits of seaweeds patent protection for medicines and suspects that patent on the innovation of medicines might turn a miracle into a social tragedy. The paper recommends the effective balance between the public interest and the legitimate private interest of patent holders and averts the perception of prioritization of private rights over public health.

Keywords: Medicines, seaweeds, social benefit, social cost.

RESUMEN

Las algas se convierten en fuentes medicinales naturales. Este articulo tiene como objetivo discutir la protección de patentes de algas marinas para medicamentos. Se describirá la importancia de las algas marinas para la medicación y sus perspectivas, antes de analizar la patente de las algas marinas para los medicamentos. También revisa los costos y beneficios sociales sustanciales de la protección de patentes de algas marinas para medicamentos. El artículo recomienda el equilibrio efectivo entre el interés público y el interés privado legítimo de los titulares de patentes, y evita la percepción de priorización de los derechos privados sobre la salud pública.

Palabras clave: Algas marinas, beneficio social, costo social, medicamentos

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INTRODUCTION

The growth in the use of marine biological resources represents a fundamental change in the way humans derive benefits from the oceans (Duarte et al.: 2007, pp. 382-383). Seaweed products are used in our daily lives for multi-functional properties in the form of food, energy, and medicine because of their unique structure and biochemical composition. As a rich source of valuable chemical components, seaweeds are used in various other industries like cosmetics, fuel, water treatment, etc.

Along with biotechnology development, the diversification of the use of seaweed in increasingly sophisticated products, including medicines, is accelerating the domestication of seaweeds and the emerging patent market of seaweed biotechnology.

With a unique structure and biochemical composition, seaweeds could be used for multi-functional properties in the form of food, energy, cosmetics, and medicines. Despite their wide applications in the food and feed industries, they become natural medicinal sources because of their high healing, antimicrobial and antioxidative properties by offering a wide range of therapeutic possibilities both internally and externally for medication. As natural medicine sources, scientists and the pharmaceutical industry have developed seaweeds for new drugs as natural products that are also increasingly being used in medical and biochemical research, and have patented them.

This review focuses on patent protection of seaweeds based medicines by firstly describing the seaweeds for medication and their prospects, before analyzing the patenting of seaweeds for medicines. The substantial social costs and benefits of seaweeds patent protection for medicines will be further analyzed. The patent system provides social benefits such as induces more innovations, spillovers of knowledge, enhanced productivity, and higher economic growth, etc. Hence, this paper recognizes some social costs due to the exercise of the exclusive right of patent holders, such as the high cost of medicines, lower output, less competition, etc. Patent on the innovation of medicines might turn a miracle into a social tragedy by stifling public health and access to affordable medicines. To address public health concerns, patent systems need to meet the public health challenge and put the public interest and public welfare at their main focus. The effective balance between the public interest and the legitimate private interest of patent holders should be developed by nourishing the incentive structure of the patent system with other mechanisms for fostering inventive activity and the generation of life-saving medicines and ensuring public access to essential medicines.

METHODS

This paper is legal research aimed at analyzing the social cost and benefit of patenting seaweeds for medicines. To achieve the goal, this paper uses both the primary legal materials (all applicable legislation), and the secondary legal sources which are in the form of literature and related materials. The method of this research includes conceptual and statute approaches to affirm the conclusion that although social costs of patenting medicines exceed social benefits, the balance should be central to patent protection. Benefits deriving from any induced higher level of medication innovation must offset at least the costs at a societal level due to the grant of monopoly privileges (Akhmetkarimov: 2019, pp. 180-197).

RESULTS

A. Seaweeds: Emerging Plants

The term of Seaweeds, in this case, refers only to macrophytic marine algae, both wild and cultivated, growing in saltwater. Botanically, about 6 000 species of seaweeds have been identified and are grouped into three different classes green (Chlorophyceae), brown (Phaeophyceae), and red (Rhodophyceae) (Devi et al.:

2011, pp. 205-211). Seaweeds or marine algae are primitive non-flowering plants without true root, stem, and leaves. Seaweeds constitute one of the commercially important marines living renewable resources.

The commercial value of seaweed for human consumption is increasing year-over-year, and some countries harvest several million tons annually. Seaweed aquaculture, growing at 7.5% per year (Duarte et al.: 2009, pp. 967-976), is becoming an important component of marine aquaculture, propelled by a diversification of the demand for seaweed products from traditional uses to bio-energy (Kraan: 2013, pp. 27-46), cosmetics (Kijjoa & Pinchan: 2004, pp. 73-82) and biomedicine applications (Smith: 2004, pp. 245-262).

As marine biological resources, seaweed provides an opportunity, particularly for Indonesia, to access this emerging market. Indonesia is rich in seaweed, so it has great potential in this field. With more than 61.000 km of coastline spread over 17 0000 islands, Indonesia has emerged as the second-largest producer of cultured seaweed in the world following China. Recorded by FAO, Indonesia contributed almost 38% (11.3 million tonnes) compared to China's 47 percent (14 million tonnes)- (Fleurence & Levine: 2016).

B. Seaweed for Medicines

Seaweeds are the main sources of food, fuel, cosmetics, and medicines. Food products like jelly, payasam, jam, chocolate, salad, soup, curry, etc. can be prepared from seaweeds. Despite their wide applications in the food and feed industries, they have gained importance as medicinal sources because of their high healing, antimicrobial and antioxidative properties (Shelar et al.: 2012, pp. 1-22). Seaweed may not only benefit the nutritional value of a food product but may also benefit the product in terms of improving the shelf-life and, in some cases improving the sensorial properties (Brownlee et al.: 2012; Fayzullina: 2019, pp. 87-98). Seaweeds offer a wide range of therapeutic possibilities, both internally and externally. Seaweeds are taxonomically diverse, largely productive, biologically active, and chemically unique offering great scope for the discovery of new medicines (Pooja: 2014, p. 33).

For medicines, seaweeds are the only source for the production of phytochemicals such as agar, agarose, carrageenan, and algin which are widely used in various industries as gelling, stabilizing and thickening agents in food, pharmaceuticals, confectionery, dairy, textile, paper, paint, and varnish industry, etc. They contain different vitamins, minerals, trace elements, protein, iodine, bromine, and bioactive substances (Kaliaperumal: 2003, pp. 33-42). Many bioactive compounds can be extracted from seaweeds. Seaweeds are used as raw materials for the production of other chemicals such as mannitol, iodine, bromine, laminarin, and fucoidan. There 33 are several medicinal properties in seaweeds, and many bioactive compounds can be extracted from seaweeds (Chennubhotla: 1996, pp. 108-109; Kaladharan et al.: 1998, pp. 1-9).

In recent years pharmaceutical companies have started looking towards seaweeds for new drugs as natural products that are also increasingly being used in medical and biochemical research, including patenting them. Before the 1950s, the medicinal properties of seaweeds were restricted to traditional and folk medicines (Lincoln et al.: 1991, pp. 97-183). The discovery of new products from seaweeds has decreased since 1995, and attention has now shifted to marine micro-organisms. They have attained commercial significance through their use in various industries that exploit their physical properties such as gelling, water-retention, and their ability to emulsify (Kelecom: 2002, pp. 151-170).

For instance, hard shell capsules for drug delivery can be made from seaweed extracts (Pujiastuti et al.: 2017, pp. 1140-1144). In general, hard shell capsules are made from natural gelatin of animal bones and non-animal natural polymers such as starch, chitosan, alginate, and carrageenan.

C. Patent of Seaweeds Based Medicines

A patent is a legal document granted by a specific country to an inventor that provides the commercially valuable ability to exclude others from the patented invention within the boundaries of the patent-granting country. The patent rights will be granted by the government in response to a patent application as a basis for legal protection. Patents protect any inventions that meet patentability requirements (novelty, inventive steps, and industrially applicable) in twenty years, including innovation on seaweeds.

The combined effect of rapidly increasing seaweeds domestication and production with increasing demand for natural medicines promote innovation on seaweed medical biotechnology. Patents for processes and applications of seaweed for pharmaceutical grow rapidly. The examination of patents for seaweed aquaculture and seaweed-derived products registered between 1980 and 2009 (Smith: 2004, pp. 245-262). Patents propelling seaweed biotechnology is co-opted by a small number of Asian nations (Japan, China, and South Korea hold 84% of all registered seaweed patents), in contrast to the dominance of marine gene patents by Western nations (Arnaud-Haond et al.: 2011, pp. 1521-1522).

Arguably, patenting seaweed for medicines should not be accepted unless it satisfies the patent requirement. To identify the patentability of pharmaceuticals derived from seaweeds, it is important to notify the prevailing legal standard for patents in the *Trade-Related Aspect of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)*. *TRIPS* protects inventions that are "new, involve an inventive step, and are capable of industrial application." Since Article 27 of *TRIPs* does not provide any definition of the invention, member states can define it in any matter (Basheer: 2005). As a result, there is no international consensus and global standards on what constitutes the invention, and it leads to the nonuniformity of invention definition.

D. Patenting Medicines: the Dilemma

In the lens of TRIPS, any innovations, including seaweeds innovation for medicines or pharmaceutical ingredients, can be protected under the patent system. However, patenting medicines are still contentious issues because medicine is one of the most basic factors in the public health service system. In the socio-economic aspect, medicine is the public goods incorporating extensively rapid, innovative technological development, and moral goods. More specifically, medicine is non-rivalrous in consumption. Thus, it should be made available to the general public at a low cost.

Many essential medicines have not made available to the public at accessible cost because the pharmaceutical industry holds market exclusivity, endowed by the patent system. This exclusive position creates a very long period of monopoly market by conferring market power and controlling high price over new pharmaceutical products. As a result, in developing and least developed countries, a large number of patients cannot access to the essential patented medicines due to unaffordable high price that causes public health crisis. This public health crisis, including unaffordable access to medicines, has raised the concern on the dilemma of patented medicine.

Pharmaceutical companies argue that removing drugs from patentability is controversial as it negates the principle of nondiscrimination in patented fields of technology in Article 27.1 of *TRIPs.* They also argue that removing pharmaceuticals from patentability will deter the invention of the new drugs and will damage the pharmaceutical industry. However, it is also not clear that the patent-free medicines will damage the pharmaceutical companies as most developing countries have no complicated capability to manufacture even for patent fee medicines. Also, pharmaceuticals are not totally a field of technology, although some pharmaceuticals may be addressed with products originating from indifferent technological fields, such as equipment, software, diagnostic kits, and a variety of devices used for medical treatment. According to Adelman (Adelman: 2016), there is also evidence that innovation and patent systems can exist alongside the delivery of medicines and health services to people in need.

The global concern about questionable patent practices of pharmaceutical companies raises substantial discussion and debate concerning the benefit and cost of patent medicines. Some believe that the patent system is defined as one where social benefits exceed social costs, and the system, therefore, improves a nation's economic well-being. However, on the other hand, some have already overlooked concern on the social cost of a patent that has suppressed public health, including blocked access to affordable medicines. Different tensions and imbalanced perspectives on medicines patients are likely to be exacerbated. To balance the perspective on patenting medicines, the following subsections of this article review the benefit and the cost of patent medicines.

E. The Benefit of Patenting Medicines

Richard Nelson (Nelson: 1997) identify four broad theories about the principal benefit of patents, i.e., invention-inducement theory, disclosure theory, development and commercialization theory, prospect development theory. In summary, invention-inducement theory presumes that patents motivate useful inventions. While disclosure theory views that patents facilitate wide knowledge about and use of inventions by inducing inventors to disclose their inventions when otherwise, they would rely on secrecy. Under the development and commercialization theory, patents induce the investment needed to develop and commercialize inventions. According to the prospect development theory, patents enable the orderly exploration of broad prospects for derivative inventions. Meng (Meng: 2019, pp. 1204-1229) considers the height of a patent that can extent to which the patent controls later improvements and variations in the initial invention. Strong patents would then also serve the purpose of providing incentives to invent for parties who are limited in the extent to which they can use the invention themselves, by facilitating the sale of rights to an invention. Possession of a patent gives the original patent holder an incentive to push its inventions out to firms that can develop and commercialize them, thus without a strong initial patent, and a firm will not undertake the development work necessary to lead to a profitable product or process innovation.

In general, without a patent system, incentives for the invention will be too weak to reflect the public interest because if there is no patent protection, there will be no invention. In particular, the stronger patent protection on medicines will increase the number of drug inventions. The pharmaceutical industry reported that without patent protection, 60% of their new pharmaceuticals would not have been developed.

F. The Cost of Patenting Medicines

The effect of patent protection is minimum in developing countries with weak technological abilities, based on evidence concerning trade, foreign investment, and growth. In the foreseeable future, the benefit of patent protection in developing countries will not be higher than the costs. Gimenez (Gimenez: 2018) argue that: "although there are strong economic reasons the support property rights to inventions, there are also tremendous social costs."

There is a fundamental legal principle that private property rights can be curbed if doing so serves a greater public purpose (Kennedy: 1997, pp. 375). A patent should be a better solution to public health rather than a barrier to affordable access to essential drugs. A patent should become a panacea for the pains of the public health crisis and access to life-saving drugs for numerous diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, which are an epidemic in developing countries.

The stronger position of patent holders sustains monopoly prices. The cost of patent protection will most likely raise drug prices and are depriving the world's poor of essential medications. Society loses because part of the loss to consumers is transferred as monopoly profits to the patent holders. Access to drug innovations is also likely to be socially very costly. Prices of patented medicine will increase and patients suffering from a disease. Patent on the innovation of medicines might turn a miracle into a social tragedy (Adelman: 2016).

DISCUSSION

Patents promote knowledge sharing by requiring the details of the patented invention to be placed in the public domain in return for the exclusive right to exploit the invention. The disclosure requirements of the patent system are based on the idea that 'scientific and technical openness benefits the progress of society more than doing confidentiality and secrecy.' By encouraging knowledge sharing, patents reduce the duplication of research effort and encourage researchers to build on existing inventions. Researchers may study a patented product and find ways to improve upon it. Access to patented inventions may also facilitate research that would not otherwise be possible.

Possessing a patent may help a company to grow by capitalizing on the market potential of its inventions. Patents stimulate the growth of the national industry because local companies that hold patents can attract

overseas investment and develop products for export. Profits generated by patent exploitation can be invested in further research and development, which may stimulate commercial and industrial growth.

Patents provide a system for trading knowledge through license agreements. The grant of licenses to international companies to exploit locally developed inventions provides returns to inventors and access to foreign markets. The grant of licenses to national companies to manufacture inventions developed overseas can improve the skill and know-how within the community.

Also, Indonesian local pharmaceutical companies still rely heavily on imported ingredients. About 90 percent of the pharmaceutical industry still uses imported materials, particularly the active pharmaceutical ingredients, because it is not easy to produce those materials, and the industry was unable to carry out sufficient research on developing such materials (Jakarta Post: 2018). Many ingredients were patented by pharmaceutical companies in Germany, France, and Japan, while Indonesia lacked appropriate laboratory facilities for researching the development of pure chemicals as an initial step toward processing and producing active pharmaceutical ingredients because of the exorbitant costs of establishing such a facility, including the high cost of clinical tests.

One solution to reduce the dependence on imported medicines, including the pharmaceutical chemical ingredients is by developing local medicinal plants such as seaweeds and other natural ingredients used in local herbal treatments across the archipelago of Indonesia. Seaweeds can be the alternative to substitute the imported drugs, including the ingredient and to reduce the dependence by developing their medicinal properties that could be used for antibodies, anesthetics, and other medicines. The development of seaweeds for medicines is expected to play a role in meeting the needs of national medicines. For instance, the need for national capsule shells reaches 6 billion per year, and it is met by capsules made from gelatin coming from domestic production worth 5 billion and imports worth 1 billion (QS WowNews: 2019). Thus, there is a great opportunity for seaweeds to be the substitute for imported drug and their ingredients because they will be more efficient and cheaper. The availability of abundant raw materials of seaweeds and guaranteed halal value is expected to encourage the development and market acceptance of seaweeds based medicines.

CONCLUSION

Patents on medicines are expected to give social benefits by inducing more innovations, generating increased consumer surplus, spillovers of knowledge, enhanced productivity, and higher economic growth. Some believe that the patent system is designed where social benefits exceed social costs. However, the unrestricted and exceedingly protected patents on medicines become a heavy burden on society. There are social costs of patenting medicines due to the exercise of exclusive rights and monopoly power of patent holders such as the high cost of medicines, lower output, less competition, reduced consumer surplus, etc. Patents on medicines have stifled public health and prevented access to affordable medicines, which affects extensive deadweight losses in third world nations. Patent on the innovation of medicines might turn a miracle into a social tragedy.

There is an unclear answer to the question of whether the benefits of patents on medicines have indeed exceeded costs. The patent system will benefit greatly and serve the technological and economic advantages, only after the negative impact of the patent system is properly assessed. The social cost of a patent on medicines is not avoidable but controllable. The high pharmaceutical prices make the government need to set the public policies to foster monopoly pricing in the patent law and subsidize purchasing in the Medicare prescription drug, including regulatory schemes that are designed to place upward limits on pharmaceutical prices. The government needs to allocate more funds to basic research, controlling price for key products such as pharmaceuticals, promoting education, and nurturing the idea of patent rights in public, etc. To address public health problems, including access to essential medicines, the government should take a more active role to employ the flexibility of TRIPS such compulsory license, government use, or parallel importation for ensuring the availability and accessibility of medicine. The state must participate in and affect the determination of social costs in social resources allocation and social benefits coordination positively, rather than rely solely on the spontaneous adjustment of the market (Lizhi: 2016, pp. 85-89) to balance the cost and benefit of a patent on medicines.

To reduce the dependence on imported medicines including the pharmaceutical chemical ingredients, Developing local medicinal plants such as seaweeds and other natural ingredients used in local herbal treatments across the archipelago of Indonesia will be an alternative solution. The development of seaweeds for medicines is expected to play a crucial role in fulfilling the demand for national medicines. Seaweeds can substitute the imported drugs, including the pharmaceutical ingredient, by developing their medicinal properties that could be used for antibodies, anesthetics, and other medicines. As the substitute for imported medicines or pharmaceutical ingredients, seaweeds will be more cost-efficient and cheaper because of the availability of abundant raw materials of seaweeds in Indonesia.

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Underdeveloped region education: teacher existance, access and educational policy

T Educación de la región subdesarrollada: existencia de docentes, acceso y política educativa

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to (1) describe the complexity of Education implementation in an underdeveloped region in Yahukimo Papua as seen from the teacher and (2) analyze education policies to solve the problem of lack of teachers. This research used qualitative methods by conducting in-depth-interview, observation, documentation and focus group discussions. The results show that fewer teachers and difficult access to school location are the cause of complexity in Education problems, particularly in the normalization of the learning process. Such condition is worsened by the inability to implement educational policy for underdeveloped regions that cant guarantee teacher availability and other educational personnel.

Keywords: Educational policy, teacher existence, underdeveloped region education.

RESUMEN

Este artículo tiene como objetivo (1) describir la complejidad de la implementación de la educación en una región subdesarrollada en Yahukimo Papua y (2) analizar las políticas educativas para resolver el problema de la falta de maestros. Esta investigación utilizó un método cualitativo mediante la observación, documentación y discusión de grupos focales. Los resultados muestran que un número menor de maestros y un acceso difícil a la ubicación de la escuela son la causa de la complejidad de los problemas de educación. Tal condición empeora poder garantizar la disponibilidad de maestros y otro personal educativo.

Palabras clave: Política educativa, existencia de docentes, educación de la región subdesarrollada.

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INTRODUCTION

A high level of education by a country is seen as an indicator of the country's progress. Education in a reliable investment of human resources to be the priority in the distributed and qualified development of community and nation (Klasen: 2018; Suciati & Ariningsih: 2016, pp. 76-85). Indonesia as a developing country still faces problems related to Education equity by difficult access and different progress among its regions. Through educational development is directed to distributed and qualified progress for all regions, however, there are still many problems in terms of inequality of education in Indonesia ranging from Java island to outside the Java island, between Indonesian Western Area – Indonesian Eastern Area as well as urban and rural areas which are seen as unsolvable Educational discrepancy problem completely and comprehensively.

The issue of inequality in the educational distribution in Indonesia must be addressed immediately. Educational inequality is not only faced only by the eastern regions but also in the west of Indonesia regions, in which there are many areas with access difficulty. However, the easternmost region has indeed become the focus of attention for education distribution development. Underdeveloped areas generally face the following problems, namely: 1) the existence of gaps in the life sector 2) high poverty rates 3) high population and unemployment, and 4) low education levels (Ahmad & Ahmad, 2019; Suciati & Ariningsih: 2016, pp. 76-85). The main problems faced by the Education sector are the lack of education personnel and educational facilities. The widest reason stated by teachers is that difficult to stay in remote schools or undeveloped region because of difficult access to the school location, in addition to the lack of facilities and entertainment (Barrs: 2005, pp. 333-348).

Lack of teachers in the elementary school level in remote areas and underdeveloped ones leads to problems of yet good implementation of the learning process (Febriana et al.: 2018, pp. 11-20; Rahmadi et al.: 2010). There are many elementary schools with limited facilities and infrastructure, such as the absence of houses for principals and teachers. Such conditions lead to a high level of teachers and principals to leave their duty locations. This can be seen as the high-level cause for teachers and principals to have a dislike to live in remote areas from any crowd (Campbell & Yates: 2011). Also, there are other educational problems faced in underdeveloped regions namely a high level of illiteracy, difficult fields as well as several other education problems (Febriana et al.: 2018, pp. 11-20; Suciati & Ariningsih: 2016, pp. 76-85; Shamina et al.: 2019, pp. 29-38).

Paying attention to these diverse problems of education in the outermost, foremost and disadvantaged (3T) regions, it can be said that the core of the real problems is not only about teacher competency and minimum dedication, other problems are also about limited infrastructure of school buildings and other supporting infrastructure leading to difficult access to schools. Limited educational facilities and infrastructure cause a few numbers of children to have the ability to enter to the education institution. This reality leads to various problems so that the number of school dropouts is still high (Mulkeen & Chen: 2008).

Indonesia as a developing country still has many 3T regions requiring serious attention in education development. Educational Development contains principles of justice and realization of Education mission that can be accessed for all groups including Underdeveloped Regions. The policy has been established through the issuance of the Regulation of Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 34 of 2012 concerning Criteria for Special Areas and Provision of Special Allowances for Teachers, with several important points stated in Article 1: As referred to special regions in this Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture is: a) remote or underdeveloped regions, b) areas with condition of remote indigenous peoples, c) border areas with other countries, d) areas facing natural disasters, social disasters, or other emergency areas and/or e) outermost small islands. In these particular areas, the government has provided additional special allowances for teachers working in the 3T areas.

In addition to the policy of retaining teachers in limitations by providing additional benefits, there are also some research results including those that have found that students from underdeveloped areas have strong motivation to learn and obtain achievement. This gives expectation to still encourage about developing

Underdeveloped Region Education that based on the results of research in Illinois America, elementary school students from rural areas have higher learning achievement than urban students in reading and science subjects (Beck & Shoffstall: 2005).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Underdeveloped Region is referred to disadvantaged region based on social, economic, cultural and spatial (inter and intra spatial functions both in nature aspect, human aspect as well as its supporting facility) conditions. Criteria to determine underdeveloped region use the approach of calculating 6 (six) basic criteria, namely: community economy, human resources, infrastructure, local financial capacity (fiscal), accessibility, and regional characteristics (Febriana et al.: 2018, pp. 11-20; Suciati & Ariningsih: 2016, pp. 76-85). The definition of underdeveloped is not only reviewed from a geographical perspective but also from the social aspect. However, geography is a difficult trigger of disadvantaged conditions. In some places outside Indonesia, disadvantaged may not be caused by difficult transportation access in its area but more by its people's difficulty in progress. Disadvantaged regions have many meanings. It may be remoteness from social ties, administration, or remoteness from technical or discipline-relevant expertise and resources: Each form of isolation is context-dependent, and some remote schools are innovating to make themselves less ‘isolated’ than many urban schools.

Researches in disadvantaged regions have found several ways to maintain teacher’s survival and endurance at the side of their students. Much effort must recruit and retain staff in remote areas or regions (Campbell & Yates: 2011; Dorman et al.: 2015, pp. 15-32; Young et al.: 2018, p. 9). One of the recruitment methods is by project placement of professional teachers placed in 3T areas (Dorman et al.: 2015, pp. 15-32). In Indonesia, there is a program of Bachelor Educating in Leading, Outermost, and Disadvantaged (SM-3T) areas, which is a year program for teacher education graduates to devote their lives teaching in the rural areas of Indonesia. These scholars are given the experience to serve in disadvantaged areas as a motivation to apply their education to the community.

There is a high level of leaving disadvantaged areas, and results of the researches show that intrinsic motivation is the main factor to maintain teachers’ commitment to survive and develop their profession in disadvantaged areas (Young et al.: 2018, p. 9). Other literature reveals that it is important to provide additional incentives, but it is much more important if they are encouraged to have intrinsic motivation (Young et al.: 2018, p. 9). Such motivation leads to their endurance in a disadvantaged environment since they feel appreciated, recognized, needed and also feel that they can implement their knowledge. Intrinsic motivation, such as enjoying working with young people, intellectual fulfillment, satisfaction from contributing to the community and providing positive examples for young people also serves as a significant factor as acceptance of tasks in disadvantaged areas. On another hand, if it is seen that its intrinsic motivation is less exposed, they certainly will not have any endurance to live in a disadvantaged area even though it has multiple incentives (Young et al.: 2018, p. 9; Guenther: 2017).

It is not easy to keep qualified teachers to work in disadvantaged areas, and it is not merely about encouraging them at first, it is also necessary for adequate further career development in terms of continuous training provision (Young et al.: 2018, p. 9). Though it is difficult because of limited access, the government must try to realize it through the implementation of policy with local government.

Development policies and strategies for underdeveloped regions are aimed at solving problems faced by disadvantaged regions in general in the forms of siding, accelerating, and empowering communities based on the needs and conditions of each region. Priority programs to be implemented by the government and regional governments include local economic development, community empowerment, development of border areas to eliminate isolation, handling remote indigenous communities, developing border areas, developing infrastructure and facilities, as well as disaster prevention and rehabilitation.

METHODS

This research is conducted by a qualitative method to describe the current phenomenon, using inquiry qualitative interactive approach, namely a technique dealing directly with people in their natural setting as an effort to collect data on the governance of 3T regional elementary school teachers in Yahukimo Regency. The research location is focused on 4 regions, namely in Dekai, Ninia, Kurima, and Anggruk. These data are analyzed using interactive model data analysis, namely by collecting data, reducing data, presenting data, and concluding.

Yahukimo is one of the regencies in the eastern part of Indonesia within the administrative region of Papua Province. Its regency capital is in Dekai, as a result of expansion from Jayawijaya regency. There are 159 elementary schools, 59 junior high schools (SMP), 8 senior high schools (SMA), 4 vocational high schools (SMK), and 5 Christian theology secondary schools (SMTK). To reach a large area and a fairly high level of difficulty, the government of Yahukimo Regency makes area division based on inter-area distance, linguistic and cultural in Yahukimo Regency administrative region, namely: Dekai area has 10 (ten sub-districts, Ninia region has 10 (ten sub-districts, Kurima region has 15 (fifteen) sub-districts, Anggruk region has 16 (sixteen) sub-districts. The capital city of Yahukimo Regency is centered in the Dekai area of the Dekuna sub-district having Momuna tribe (Usmanova: 2019, pp. 434-462).

The researcher conducts direct observations, in-depth interviews about Education problems, studies various documents as an important part of the research, and conducts focus group discussions between researchers, principals, teachers, official staff and supervisors.

RESULTS

Teacher Existence

There are 160 elementary schools in Yohukimo, with 348 teachers. According to national standards, it is required 612 teachers, so there is a shortage of 264 teachers. Table 1 shows details of the number of teachers available and required.

Table 1. Several elementary school teachers owned by the Yahukimo Regency in 2018.

No	Areas	Number of elementary schools	Number of class	Number f available teachers	Number of required teachers
1	Dekai	50	300	167	133
2	Ninia	30	180	46	134
3	Kurima	47	282	86	196
4	Anggruk	33	198	49	149
Total		160	960	348	612

Academic qualifications for elementary school teachers in Yohukimo are graduates of the elementary, middle, high school, diploma, and undergraduate. The minimum national standard requirement for becoming a professional teacher is S1. Qualification of Yahukimo teachers as elementary school graduates is in the highest position, namely 104 people out of 288, or approximately 36.1%.

Table 2. Academic Qualifications for 2018 Honorary Teachers.

No	Areas	Schools	Number of teachers based on academic qualifications					Total
			SD	SMP	SMA	Diploma	S-1	
1	Dekai	50	32	28	22	6	24	112
2	Ninia	29	24	13	11	-	8	56
3	Kurima	47	26	11	8	5	16	66
4	Anggruk	33	22	12	11	3	6	54
Total		160	104	64	52	14	54	288

Out of 348 teachers in Yahukimo, there are 288 honor teachers. Table 2 shows that the qualifications of honorarium teachers consist of 54 people in S1, 14 diploma graduates, 52 high school graduates, 64 junior high school graduates, and 104 elementary school graduates.

Formally, recruitment of prospective teachers is conducted by MoU with the University of Cenderawasih Jayapura which opens the study program of remote class for elementary school education (PGSD) in Yahukimo with criteria for recruiting prospective PGSD students at the University of Cenderawasih Jayapura. Recruitment of prospective students is required to specialize only for honorarium teachers who have graduated from high school or vocational high school and prioritize those who are graduates of SPG-SPG-O. Prospective students must make a portfolio for Uncen Class Yahukimo PGSD entry requirements. It aims that after graduating from PGSD, they are immediately placed in any required schools and as long as they are involved in studying (lectures) they are still allowed to receive honorariums and after graduation, they will be placed back in the school they previously taught.

Residents who are concerned about the condition of schools that do not have teachers dare to teach as voluntary teachers. As a form of appreciation from the local government for those who serve without honorarium is by giving them status and appoint them to become honorary teachers. In the implementation of such an appointment, academic qualifications are not used as the main requirement, but the service that has been done is the basis for consideration of appointment so that many of them are only elementary school graduates. The following is an excerpt from an interview with one of the volunteer teacher respondents. "I just graduated from elementary school, but because there were no teachers, I ventured to teach, just to teach calistung (reading-writing-counting)."

School Access

Speaking about the geographical conditions in Yahukimo Regency, it is certainly hard to believe if you have never seen it with your own eyes. If only imagined, it is not easy to describe the terrain and geography in Yahukimo Regency. Many Papuans are still doubted about the difficult geographical conditions of the Yahukimo Regency. Some sub-districts are truly original and no road access can be used to get in and out other than just using a plane. All building materials and others are transported by plane. Other alternatives can be reached on foot which takes an average of two to three days, even from the capital city of Yahukimo Regency to Ninia Region can be reached on foot for four days and there is even a region without roads because of a deep river and long.

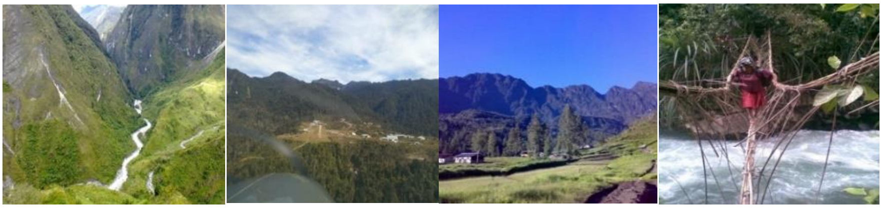


Figure 1. Geographical Conditions

Out of 51 sub-districts, there are 48 sub-districts using air transportation served by pioneer aircraft with the ability to cross mountain gaps. On average, these aircraft have small bodies with a maximum passenger capacity of 6-16 people and a weight of cargo or tonnage of 1000 kg. Although this aircraft has a small body, it can pass through mountain gaps and thick layers of clouds and roar of strong winds and it is such a big challenge for experienced pilots.

"If you want to travel to the city, you must have to think about it, because if you are already in the city, it will be difficult to get a flight ticket back to the village."

"I waited for the head of the village to go to the city by chartering a plane, so I could go back to my village. I can't afford to pay the ticket price of a chartered plane that reaches 45-65 million rupiahs."

Chartering a plane from Yahukimo to every sub-district also requires patience. Because they use the service by the queue system. Even though they have paid a lot of money, they are still waiting for their turn to get a flight schedule which can take months.



Figure 2. Air Transportation

Learning Process

By the absence of teachers, the learning is combined between classes; it can be between classes 1 and 3; it can be between classes 4 and 6 or even it can be between classes 1 and 6. As can be seen in figure 3.



Figure 3. Students' Learning Process

Teachers teach reading, writing and counting every day to their students. Teachers do not need a curriculum. The most important thing for teachers and students in remote areas is having the ability to read, write, and count. This is because average teachers working in elementary school are only elementary, middle

and high school graduates or at the same level. The abilities possessed by the teacher do not exceed their students. This is because teachers with elementary school-high school graduates have never been given training, so they are confused by how to use the curriculum, the scoring system, classroom management system and how to prepare test questions. While their undergraduate teachers think that they are educated with distress, but after being government teachers, they have never had their welfare concerns. So they tend to choose to leave their assignments even though the teachers are assigned to their village or their homeland.

Honorary teachers said that they had never received training on how to prepare materials, how to teach, how to assess, how to prepare semester exam questions. They only teach and when they do exams they never give written exams with more questions. But they provide opportunities for each student to come forward and read what the teacher has written on the board. The learning process can be seen in the picture as shown in table 2.

Table 3. Elementary school learning in the underdeveloped region in Yahukimo

Days	Hours	Learning process activities
Monday	07.00-07.30	Flag ceremony with teachers and students
	07.30-10.00	Class IV-VI get the subjects using 3 classrooms
	10.00-12.30	Class I-III enter the class to get the subject and class IV-VI to play outside
	12.30-13.00	Pray with an absent, announcement from teachers for the following day
Tuesday	07.00-07.15	Stay in line to collect crops for the teachers. Entering the classroom together and praying, class division.
	07.15-09.00	Class I-III enter the class to get the subject and class IV-VI to play ball outside while female students do the craft of Noken weave
	09.00-12.00	Class IV-VI enter the class to get the subject and class I-III play ball outside while female students do the craft of Noken weave
	12.00-12.30	All of the students enter one of the classes together and absent, praying together, and announcement to collect crops such as sweet potatoes, vegetables
Wednesday	07.15 -07.45	Entering class together and praying then class division
	07.45-10.30	Students of class IV-VI enter the class to get the subject while class I-III play balls.
	10.30-11.30	Students of class I-III enter the class. The classes at the upper level always have less time since they only read and write.
Friday	07.30 -08.00	Having ceremony together, collecting crops for teachers
	08.00-10.00	Students of class I-VI enter the class to get the subject of Christian and continue the worship until time for going home.

The table above shows that such learning process activities are a routine activity for elementary schools in the 3T area, because of lack of teachers and also lack of learning facilities such as rooms, other learning facilities, and infrastructure.

Teacher self-development is very difficult because they live in Honai (a native Papua roundhouse). Where in the Honai, there are all males from one village with ages ranging from elementary school to adults and the situation inside the hair is very dark except using candles or lighting firewood as a “lighting lamp”. So, the culture of living in Honai is very unlikely for teachers to read books or take notes because the function of Honai is only to eat and sleep.

“I was made an Honai house by parents and students because they wanted me to stay to be able to continue teaching”.

The condition of limited facilities and infrastructure makes teachers uncomfortable to settle in the assignment and all schools face teacher vacancies. Even in teacher interviews, 60% said that there were no teacher houses and the main obstacle in teacher governance in Yahukimo Regency was regional Geographical constraint. The only solution for such a condition is to provide flight subsidies and regional allowances for teachers who work in schools at sub-district and rural levels.



Figure 4. Teachers' and citizen houses

The governance of elementary school teachers in the 3T area of Yahukimo Regency in Papua province is the conclusion that the number of sub-districts and the number of villages influence on elementary school education units. The number of sub-districts and several villages will lead to more number of opening elementary schools in each village without considering the fulfillment of teacher needs. Geographical constraints also serve as a major problem in the implementation of Primary education. From the sub-district to the village, it has to use a plane or walk for one to three days. Another obstacle is that for each parent who entrusts their children to another village, they have to pay one or two pigs to the parents of the child. On this basis, the government opens elementary schools in each village. So, the need for teachers also increased to 960 (Nine Hundred and Sixty) teachers for 160 elementary schools excluding subject teachers.

DISCUSSION

Lack of teachers' influence on the learning process which is not met national education standards. The teacher is the spearhead. Without a teacher, there will be no learning process. The existence of teachers is very important from other aspects of a school system. Teachers in the learning process tend to have more influence than the school itself (Buddin & Zamarro: 2009, pp. 103-115). This lack of teachers is not by the absence of recruitment but because the teachers who initially have intrinsic motivation to teach become surrender and loses so that they leave challenges and return to the city. In such cases, it is necessary for extrinsic motivation from the school or government, which is believed to maintain teachers' intrinsic motivation to serve in remote schools (Zhu et al.: 2018, pp. 2094-2115; Barrs: 2005, pp. 333-348). Extrinsic motivations to maintain their existence in school are in the forms of regular incentives, timely and sufficient in number, guidance and career development, existence of leading school principals, and connectivity with the community (Zhu et al.: 2018, pp. 2094-2115, Rahmadi et al.: 2010; Barrs: 2005, pp. 333-348).

Also, existing teachers are teachers with a low bargaining position. They are volunteers whose main motivation is to be able to teach children in their environment. There is a high level of intrinsic motivation and its commitment is tied to the love of working as a teacher and its responsibility to the community and students. Some results of the researches in remote areas find out the existence of such teachers who teach because of soul calling (Febriana et al.: 2018, pp. 11-20; Young et al.: 2018, p. 9; Suardi et al.: 2016; Suciati, 2016). Although there is the existence of its intrinsic motivation, it also requires extrinsic motivation so that it can correct existing deficiencies. The extrinsic motivation given can enhance their teaching creativity (Zhu et al.: 2018, pp. 2094-2115; Rahmadi et al.: 2010).

Teachers in remote areas must be maintained its existence to ensure that the learning process can be carried out according to standards. Teachers in remote areas need attention in terms of their adaptation and development. Fourteen problems are influencing on rural teachers, namely: adaptation, isolation, mortality, community, closeness, lack of experience, opportunity, professional development, and learning, transition,

accelerated development to leadership positions, building relationships, ingenuity, integrity, and identity. Efforts can be made to provide scholarships for elementary school teacher education programs, provide additional incentives, improve facilities, and develop teacher professions, and implement SM3T projects (scholars serving 3T) (Rahmadi et al.: 2010; Buddin & Zamarro: 2009, pp. 103-115). The SM3T program is fully supported by previous research results such as Young et al (Young et al.; 2018, p. 9) which indicate that pre-service with direct experience as teachers placed in the 3T area is needed so that they are committed to living in the countryside. More specifically, it is to provide support for life skills in the learning process with approaches following the community needs in the 3T region so that they can produce reliable and superior professional human resources to face global competition by utilizing available local potential. Also, improving physical school conditions as a part of work conditions can create a high level of motivation and improve work spirit for teachers so that they can conduct their tasks maximally to continuously improve their outcomes. Also, improving physical school conditions as a part of work conditions can create a high level of motivation and improve work spirit for teachers so that they can conduct their tasks maximally to continuously improve their outcomes (Wiring: 2014).

CONCLUSION

Regional geographical constraints make it difficult to open area isolation and sub-district road access is very heavy and 99% of using aircraft. There are very severe impacts on the learning process, namely, limited number of teachers, limited number of classrooms, and exceeding number of students than existing facilities and infrastructure, not available learning facilities, difficult communication facilities, difficult transportation facilities, the learning process is not following the provisions, and even elementary school graduates do not know reading and writing.

The shortcomings and needs of elementary school teachers are a big problem that must be dealt with seriously by prioritizing the cooperation of various parties such as the government, local government, sub-district governments, villages, and communities. There must be any efforts to improve the welfare of teachers namely by provisions of an adequate salary service system, regional incentives for teachers in sub-district and rural levels, comfortable housing facility, teacher health insurance, flight subsidies for teachers, special benefits for remote teachers in rural level, provision of appreciation for active teachers working in schools, provision of regional professional allowances for teachers who have not received certification and the most important thing is to provide training and send them to school by providing scholarships for teachers who do not have a Bachelor degree; all of which are regulated in regional regulations and also to provide regular supervision so that teachers serve gladly to improve education in remote areas which so far is seen as a problem.

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Muslim friendly facilities of the Indonesian hotel industry: A smart tourism approach

Instalaciones amigables para los musulmanes de la industria hotelera Indonesia: Un enfoque de turismo inteligente

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of Islamic practices, Muslim friendly and online customer review system, of the Indonesian hotel industry and customer's satisfaction. The results reported an insignificant direct relationship between Muslim friendly practices and customer satisfaction whilst an indirect effect is also observed through perceived relative quality. The findings of this study are important for Muslim populated countries because it provides useful indications for the Muslim friendly practices of the hotel industry. We also insinuate more explanation about generativity of the smart tourism system's cubage particularly to enhancement the Muslim friendly practices in the Indonesian hotel industry.

Keywords: Customer satisfaction, muslim friendly, smart tourism.

RESUMEN

Este estudio examina el impacto de las prácticas islámicas, el sistema de revisión de clientes musulmanes y en línea, de la industria hotelera de Indonesia y la satisfacción del cliente. Los resultados informaron una relación directa insignificante entre las prácticas amistosas musulmanas y la satisfacción del cliente, mientras que también se observa un efecto indirecto a través de la calidad relativa percibida. Los resultados de este estudio son importantes para los países poblados musulmanes porque proporciona indicaciones útiles para las prácticas amigables musulmanas de la industria hotelera. También insinuamos más explicaciones sobre la generatividad del cubículo del sistema de turismo inteligente, particularmente para mejorar las prácticas amigables musulmanas en la industria hotelera de Indonesia.

Palabras clave: Satisfacción del cliente, turismo musulmán amigable.

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INTRODUCTION

Travel experts such as booking.com, TripAdvisor, and Tripfez and online customer reviews could serve customers to assess and share the traits and execution of hotel services that have arisen as a dynamic zone within the smart tourism framework. Thus, it creates an effective, self-reinforcing instrument for the tourism industry, where the online service tool pushed up more businesses opportunity by broadening the travelers' community. Traveling experts like agoda.com and booking.com distribute client surveys. Subsequently, an enormous sum of information amasses on different online travel services.

Besides the primary objectives, the online travel survey information can be utilized as a great source of data for different purposes. For instance, in the hotel industry, an efficient manager effectively screens online customer service data to analyze client inclinations. In line with this, the previous researcher reported a case in which hotel managers perused client audits from the TripAdvisor and utilize the data to modify their nourishment and refreshment toward their customers.

The data substance of online customer travel review offers the key characteristics of the innovative data framework. It has been fundamentally characterized in terms of a stage that enables the era of the unused information system, which is simple to disperse and in turn may be the sources to assist innovation. Expanding the concept of innovativeness to the inventive stage, characterize the user-generated online substance (UGC) in terms of the three major elements such as process, content, and users. Among these elements, content for innovativeness was characterized as the capability of distinct online substance for the contribution to present, outline, or clarify the data.

Even though the informative data from online frameworks have not been much cited for the research. Previous studies such as Aggarwal et al (Aggarwal et al.: 2013, pp. 175-203) utilized Twitter as an information source to analyze social emergencies whilst another study by Aggarwal and Singh (Aggarwal & Singh: 2013, pp. 1093-1112) investigated the impact of blogs data on wander capitalists' decision-making.

The current study is different from previous studies because the data were collected through an online travel survey framework and customer responses are analyzed in a possibly less biased way. The current study's objective is to investigate the impact of Muslim friendly practices on customer satisfaction for the Indonesian hotel industry. Rather than client audits on the Web, study strategy has been broadly utilized to test hypotheses concerning customers' remarks. De Pelsmacker et al (De Pelsmacker et al.: 2005, pp. 363-385) claimed that social allure bias could incline customers to respond to any particular questionnaire in a socially desirable way (green practices and moral buying).

As a result of greater religious awareness and social pressure, Muslim friendly practices could be a competitive strategy for the hotel industry in Muslim majority countries. Muslim friendly practices would also help to improve the overall customer satisfaction level in the hotel industry of Muslim majority countries. However, a significant rise in management cost could be one of the major challenges to implement these Muslim friendly practices in the hotel industry. For instance, for Muslim customers' satisfaction hotels may serve the praying mat, which adds the cost rather than traditional management policy without any praying mat.

Religious beliefs remained important factors and guiding elements for Muslims to plan their life-activities (family, work, or recreational). More specifically, about 300 million travelers visited Asia and out of these 300 million, 96.7 million traveled to Southeast Asia in 2014. World tourism increased by 4.5% during FY 2014-2015, the increase in world tourism could be attributed to overall financial stability. Like many other tourist destinations, the Indonesian tourism industry also experienced an increase in several tourists, from 9.3 million in 2014 to 12 million in 2016. Based on several tourists, Indonesia is positioned fourth among ASEAN countries.

In this study, online travel experts' websites were utilized to obtain customer-generated satisfaction ratings and scores about Muslim friendly practices in the Indonesian hotel industry. Currently, Muslim friendly practices at the hotel industries can be explored through certain online traveler site.

METHODS

Literature review
Smart tourism

A combination of technology, social media, and cloud computing along with Web 2.0 could be collectively termed as smart tourism. Technology is one of the vital elements of smart tourism and it is an extension of e-tourism. However, differences do exist between smart tourist systems and e-tourism, for example, the level of connectivity between physical objects is one of the significant differences between smart tourism systems and e-tourism. Smart tourism projects utilize the Internet of Things (IoT), ubiquitous computing, and ambient intelligence. Therefore, the basic idea behind smart tourism systems is the integration of physical objects with Web infrastructure. The smart destination is another element of smart tourism. Its meaning is directly derived from the literature on smart cities. Smart tourism is defined as an innovative tourist destination, which based on art and technology infrastructure, accessible tourist area for everyone, and also facilitates the visitors in surroundings which increase the quality of life by best residency. Gretzel (Gretzel: 2006, pp. 9-11) also defined that the smart tourism ecosystem as "a tourism system that takes advantage of smart technology in creating, managing and delivering intelligent touristic services/experiences and is characterized by intensive information sharing and value co-creation". Taking all the above into account, it is an integrated effort to collect data from human minds, social connections, physical infrastructure, and government bodies through advance technologies and transforming the collected data into value-propositions and experiences to improve experiences, sustainability, and efficiency.

Efficiency and sustainability are critical drivers of the smart city movement. Big data and open data, sensors embedded in city infrastructures like public transport and utilities, free WiFi and mobile connectivity are central to developing technological applications within smart city frameworks. The smart destination is an extension of the smart city in that it also includes the touristic infrastructure, e.g. attractions, tour busses, etc. Smart business networks form an integral part of the smart tourism system (Gretzel: 2006, pp. 9-11). Together with the destination and the smart technology infrastructure, they form a smart tourism ecosystem. Smart tourists that use their technologies to tap into the resources of this smart tourism ecosystem and also actively contribute data through their movements, queries and content uploads are also included as key species in the ecosystem, among other players such as government, residents, and media. Avital and Te'eni (Avital & Te'eni: 2009, pp. 345-367; Valeev: 2019, pp. 202-209) stated that one of the core functions of the smart tourism ecosystem is to collect, integrate, analyze, and exchange information.

Online Travel Reviews

Customer derived content includes an assortment of media systems and sorts of Web tools (Gretzel: 2006, pp. 9-11). One frame in which content is made online is customer opinion/review and rating. Chatterjee (Chatterjee: 2001, pp. 129-134) reported that customer reviews, rating are the foremost open and predominant frame of eWOM. For instance, A survey report revealed that 30 percent of online shoppers' rate and review their purchase items. Currently, almost 70 percent of the adult customer utilize consumer product reviews and ratings. Customer review of the products plays two important roles; such as give data about the products/services and serve as a guideline for the purchasing decision. Bickart and Schindler (Bickart & Schindler: 2001, pp. 31-40) reported that customer reviews may significantly influence the wider audience because they have personal experience of that particular product and service. Customer reviews are more important than service/product provider's descriptions because they have first-hand experience and unbiased judgment about items. Hence, customer reviews may help other potential customers to make rational decisions. The majority of the purchaser (>80%) utilizes other consumers' reviews while purchasing a product or service online.

Muslim facility attributes

During the traveling destination selection, Muslim tourist frequently thinks about Shariah (Islamic principles) to guide their preference of tourist places and sites. For Muslim tourist attraction, numerous report has been made about certain attributes those an accommodation provider should provide. Items that are important for Muslim travelers such as providing praying facilities. It can be further extended to provide information about the place of worship (mosque) to offer prayers.

Furthermore, The provision of availability of halal food facilities at the Hotels in-room dining or at eating places by the lodging providers. This could also be fulfilled through Halal certification attached to food items. The expulsion of alcoholic refreshments from the room in which a Muslim traveler will stay.

Hypotheses

Authors like Festinger (Festinger: 1962) reported that the underlying assumption of cognitive dissonance theory (CDT) is that consistency among behaviors, beliefs, and attitude and any deviance would result in unpleasant arousal. According to Bawa and Kansal (Bawa & Kansal: 2008, pp. 31-51), this unpleasant arousal restricts individuals to deny facts that are inconsistent with their beliefs and accepting part of the facts which support their beliefs. However, it is quite difficult for consumers to deny the importance of ethical practices in the hotel industry, even if it is not well convergence with their beliefs. Berry (Berry: 2000, p. 36) and Eliasi and Dwyer (Eliasi & Dwyer: 2002, pp. 911-913; Ahmad & Ahmad, 2019; Farukshin: 2019, pp. 76-86) argued that along with ethics, Muslims also follow the guidelines set-fourth in their Holy book Quran which clearly outlines and distinguished Halal (permissible) from Haram (not permissible) for believers. For example, pork, liquor, adultery, gambling, the blood of animals, and interest are some of the items not permissible for believers in Islam (Cyril et al.: 2010, pp. 25-36). Although a very short description is given about Haram in Quran, believers must follow the instructions without raising questions about why it is so. Moreover, it is instructed in the holy Quran for believers to earn Halal, fairness in business practices, and spend wisely and if they follow the instructions there will be a reward for believers in the world and on the Day of Judgment. Hence, Quranic verses would have a significant impact on Muslim consumers' behavior. Further, there are two types of consumer utility functions for Muslim consumers, i.e. self-utility and social utility. Muslim consumers try to satisfy both self and social utilities to show maximum rationality in spending. In the social utility, Muslim consumer spends to satisfy his religious obligations and please Allah. Hence, besides Islamic attributes and other services that satisfy his needs, a Muslim tourist would also account for the environmental concerns as well to fulfill his/her religious responsibility towards society and its environment. Keeping in view the assumptions of CDT, Muslim tourists may experience dissonance if hotels are not following Islamic practices because they would not be able to get the maximum utility against their spending. Keeping in view the literature and cognitive dissonance theory, this research proposed two hypotheses. The first hypothesis postulates that there is a positive relationship between Islamic practices and perceived service quality in the hotel industry. Halal is anything permissible, permitted, acceptable and allow from Shariah's point of view and to label anything as Halal it must be evaluated under the lens of shariah in wider perspective and scope. The concept of Halal (Haram) is central to the lives of Muslims because it indicates the goodness (badness) and quality of the item we are going to consume. Hence, Muslim consumers need to account for product safety, quality, and hygiene along with shariah compliance. Therefore, the following hypothesis can be framed:

H1. “Muslim friendly practices are positively associated with the perceived quality of a hotel.”

According to Ariffin (Ariffin: 2010, pp. 444-456), religion may have a significant impact on consumer’s behavior and choices. Numerous studies investigated the relationship between religious following and consumer behavior, and they found a positive significant relationship between religious following and consumer behavior. A total of 602 responses were analyzed, and the authors concluded that religious following would

have a significant impact on every aspect of life, behavior, and choices. Similarly, another study by Gayatri et al. (Gayatri et al.: 2005) also investigated the impact of the religious following on consumer's behavior. This study found that religiosity particularly Islamic values and culture significantly influences the choices of Muslim consumers and they use religious parameters along with other service quality measures to measure the quality of services for hotels or other service sector companies. From the findings of the aforementioned studies, it is quite clear that religiosity has a crucial role in every aspect of follower's lifestyle, buying behavior (for both perishable and non-perishable items), risk-taking, information sharing, consumer choices, and decision-making. Based on the above discussion, the following hypothesis can be framed

H2. "The amplitude of the adaptation of Muslim friendly practices is positively associated with customer satisfaction."

RESEARCH FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between Muslim friendly practices and customer satisfaction. Moreover, this study will also investigate the relationship between Muslim friendly practices and perceived service quality for the Indonesian hotel industry. Aforementioned relationships are shown next in equation-1 and Equation-2

$$\text{Customer's Satisfaction} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{Relative Quality} + \alpha 2 \text{ Muslim Friendly Facility} + \mathcal{E}1 \qquad E_1$$

$$\text{Relative Quality} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ Muslim Friendly Facility} + \beta_2 \text{Location} + \beta_3 \text{Service Facility} + \beta_4 \text{ Restroom Facility} + \mathcal{E}2 \qquad E_2$$

Equation-1outlines the relationship between a dependent (customer's satisfaction) and independent variables (Muslim friendly practices and relative quality. Customers' satisfaction, on the other hand, depends on hotel's perceived services quality such as room size and cleanness, quality of furniture, hotel's overall environment, facilities, and other auxiliary services instead of star-rating. However, star-rating may provide customers with the initial reference point to compare the overall hotel's services, if the perceived services are well-aligned with the rating it would increase customer's satisfaction or otherwise (Chen & Xie: 2008, pp. 477-491). Hence, perceived service quality is also taken as an independent variable in Equation-1.

Contrary to equation-1, perceived service quality is the dependent variable in equation-2. Equation-2outlines the relationship between a dependent (perceived service quality) and independent variables (Muslim friendly practices, hotel's location, restroom facilities, and service facilities). Based on the literature, it is expected that perceived service quality would be higher for hotels offering more Muslim friendly services, have larger restrooms, prominent and convenient location. The maximum-likelihood estimation technique is used to estimate both of the equations with bootstrap standard errors.

As mentioned earlier a positively significant relationship between Muslim friendly practices and perceived service quality is proposed in H1. Hence, it is expected that the value of β_1 would be greater than zero for equation 1. Similarly, a positively significant relationship between Muslim friendly practices and customer's satisfaction is proposed in H2. Hence, it is expected that the value of α_2 would be greater than zero for equation 2. More specifically, α_2 measures the direct effect of Muslim friendly practices on customer's satisfaction, $\alpha_1\beta_1$ measures indirect effect with the mediation of relative quality whilst $\alpha_2 + \alpha_1\beta_1$ accounts for the total effect in the model. It is important to mention here that we do not construct hypothesis for total and indirect effect earlier and we expect that the coefficients for α_1, $\beta 2$, β_3, and β_4 would be positive. The data for Muslim friendly practices were collected from different tourism review websites and compiled under three distinctive categories such as

gold, silver, and bronze based on the intensity of Muslim friendly practiced followed by the hotels along with other key parameters such as star-rating of the hotel, location, restroom facilities, and other services. A special focus has been given to the services (which includes room-size, cleanness, comfort, pleasant/unpleasant surroundings, and other services) and restroom (toilet cleanness, availability of necessary toilet items such as paper, soap, etc, and environment). The averages of services, restrooms, and star-rating were taken as a proxy to measure the perceived service quality of the hotel. All the variables necessary for the Muslim friendly and general characteristics are summarized in table 1, and Indonesian hotel profiles are included in Table 2.

Table 1. Variable information for the Muslim friendly and general characteristics of the Indonesian hotel industry

Items	Attributes	Explanation	Source
Traveler satisfaction score	Satisfaction	Evaluation score for the specific hotel (1-5)	Revealed from the tripfez.com data
Muslim friendly standard	Muslim friendly categories	Evaluation score for the specific hotel (0-3) An ordinal variable determined by the Tripfez rating status ("0 for none; 1 for bronze; 2 for silver; 3 for gold")	Revealed from Tripfez.com data
Gold, Silver, Bronze		These are dummies, and we used "1 if the specific hotel has the halal criteria specified in the name of the variable and 0 otherwise". The base is "not rated according to the Muslim friendly criteria."	
Muslim friendly facilities	Praying Facility	Availability of praying direction (Qibla) and availability of the praying mat.	Revealed from Tripfez.com data
Food facility		Availability of Halal Food, list of Halal restaurant and no alcohol at minibar,	Revealed from Tripfez.com data
Quality	Muslim friendly Quality	The average score of the praying and food facilities	Revealed from Tripfez.com data
	Relative quality	"Relative quality score computed by subtracting the mean of the specific hotel's star category from the Muslim friendly quality score of the specific hotel."	
Other Variables	The average score of the location, service facility (Evaluated from the average score of the staff, cleanliness, comfort and other facilities) and restroom facilities (evaluated from 5 items, namely private bathroom, shower facility, toilet, and toilet paper)		Revealed from the booking.com data

Table 2. Hotels profile

Muslim friendly category	Count	Percent	Star rating	Count	Percent
Gold	186	34.6	4.5 to 5 star	52	9.7
Silver	98	18.2	Below 4.5 star to above 3.5 star	156	29
Bronze	68	12.6	3.5 star to above 2.5 star	231	42.9
None	186	34.6	2.5 star and below	99	18.4

RESULTS

The customer review score and perceived service quality (relative quality) entitled a highly significant strong positive correlation (0.72) along with the Muslim friendly food facilities (0.71) and praying facilities (0.69). In the reflection of the customer review, a lower degree of correlation is found for service facilities (0.12) with customer satisfaction. Star rating and Muslim friendly standard represented a generate moderate correlations with the customer view (0.35 to 0.48).

Table 3 describes the average values of the Muslim friendly food and praying facilities provided according to the different Muslim friendly standard hotels in Indonesia along with the average review score, star rating, and service facilities. In the first panel predictably, the hotels with gold levels represented the highest average values for food facilities (2.95) compare to the silver (2.81), bronze (2.81) and non-rated (.44). The same trend was observed for the praying facilities, where gold levels represented the highest value (1.98) compare to the silver (1.77), bronze (1.25) and non-rated (.24). The second panel includes the average satisfaction score and the star ratings along with different service facilitates provided by the focal Indonesian hotel industry. The satisfaction score was highest for the gold standard hotel (2.96) compare to the silver (2.63), bronze (1.67) and non-rated (.126) hotels. When all of the hotels with the Muslim friendly standard were combined (538 hotels), the average satisfaction score was 1.84. The analysis result of the star rating results with Muslim friendly standard showed that the intensity of the (average values) of the Muslim friendly practice of the hotel are more in the higher star rating hotels. However, surprisingly the minimum value of the star rating categories (2) was equal for all the different star rating groups of the hotel which means that the Muslim friendly facilities with gold-level even can be achieved by the hotel even with a common star rating.

The relationship between Muslim friendly practices and customer satisfaction and the impact of Muslim friendly practices and perceived service quality were estimated using the OLS model. The result showed that both the Relative Quality and Muslim friendly standard were highly significant. Further, we examined whether there is an effect of the perceived quality of the services provided by the different hotel industries and other facilities such as restroom facilities with the location of the hotels. This result, however, did not support the hypothesis which states that Muslim friendly practices have a positive significant effect on customer satisfaction; hence, the Null hypothesis is accepted which holds that Muslim friendly practices do not have a positive impact on customer satisfaction. The result was expressed by the simultaneous equation estimation.

About the above, the simultaneous equation estimation was employed with various approaches of Muslim friendly facilities and employing Models (1) to (5). All models estimated the direct effect Muslim friendly facilities on customer satisfaction, indirect effect with the mediation of perceived service quality, and the total effect (Chen & Xie: 2008, pp. 477-491). In the first model, a significant and positive relationship was observed between Muslim friendly practices and relative quality, as it was represented in the customer's satisfaction equation. As the value of coefficients for indirect and total effect is greater than zero, hence, we can reject the Null hypothesis

and accepts the alternate which holds that Muslim friendly practices do have a significant impact on customer satisfaction through the mediation of perceived service quality.

Instead of Muslim friendly categories as common, in Model (2) we used dummy variables along with Muslim friendly practices. All the Gold, Silver, and Bronze groups showed a positively significant relationship with relative service quality and resulted in a shift in the regression line by 1.93, 1.28 and 1.68 respectively for relative quality. It represented that there is a high effect of Muslim friendly standard of the Indonesian hotel industries with perceived relative quality.

Model 3 & 4 were estimated to determine the intensity of Muslim friendly practices through Muslim friendly facilities types. Food and praying facilities were taken separately in every estimation model. Both of these facilities showed a positively significant impact on a relative quality similar to model-1 estimation. Results reported that one-unit change in food and praying facility would result in 0.01 and 0.03 changes in relative quality respectively. We have calculated the value of Muslim friendly food facilities by combing the three items such as food availability of Halal food facility, List of halal restaurant and provision of the alcohol-free minibar. The praying facilities combined the availability of the qibla direction and praying mat. Results for model 3 & 4 are quite similar where all the variables showed an insignificant relationship whilst indirect and total effect showed a positively significant relationship.

The result concluded a positive relationship between Muslim friendly hotel practice and customer satisfaction. However, it was indirect and depended on the perceived relative quality. These results supported the H1 hypothesis consistently postulated a positive relationship between the intensity of Muslim friendly practices of the Indonesian hotel industries with perceived quality. In the 2nd hypothesis H2, we assumed that the consumer review score increases with Muslim friendly practice intensity. Results further suggested a positively significant relationship between Muslim friendly practices and customer's satisfaction when measured through total effect.

Similarly, a significant positive effect of Muslim friendly practices was also observed with the mediation of perceived service quality. However, Carrington et al (Carrington et al.: 2010, pp. 139-158) claimed that people are not as ethically strong as they portray or assumed to be. The results of the current study revealed that Muslim tourists are more concerned about Muslim friendly practices and hotel services quality and with this, they may show their satisfaction or otherwise.

Statistical results need to be robust to generalize the findings; hence, the robustness of the analysis is checked through multiple methods to strengthen the generalizability of the findings. For example, the Sobel-Goodman mediation test with bootstrapping is applied for all models. We used another statistical technique such as asymptotic distribution-free methodology (ADF) to check the data normality because like many other behavioral types of research our data may not be normally distributed as it is collected from diverse respondents. Moreover, we also estimated the quadratic relationship for OLS and SEM. However, the results showed an insignificant quadratic term for both of the tests.

Table 3. Muslim friendly categories and Muslim friendly, service facility, review score and star rating

(1) Average values of Muslim friendly categories and Muslim friendly facilities				
	N	Praying facility	Food facility	Service facility
Gold	186	1.98	2.95	7.81
Silver	98	1.77	2.81	7.35
Bronze	68	1.25	2.51	7.26
None	186	0.24	0.44	7.53

(2) Muslim friendly categories, service facilities, average review score, and star rating					
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	None	Overall
N	186	98	68	186	538
Review score					
Mean	2.96	2.63	1.67	0.126	1.84
Std Dev	0.79	0.4	1.29	0.55	0.75
Min	2.6	0.3	0	0	0.72
Max	5	4.7	4.2	2.6	4.12
Star rating					
Mean	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.3
Std Dev	0.72	0.66	0.71	1.3	0.85
Min	2	2	2	0	1.25
Max	5	5	5	5	5
Service facilities					
Mean	7.81	7.65	7.26	7.54	7.57
Std Dev	0.83	0.79	0.87	1.31	0.95
Min	5.5	5.25	4.63	0	3.85
Max	9.9	9.28	9.28	9.73	9.55

DISCUSSION

Limitations

There were some limitations in this current study. Firstly, for defining the degree of Muslim friendly practices in the Indonesian hotel industry, we counted the number of Muslim friendly practices, focusing mainly on food facilities and praying facilities. Whereas there are some other facilities such as the use of water facility at the toilets is also an important factor for Muslim friendly practice. This is due to the major data that has been obtained from tripfez.com and booking.com; which do not have this information. Furthermore, for Muslim friendly tourism facilities, there are some other criteria, such as a swimming pool facility, either a separate pool for the man and women or different timing to use. The current research was based on the trustworthiness of consumers' online evaluations. Where, there is a concern about the fake customer reviews (Gretzel: 2006, pp. 9-11) which can manipulate the focal hotel standard or rating. We did not have any control over the current review data. Hence, for further research on the Muslim friendly criteria, we would suggest adding more variables and integration of the justification of reviewers comment into the model. Thus in future research, it would be valuable to examine more variables that can determine the major Muslim friendly criteria need to practice and may define the relationship between satisfaction and Muslim consumers want.

Practical implications of this study

Muslim friendly practices in the hotel industry are one of the key competitive strategies for hotels to attract customers. However, the issue has not yet been researched thoroughly. Therefore, the current study aims to investigate the relationship between Muslim friendly practices and customer satisfaction with the mediating role of relative service quality. The data for this research was collected through online customer reviews to address the issues of social desirability bias and the attitude-behavior gap. The results of this study showed an insignificant direct relationship between Muslim friendly practices and customer satisfaction. One should not judge immediately that Muslim friendly practices are not much important to tourists rather Muslim friendly practices do have a significant impact on customer satisfaction through relative service quality.

Several past studies concluded that consumer's choices and consumption patterns largely depend on socially desired motivations. From a collaborative consumption perspective, the study Follows and Jobber

(Follows & Jobber: 2000, pp. 723-746) reported sustainability aspects of products and services indirectly affect the behavioral intention of customers to participate indirectly. Hence, if socially desirable practices were not directly found to be significant in shaping behavioral intention of customers, then there are chances that the relationship between variables is significant through the mediation of other variables as the studies of Follows and Jobber (Follows & Jobber: 2000, pp. 723-746) reported.

CONCLUSION

Keeping because of the findings of the aforementioned studies, this study has several practical implications. Firstly, this study proposed the idea of "content innovativeness" utilizing contextual information from online tourist review websites about Muslim friendly practices offered by the hotels in Indonesia. The online tourist reviews were collected and analyzed to extract information about the quality of hotel services, ratings, and overall experience of the tourists. There is a need to redefine the concept of generativity particularly in the context of the smart tourism system. Issues like negative reviews and sustainability are important to address in this regard. Sustainability deals with the user-oriented review's reliability and accessibility of information generativity. Controversies like information security, privacy, reliability, and data ownership may affect information generativity in the long run especially for the smart tourism system. Therefore, smart tourism system operators need to understand information generativity as it is likely to impact the customer's reviews. LinkedIn may provide an excellent example of this, how they maintain their relationships without imposing on others.

The findings of this study are equally important for the hotel industry, the findings of this study revealed that although Muslim friendly practices do not have a significant impact on customer satisfaction an indirect impact was observed through relative service quality. Therefore, it is important to implement Muslim friendly practices along with luxury and lavish services in the Indonesian hotel industry to increase customer satisfaction.

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Implementation barriers in virtual education in Payame Noor University in Iran

Barreras de implementación de la educación virtual en la Universidad Payame Noor en Irán

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ABSTRACT

This research has been conducted with the aim of the priority of implementation barriers to virtual education at Payame Noor University. The research method is applied in terms of purpose and is descriptive in terms of data collection. The results showed that: The main barriers to implementing virtual utilization education are cultural barriers. The findings of this study indicate that: The lack of support from university administrators, lack of information and useful training for students, and lack of awareness of the higher education authorities to the virtual educational system are in the first priority of implementation barriers to providing virtual education.

Keywords: Implementation barriers, Payame Noor University, virtual education.

RESUMEN

Esta investigación se realizó con el objetivo de priorizar las barreras de implementación a la educación virtual en la Universidad Payame Noor. El método de investigación que se aplica en términos de propósito es descriptivo. Los resultados mostraron que: Las principales barreras para implementar la educación virtual de utilización, son las barreras culturales. Los resultados de este estudio indican que: La falta de apoyo de los administradores universitarios, la falta de información y capacitación útil para los estudiantes y la falta de conciencia de las autoridades de educación superior sobre el sistema educativo virtual, es la primera prioridad de las barreras de implementación para proporcionar servicios de educación virtual.

Palabras clave: Barreras de implementación, educación virtual, Universidad Payame Noor,

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INTRODUCTION

By revising the processes of the traditional educational system in comparison with the modern educational system, we can find many advantages in the modern educational system, which are the most important reasons for guaranteeing this type of education in today's world (Faramarzian: 2005). For example, E-learning is one of the newer ones. The characteristic of E-learning is the breadth, diversity, and capability of change based on the talents and interests of individuals that have been able to influence the process of education from both quantitative and qualitative dimensions. Virtual and E-learning approach with enormous achievements, potentials, and ability to deliver education at any time and any place put the imagination at the forefront of pioneers' field of vision so that in recent years using virtual education techniques is at the top of the curriculum of most educational systems in the world. Therefore, such an evolution is an essential and inevitable necessity in the foundation of the educational system. On the other hand, institutionalizing this approach is possible only through the development of culture, clarification, and development of methods and tools for applying E-learning through researchers, professors and experts in the field of teaching and learning (Islamian et al.: 2015: Putri et al.: 2019, pp.393-400).

With the advent of new technologies in individual and social spheres, education has not escaped this phenomenon, and a slow revolution is underway that marks the foundation of traditional education and brings with it new learning opportunities. It can be said that many educational goals, which were sometimes regarded as inaccessible ideal, are now on the verge of being developed with the development of new communication and information technologies, especially the Internet. Among these goals, which have remained almost untapped so far, are the attention to the individual talents of learners and the creation of a suitable context for the comprehensive development of their talents (Sadykova & Meskill: 2019, pp. 5-21). Technology is now claiming that in the learning process, attention to talent is the basis of its activity, that is, in the process of teaching and learning, the learner is responsible and center. Other advances in new technologies in education include enhancing the spirit of inquiry and the realization of inquiry, the use of multimedia tools and devices, and, subsequently, making education more enjoyable, more effective and applicable, the realization of lifelong learning, that is education without the support of time and place and access to numerous and varied resources (Abbasi Parsa: 2012; Ahmed et al.: 2018, pp.1-9; Yavorskaya & Bocharov: 2019, pp. 237-242).

With the advent and development of Internet technology during the 1990s, a powerful new tool was provided to universities and research institutes to help them achieve their goals and create new and dynamic learning and teaching environments. And, in addition, they can address problems such as the growing demand for higher education, the use of excessive manpower for administrative and other affairs, the high educational costs, the need for learners to access non-content, their time and space constraints and problems arising from compulsory and timely classroom attendance (Newman: 2003, pp.1226-1237). One of the characteristics of virtual education is that, unlike the teacher-centered environments that have provided traditional practices, the emphasis is on the learner environment. In this type of education, rather than the teacher's task of providing information to the learners, it is the learners who search for the information they need (Abbasi Parsa: 2012). The growing and increasing effect of technologies on all aspects of life, including at the education level, has made it necessary for countries to grow and develop to focus on progress in higher education through the adoption of new educational systems and technologies (Miliszewska & Rhema: 2010, pp.423-437). Most universities today are striving to increase the effectiveness of emerging technologies in their educational activities (Andone & Sireteanu: 2009). Due to the benefits of virtual education at the higher educational level, the demand for virtual education courses in university curricula has increased (Zameer: 2010, pp.1-8.; Marques et al.: 2018, pp.1-12).

As a novel strategy, choosing and applying Information and Communication Technology in the teaching and learning process for the masters has a number of reasons include enhance and improve the teaching and learning process, and increase flexibility in their work activities by removing time and space constraints, responding to students' need for educational activities electronically, continued interaction with students, and

creating new contexts for creativity in educational activities (Soltani et al.:2011, pp.23-42). Given the increasing tendency of young people to pursue academic education in Iran, this is due to the recent global developments and the entry into the information age, where knowledge creates the highest value-added; executers face a major challenge that can be overcome through virtual education. In the meantime, numerous factors have hampered the development of E-learning and virtual education in higher education, which are considered barriers to the development of this type of education. In recent years, virtual education has emerged as one of the most important applications of information and communication technology in the world, and a wide range of activities have started. Due to the rapid changes taking place in the surrounding environment, the implementation of virtual education to provide new services and technologies in the field of teaching and learning has become an essential need. With all the benefits associated with this type of education, there are challenges and barriers to its implementation that have affected the educational system in many ways. Virtual education is the product of information technology and drives society towards the great educational revolution and can be the key to the transition of old approaches to new approaches (Largani et al.: 2008, pp.1-12).

Therefore, considering the importance of virtual education in higher education centers, this study seeks to answer the main research question: What are the implementation barriers to providing virtual education and what is the prioritization of these barriers at Payame Noor University from the perspective of faculty members?

METHODS

The present study is applied in terms of purpose. It is also descriptive in the present study will describe the present situation. Methods of data collection are methodological. The statistical population of this study includes all Payame Noor University professors of Sabzevar, Nishabour, and Mashhad in the academic year of 2017-2018.

Table 1. The research community by universities

Community	Numbers	Male	Female
Payame Noor University of Sabzevar	14	7	7
Payame Noor University of Nishabur	21	15	6
Payame Noor University of Mashhad	66	50	16
Total	101	72	29

In this study, due to the small number of the population under study, the census method was used, and all individuals were selected as the sample. The tool used in this study is a researcher-made questionnaire. Implementation barriers to providing virtual education have been identified through the research literature, and based on identified components, a researcher-made questionnaire has been developed to evaluate implementation barriers to providing virtual education. It should be noted that content validity has been used to determine validity, and Kronbach's Alpha Coefficient has been used to determine reliability.

In analyzing the data, to determine the type of tests that used, the normality or abnormality of variables should be identified. Therefore, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test has been used for this purpose. According to the results of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in the inferential statistics section of Friedman test for prioritizing research variables, one-sample t-test for comparing the status of variables with a hypothetical mean, independent t-test

for comparing two Independent group scores (Male and Female) and Anova tests have been used to compare the scores of individuals in more than two groups.

RESULTS

Today, with the maturity and growth of virtual education, the increasing complexity of user-centric, and the increasing intensity of competition, success in this field has become a critical problem. Research shows that many students who start virtual education courses are reluctant to continue and complete. The question that arises here is what is the problem with the virtual educational system that does not work well. Answering this question has led researchers and experts to evaluate the success of these systems so that methods of evaluating the effectiveness of virtual education systems has become nowadays a very important topic both in research and in performance (Otarkhani & Delavari: 2012, pp.51-73). On the other hand, since the unsuccessful attempt to implement virtual education is reflected in return on capital, success in virtual education is one of the most important problems (Govindasamy: 2002, pp.287-299). In fact, the continued growth of the global demand for virtual education and acceptance of virtual communities needs to be measured in terms of their effectiveness and usefulness in education, and similar to all types of systems, in virtual education, the evaluation must also be considered to determine the effectiveness of the training and learning process (Karal et al.: 2010, pp.1597-1601).

In the field of this study, there are similar themes, such as the success of virtual education, the factors that have an effect on the success of virtual education, as well as the critical factors of virtual education success. Despite some commonalities between the problems mentioned, there are also differences. The assessment of success in virtual education considered the situation after implementation and executive of virtual educational systems, whereas key success factors are related to the pre-implementation of systems (Kanaani: 2010). It means things that must be done if there is a desire to succeed (Salim: 2007, pp.396-413).

Despite many efforts, it is difficult to define success factors and measure them, and many factors need to be measured to account for what causes the failure or success of a virtual educational system. According to Yaghoubi's (2009) research, the factors that have an effect on the success of the virtual educational system were studied from the perspective of virtual graduate students at Shiraz University of Science and Technology, and Amirkabir University. The factors that have an effect on the success of the E-learning system showed that it could be classified into two categories of support, content, and educational tools.

DISCUSSION

In a study conducted by Feizi and Rahmani (2004), to identify E-learning problems in Iran with emphasis on higher education in the country, the analysis showed that in viewpoint of students, problems with the country's telecommunications platforms and students' lack of access to a suitable computer and communication line, are reasons of failing to implement virtual education in Iran. According to experts, these problems cover a wider range; Cases like stakeholders' responses to the virtual educational approach, disability of this approach to transmit academic culture, specific implementation challenges in the first instance, leading problems in composing the E-lesson plan, national telecommunications platform problems, insufficiency to have suitable software and hardware, intensification of degree orientation and inadequate access to appropriate computer by students are recognized as barriers and challenges.

Based on their study, Volery and Lord (2000) emphasize on three aspects: technology (ease of access and guidance, interface design, and level of interaction), educator (student attitude, classroom interaction, and teacher technical skill), and prior use of technology and prior knowledge of student about computers. The results of a study about the quality of virtual education in Australian higher education show that effective factors in the

success of E-learning are teacher specialization in online teaching, student readiness, technology infrastructure (Yaghoubi: 2009, pp.496-514).

Govindasamy (2002) addresses seven key factors in E-learning success: organizational support, content formulation, teaching and learning, lesson structure, student support, faculty support, and evaluation. Based on the Karal and Colleagues' (2010) study, students' interest and motivation, their level of computer literacy and technical infrastructure play an important role in success of distance education.

According to Salim's (2007) studies, the key factors for success of virtual education have been divided into 4 categories: teacher characteristics (desire to use and control technology and teaching style), student characteristics (computer-based capabilities, interactive participation and, design and contents of E-learning courses), technology (ease of access and infrastructure), and support for E-learning, mean any activity that can be effective in ensuring the success of virtual education. These factors have effect on the decision-making process of adopting E-learning technology in higher education institutions (Salim: 2007, pp.396-413).

In a study that had been designed by Bordbar and colleagues (2010) to evaluate the views of faculty members on the implementation of E-learning, the results showed that changing attitude of university officials along with professors and providers of this type of education is the most valuable factor in development and success of virtual education. Therefore, culturing and identifying the reasons and merits of using network-based and distance education for university officials and policymakers can be considered as the first step in implementing this type of education. Obviously, if E-learning providers receive the support of university officials, they will quickly resolve the problems and move on to E-learning. Other factors that can be considered as positive for E-learning by faculty members are the existence of appropriate hardware and software infrastructure and context. Aspects of developing E-learning infrastructures require costly investments that can be easily financed by universities in country. To this end, it has been suggested that universities located in the same region, in co-operation, provide the necessary infrastructure. In addition to facilitating investment and providing hardware, is an appropriate effort to produce educational content. Vafaie Najaar and Colleagues (2011) also believe that faculty members accepting and having a positive attitude toward changing the educational approach is one of the factors contributing to success of virtual educational system and its continuation. Therefore, studying the attitude of learners and instructors with appropriate design and technology infrastructure can prevent failure of design.

In this study, variables related to implementation barriers to virtual education at Payamnoor University were categorized into five categories that included technical barriers, skill barriers, ethical barriers, content barriers, and cultural barriers.

The results showed Technical barriers include weakness of telecommunication infrastructure for learner and teacher, lack of face-to-face communication between teacher and learner, weakness of virtualization software, weakness of security software in virtual educational systems such as virus killers.

Skills barriers included teachers' unfamiliarity with the structure and technology used in the virtual environment, difficulty evaluating learners' topics, inadequate assessment practices with virtual education courses, poor computer literacy, and learner information, teachers' resistance to enter the age of technology and change the traditional evaluation methods.

Ethical barriers included lack of awareness and disregard for ethical problems such as plagiarism, privacy and copyright, the bias in the design, delivery, and use of educational content in cyberspace, and the possibility of learners cheating on virtual education.

Content barriers included disability to produce appropriate electronic content, disability to create databases and electronic journals, disability to create electronic libraries; and cultural barriers included lack of support from top university administrators for deploying virtual education, lack of information and useful training for students on virtual education, and lack of awareness of higher education officials about virtual educational system.

From the perspective of faculty members, cultural barriers are at the top of implementation barriers to delivering virtual education in Payame Noor University. Then, skill barriers came in second, content barriers, ethical barriers, and technical barriers in the next ranks of implementation barriers of virtual education in Payame

Noor University according faculty members viewpoint. The above result can be attributed to this fact that there is a great deal of awareness of the cultural dimensions of virtual education in Payame Noor University, and the need for these ethical and cultural aspects has been felt by faculty members. Also, the results of prioritizing the executive components of virtual education in terms of faculty members showed that among the technical barriers of providing virtual education, the weaknesses of the telecommunications infrastructure for learner and instructor are first priority of technical barriers for virtual education that provided by faculty members and then lack of face-to-face communication between teacher and learner, and weakness of virtualization software are in second place respectively and weakness of security software in virtual educational system, such as virus killers, is at the bottom place of the technical barriers.

Among the skill barriers to providing virtual education to faculty members, low level of computer literacy and learners' information ranks first as skills barriers and then, incompatibility of assessment methods with virtual education courses is in second place, difficulty of assessing the quality of discussions is in third place, teachers' unfamiliarity with structure and technology used in virtual environment is in fourth place , and teachers' resistance to entry with advent of technology and change of traditional assessment methods are at the bottom rank of skill barrier.

Among the ethical barriers to providing virtual education, the bias in designing, delivering and using educational content in cyberspace is prioritized, followed by possibility of cheating learners in virtual education as second, and lack of awareness and disregarding ethical problems such as plagiarism, privacy and copyright are at the bottom of the list.

Among the content barriers, disability to produce appropriate electronic content is in the first place, the disability to create databases and electronic journals are in the second place, and disability to create electronic libraries are in the last place of prioritizing the content barriers of providing virtual education.

Finally, among the cultural barriers of providing virtual education to faculty members, lack of knowledge of higher education authorities about the virtual education system was in the first place, the disability to inform and educate students about virtual education was in the second place, and finally lack of support from senior university executives for deploying virtual education was the last among the cultural barriers to providing virtual education.

The findings of the above question, obtained through the One-sample t-test, showed that the technical barriers to virtual education at Payame Noor University are lower than average from the faculty members' point of view. These results indicate that from the view point of them, there are telecommunications infrastructures for learners and teachers; virtual lessons and security software in virtual educational systems such as virus killers and there is little problem with training. The first problem that challenges the implementation of virtual education is the telecommunications infrastructure needed to exchange information and implement virtual education. Regardless of infrastructure needed to implement virtual education, its effectiveness cannot be assured. The results of this study showed that there are not many barriers and difficulties for faculty members to implement virtual education in Payam Noor University.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this research about: what are the barriers to virtual education in Payame Noor University from the perspective of faculty members show that the skill barriers to virtual education in Payame Noor University in terms of faculty members are above average. These results show that virtual education in computer literacy and learner information is at a low level, evaluation methods are not commensurate with virtual education courses, quality assessment of learner discussions is difficult, Instructors are struggling to enter the age of technology and changing traditional assessment methods, and instructors are insufficiently familiar with the structure and technology used in the virtual environment. Most learners have little experience and skill in using information technology when entering the virtual educational environment, a fact that has not been

overlooked by faculty members. Inadequate experience and skills of teachers and the speed of adaptation of teachers with virtual education are some of the most important problems for implementation of virtual education. Another problem that teachers face when conducting virtual education is determining how to evaluate the quality of learners' discussions. In traditional teaching methods, teachers can see learners and hear their words; but this is not the case in virtual education, and it appears as a skill problem in implementing virtual education. Another factor that influences the implementation of virtual education is the teachers' resistance to implementation of virtual education. Among reasons there are reasons like lack of training skills required to perform virtual education, lack of motivation and belief in effectiveness of traditional teaching methods.

Research findings on ethical barriers of virtual education provided by faculty members indicated that status of ethical barriers to virtual education is a moderate level. These results suggest that in terms of Payame Noor University faculty members, the potential of learners to cheat on virtual education, bias in design, delivery, and use of educational content in cyberspace and lack of awareness and disregard of ethical issues such as plagiarism, privacy and copyright is not sufficient to constitute a barrier to virtual implementation. For successful and effective implementation of virtual education in university, they must develop guidelines for social and ethical behavior such as online social networking, plagiarism, and privacy, that faculty members and their learners adhere to them. Also, content providers in virtual education should not be biased towards a particular subject, advocate for specific educational content and cause misunderstanding and conflict between learners.

The findings of research on content barriers of virtual education provided by faculty members indicated that content barriers in terms of providing virtual education are at a moderate level. These results show that, for Payame Noor University faculty members, they are capable of producing appropriate electronic content for virtual education, as well as there is the possibility for creation of databases and electronic journals, and electronic libraries for virtual education.

Research Findings on cultural barriers of implementation of virtual education by faculty members showed that the status of cultural barriers is above average. These results indicate that, senior management support of virtual education is low and the authorities have little knowledge about the virtual educational system and there is no useful information and training provided to students, and these are barriers to implementation of virtual education. Perhaps one of the reasons for this is that there are basically no specific policies and executive laws to implement virtual education. The more managers believe in benefits and success of virtual education, less negative attitudes toward its implementation will decrease. A review of research on virtual education shows that, despite the growing trend of using virtual education in universities and other organizations, unfortunately, the use of virtual education has not yet found its proper place.

It should be noted that implementation barriers to providing virtual education in terms of female faculty members are at higher level. Also, implementation barriers of virtual education provided by faculty members did not differ significantly in terms of academic rank, but this difference is significant in terms of age and records of service. It is hoped that by considering these barriers and prioritizing them, an important step will be taken in design and implementation of successful virtual education in the country's academic system.

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Coverage of crime news: content analysis of Al-Yaum Saudi online newspaper

Cobertura de noticias delictivas: Análisis de contenido del periódico en línea saudita Al-Yaum

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to answer the question of how Saudi's Al-Yaum online newspaper covers the crime news, from Jan - Dec 2018. The descriptive method is used, and data is collected through a structured content analysis sheet. 24 versions represent a systematic random sample was analyzed. The results were: Saudi newspapers cover mere internal crime news, the most types of the crime news were cover was the murder, assault, sale of illegal beverages and drugs, and the least published was news dealing with topics of felonious assault, interfering with an officer, contempt of court, and criminal libel.

Keywords: Coverage, crime, news, Saudi online newspapers.

RESUMEN

Este estudio tiene como objetivo responder a la pregunta de cómo el periódico en línea Al-Yaum de Saudi cubre las noticias del crimen, de enero a diciembre de 2018. Se utiliza el método descriptivo y los datos se recopilan a través de una hoja de análisis de contenido estructurado. 24 versiones representan una muestra aleatoria sistemática analizada. Los resultados fueron: los periódicos sauditas cubren meras noticias de crímenes internos, la mayoría de los tipos de noticias de crímenes eran el asesinato, el asalto, la venta de bebidas y drogas ilegales, y el menos publicado fue noticias que trataban temas de asalto criminal, interfiriendo con un oficial, desacato al tribunal y difamación criminal.

Palabras clave: Cobertura, crimen, noticias, periódicos en línea Saudita.

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INTRODUCTION

As residents of a highly technological society undergoing rapid transformations in the conduits for information on crime, we have an increasing array of options in forming our ideas about crime and justice. A staple assertion of introductory texts and lectures is that societal perceptions of crime are formed through exposure to various forms of media, including television, film, video, and Internet services. Our knowledge acquisition has changed dramatically in the past 200 years, from first-hand knowledge of crime and deviance in rural communities and small urban centers to a society in which we are inundated with so much information that it is difficult to assess what specific impacts media have on our ideas and attitudes. Therefore, when we speak of "knowledge of the crime," we must also be specific about the type of information we receive and the form in which this information is presented. (Dowler et al.: 2006, pp.837-865). Nevertheless, crime and punishment in the newspapers continue to be a focus of much public fascination and anxiety, thus this research paper aims to describe and analyze the crime news that was covered and published in the online Saudi papers (Kenzhebekuly et al.: 2016, pp. 1331-1341).

Few people see events. But everyone will be able to read, see or hear about them because a reporter is covering the news as it develops. The reporter is the middleman between the event and the reader, viewer or listener. The literature suggests that a news event is influenced by convention and prior experience. The regularities of behavior and thinking which result from these routines give rise to empirical generalizations and to the possibility of theorizing about what is going on. (McQuail: 1997, pp.212). A closer look at this literature reveals a shortcoming. As Kamath (2004, pp.13) notes said the important thing for an editor is, to be intellectually honest. he does not always have to be right; things, he cannot be so. but if he is honest and is seen, to be honest, his responsibility to his profession ceases there. nothing more can be expected of an editor and nothing more should (Piteira et al.: 2018, pp. 1-9).

Typically, editors assume that readers have high interest in news from specific locations , from specific institutions , and about specific topics(Burgh: 2005, pp.142) like crime, the dictionary meaning says crime is ‘a wrong act that is against the law’ or ‘a violation of law’ and it is also defined as an act or omission punishable by law. As an offense means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force. Offenses can be bailable or non-bail able, the bail is security offered by the accused of his appearance before the officer or court granting him bail. (Kamath: 2004, pp.196), and when any crime event happens in which people are interested it will be cover for publication as news.

News is report of a recent or current event or information published in a newspaper or other periodical. In its final analysis, news may be defined as any accurate fact or idea that will interest many readers; and of two stories the accurate one that interests the greater number of people is better news. In news strangeness, abnormality, unexpectedness and nearness of an event, all add to the interest in the story but none of these absolute. (Kumar: 1995, pp.126), and the news is one of the editorial forms is published in Saudi newspapers that appeared in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since 1926, with the issuance of the officials Umm al-Qura newspaper, and there are currently about 19 newspapers, cover a wide variety of fields, each with a parallel online version, and there are three newspapers published on websites as online newspapers, that do not have a printed origin (Rostaminiya & Hossin Zadeh Fard: 2019, pp.1-10).

Online newspapers have an important function, different ways, dipping into the Web version to get updates on breaking stories for background information and detail. The other benefit, of course, is that readers from further afield can keep abreast of local affairs. Online newspapers have become an integral part of the regional newspaper package and provide an element of interactivity and people like that. They like being able to look things up on the website and getting updates as things happen (Pape & Featherstone: 2005, pp.2).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Reporting crime news can be demanding, and at the time, if properly done, it is a public service that perhaps can even be deterrent to certain types of crime. But badly handled, it can show how to commit crime successfully. It can give a false impression of the amount of crime or build sympathy for all glorify criminals. Crime news also can help criminals by informing them of police strategy or hamper justice by 'trying the case out of court' – making it difficult to get a fair trial. And, of course, it can turn the spotlight on the law-abiding family of the criminal, adding to their humiliation. Over the years, leaders in the news media have come to recognize these problems, and most newspapers today practice considerable restraint in handling crime news. At the same time, the news media continue to fight for their First Amendment rights to report freely and fairly all crime news, despite repeated efforts over the years force controls upon them. (Harriss, 1985, pp.310), crime news is divided into broad categories, each having specific crimes associated with the categories: crimes against persons, crimes against property, and inchoate (attempted) crimes. (Lee: 2007, pp.146), but Harriss (1985, pp.312) classified the more common crimes as follows: Homicide, Killing a person, including manslaughter, voluntary (intentional, in a fit of passion), Involuntary (unintentional, through negligence), murder, assault, kidnapping. (A person is guilty of kidnapping if he unlawfully removes another from his place of residence or business, or a substantial distance from the vicinity where he is found, or if he unlawfully confines another for a substantial period in a place of isolation, with any of the following purposes: to hold for ransom or reward, or as a shield or hostage; or to facilitate commission of any felony or flight thereafter, or to inflict bodily injury on or to terrorize the victim or another, or to interfere with the performance of any governmental or political function.) (Lee: 2007, pp. 146), Violating property rights, obstructing justice, gambling, manufacture, possession, or sale of illegal beverages and drugs, disturbing the peace, and sexual crimes.

Criminal libel, there are common property crimes include; Larceny: (Taking of property of another with intent to permanently deprive the person of the property.) (Lee: 2007, pp.146), Burglary (entering the dwelling to take the property, housebreaking). Robbery (larceny with assault, threatened or committed), Embezzlement (larceny through a trust). Or (fraudulent conversion of the property of another- an accountant takes money belonging to his or her employer for his or her own use), forgery, arson, and receiving stolen property (Lee: 2007, pp. 146).

In crime stories, the reporter should be sure to write only privileged facts gathered from public records, and they must be accurate (A news organization`s responsibility is to truthful reporting, and at the heart of truthful reporting is accuracy. Without that, a news organization loses its credibility. Without credibility, it loses its audience and cannot survive) (Ludwig & Gilmore: 2005, pp.244), It should be noted that accuracy is important in every news story, but it is vital in crime stories because a libel suit lurks behind every one of them. If a person is arrested and charged with a certain crime, the reporter can say just that. It is a matter of public record. But a detective's chance remark that a certain person committed a crime is not a matter of public record and therefore is not privileged. Its publication may result in a libel suit. Even in cases in which police obtain confessions, the reporter must exercise care. In one case on the records, a man arrested for a crime confessed. During the trial be repudiated his confession and was found not guilty. He then sued the newspaper that had reported his confession and won the libel suit. (Harriss: 1985, pp.312). A person who is arrested is not necessarily guilty of a crime. No matter how damaging the evidence may appear, the reporter's story should not imply guilt. The story should include the evidence the police have against the person, but it should be fair and accurate and should not draw conclusions (Harriss: 1985, pp.312).

Crime news is mostly covered by the novice reporter who is assigned to the police beat. The police peat is the best training ground for future diplomatic correspondents. Crime coverage gives the new reporter a broad range of events on which to exercise his talents, usually providing action stories with a narrative as well as human drama. (Kamath: 2004, pp.196). A reporter is covering the news as it develops. The reporter is the middleman between the event and the reader, viewer or listener. Even when people witness events, direct

observation is insufficient. They want to savor the experience again and to review the details they may have missed. A good news story also will provide interpretations and explanations. Readers want to know. Thus, a tacit agreement exists between the reporter and the public. The reporter does his or her best to give the reader, viewer, and listener the truth of the event. The public presumes that the reporter's account is honestly and fully reported and accurately written. This agreement is important, for people to act on what they read and hear. (Mencher: 1998, pp.3).

Ludwig and Gilmore (2005, pp.194) determined the following ten rules for writing the crime news :don't write until you understand the event, don't write until you know what you want to say, the show, don't tell, put good quotes high in the story, put good illustrations or anecdotes up high in the story, use concrete nouns and colorful action verbs, avoid adjectival exuberance and resist propping up verbs with adverbs, avoid judgments and inferences. let the facts talk, don't raise questions you cannot answer in your copy, write simply, succinctly and quickly.

Thus the journalist must consider the laws of Contempt: This means broadly any conduct or spoken or written words or printing of pictures which might impede the working of a court or bring justice into disrepute, and it is a law aimed at everyone, not just the press. Yet the press, because it publishes the proceeding of courts, is particularly exposed to the danger of being in contempt. Here are some of the things that a subeditor, and anyone else involved in editorial production, must watch for: (Hodgson, 1987, pp.173). No picture should be published of a person accused or expected to be accused of an offense until he or she has been identified in court. An exception would be where the police have issued a picture of a wanted person. A newspaper must not publish new facts or evidence about people being tried before a court while the trial is in progress. The people charged are not able to refute them, the defense or prosecution case might have damaged them, and the jury influenced. The newspaper must not try to interview any witness or person involved in a trial. The printing of such an interview can put the paper in contempt. Any criticism of the judge or the court proceeding while a trial is in progress is considered serious contempt. No attempt must be made by a newspaper to get in touch with a member of the jury during a trial. These are the points concerning news about court proceedings but there is a wide area beyond this in which, at the decision of a judge, a newspaper might find itself in contempt of court. (Hodgson: 1987, pp.173). The idea of the laws of contempt of courts is that the person, once accused, should be able to get a fair trial in front of magistrates or jury. This point leads to a review of the provisions of Article ninth of the Saudi Press and Publications Law, which states: "Every official in the publication shall be committed to objective and constructive criticism aimed at the public interest, based on correct facts and evidence, and shall not be published by any means whatsoever." What violates the provisions of sharia law or regulations in force. What calls for disturbing the security of the country or its public order, or what serves foreign interests contrary to the national interest. Exposure or prejudice to reputation, dignity, defamation or personal abuse to the Grand Mufti of the Kingdom, members of the Senior Scholars, Statesmen or any of its employees or any person of a natural or legal character. Stir up strife and divide citizens. Encourage criminality. What is harmful to public affairs in the country. The facts of investigations or trials, without the permission of the authorized party

METHODS

This study is a descriptive one; among the descriptive methods, the researcher used the content analysis method, which allows to systematically evaluating data gathered by means of qualitative methodologies. The content analysis enables us to look at qualitative data in a quantitative manner. as a method, content analysis allows us to break up the information we have obtained from in-depth interviews, focus groups, and participant observation into units that can be placed into categories that can be counted and thus quantified.) (Stacks: 2017, pp.143). For analyzing crime news was published on the first page of the Saudis' Al-Yaum online newspaper, which is published by Dar Al-yaum for Press, Printing, and Publishing in the Kingdom of Saudi

Arabia. This newspaper began its career in the eastern region with the issuance of the Saudi Press Institutions Law in 1383, it is issued in 28 pages, it has a print newspaper, plus an online edition. At the time of data collection, it has had at least 9 sections (e.g., Kingdom today, economic vision, she and her sisters, East today, sports field, Th seven Continents, Word articles, Today and people, Infographics) this newspaper is publishing the crime news (Mikusev et al.: 2019, pp. 178-197).

The researcher used the descriptive methodology, and some of the descriptive methods were used to answer the main question: How Saudis' online newspapers Coverage the Crime news? To satisfy the real needs of the reader's knowledge about the various crimes' events. By using the content analysis process seeking to answer the following questions:

Q1: What is the crime news topic types in the Saudis' journalism?

Q2: What are the means of presentation and affecting accompanied the publication of the news in the newspaper under consideration?

Q 3: What are the news values found in the crime's news published in the newspaper under consideration?

Q 4: What are the news sources in the Saudis' Journalism?

Q 5: Who's the targeted audience?

Q 6: What is the type of language used in writing the news in the newspaper under consideration?

Q 7: What are the methods of crime news editing?

To determine the categories and indicators of the analysis, the analysis material must first be determined. Through this study, the researcher analyzed the content of published news in Al-Youm newspaper. The news content analyzed under consideration included several categories which are related to the research problem, following is an overview of the content analysis categories which was used by the researcher.

Firstly: Qualitative analysis category- How it was told? Contains, categories of the subject, means of projection and impact, the place of publication of crime news, type of titles used with the crime news.

Secondly: the quantitative analysis: What was told? Contains, types of the crime's news, from an editorial point. News values categories, news sources, targeted audience, the function of the crime news, publication pattern.

Thirdly: Identification of the content analysis units: Fourthly: The researcher used the following units to analyze the content of the newspaper:

Unity of the subject: Media content can be analyzed on several levels, ranging from single information elements within a news story to a whole issue or news show. The units of analysis are defined with respect to the research targets, they can relate to formal structures and content of the material. (Loffelholz & Weaver: 2008, pp.123; AlAsaad: 2019, pp. 224-236).

The researcher selected the topic to be a measurement unit. By topic, it means information. If the news contains more than the information it could be classified under more than one category of the information topics, according to its content.

Fourthly: Applying credibility and firmness tests: The researcher prepared content analysis form on which she applies credibility and firmness tests. Following are the most important steps to be carried out by the researcher:

Analysis credibility: Credibility or verification means validity of the approach or method used to measure what is intended to be measured, and to how extent this approach can provide the needed information to achieve a degree of analysis credibility or verification. The researcher followed some steps to achieve credibility:

The researcher determined the categories and units of the analysis and clearly defined each category or unit, and studied views, data, and trends of some experts, to get acquainted with their dominant concept about this terminology, or the group of terms used in the analysis, to reach to the closest, most accurate, inclusive

and expressive concepts, thus The stability process seeks to assure that there is a high level of compatibility as to the following:

CR= 2N or N1+N2 (1)

N= Number of the cases which the researcher agreed with the external analyst

N1= Number of the cases coded by the researcher

N2= Number of the cases coded by the external analyst

Compatibility among the analyses, the more degrees of compatibility achieved by the content on these two dimensions the more it is accredited as a scientific tool. To that end, the researcher conducted the firmness test with another person than herself. Then the researcher and the external analyst reached the same results when applied the categories and units of the analysis on the same content of the newspapers understudied and to identify the firmness of the analysis on the overall level.

The researcher used the style of the sample in the study where the researcher resorted to using the following sample:

Systematic Random Sampling: (Systematic random sampling selects units from a population-based on some system. Systematic sampling may be simple or stratified.) (Stacks: 2017, pp.226). To select the sample of crime news was published by Al-Youm online newspaper. The researcher selected regular random sampling from the newspaper understudy populations. During the period from Jan 2018 to Dec 2018, as per 24 versions from Al-Yaum online newspaper. If the numbers of the online newspaper issued in the study duration are 360 version the sample a skip interval is:

360/24=15 (2)

Therefore, the item number (1) will randomly be selected from the 360 versions published at the research duration in the study newspaper. The researcher selected the other items after each 15 version for every month to reach to research sample.

RESULTS

This part of the research is applied study, which aims at the results of content analysis of the crime news, which were chosen by the newspapers for publication, during the period 1st Jan, up to the end of Dec 2018. The researcher analyzed the crime news, which was published by the Saudi newspaper, on the duration of twelve months, in Al-Yaum; as a representative sample of the daily Saudi newspapers, which gave important to published crime news, in the newspaper pages.

Table 1. The frequencies of the topic types of published crime news.

The topics of the published crime news.	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
manslaughter	4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Murder	14	19.2	19.2	24.7
Assault with intent to kill or maim.	9	12.3	12.3	37.0
felonious assault	1	1.4	1.4	38.4
larceny	4	5.5	5.5	43.8
Burglary	2	2.7	2.7	46.6
Forgery	3	4.1	4.1	50.7
Interfering with an officer	1	1.4	1.4	52.1
Contempt of court	1	1.4	1.4	53.4
Manufacture, possession, or sale of illegal beverages and drugs.	9	12.3	12.3	65.8
Disturbing peace by fighting and riot.	24	32.9	32.9	98.6
Criminal libel	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	73	100.0	100.0	

The data of table 1, indicate that the issues disturbing the peace by fighting and riot, came the first item of the crime news types which were reflected by Saudi newspapers, during the period of analysis, the number of news frequencies reached 32.9%, of the total of the published crime news. Next of this came the issue of Murder, with a ratio of 19.2%. The publication rates of assault with intent to kill or maim, and sale of illegal beverages and drugs were reached 12.3% of the total of the news of the published crime, then followed by the manslaughter, and larceny came with equal publication ratio of 5.5%, the followed by Burglary with a ratio of 2.7%, while the publishing of the issues of felonious assault, interfering with an officer, contempt of court, criminal libel came with equal weakened publication ratio of 1.4%.

These results show the clear weakness, in the publication of news about the felonious assault, the newspaper focused on the publication of the disturbing peace by fighting and riot; this was due to the role is playing by the press in the Saudi society.

Table 2. The place of publication of crime news, on the first page.

The place publication of crime news, in the first page.		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The higher right square	72	98.6	98.6	98.6
	The higher left square	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	73	100.0	100.0	

Table 2 shows that the larger side of the crime's news published by the newspaper understudy appeared on the higher right quarter. It is the most important space, for the newspaper, which is read, from the right to the left. With a ratio of 98,6%. Next of this, comes the high left of the page, by a ratio of 1,4%.

Table 3. Type of titles that were used with the crime news.

Type of titles that were used with the crime news.		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Main shat	44	60.3	60.3	60.3
	Extended	28	38.4	38.4	98.6
	Column	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	73	100.0	100.0	

Table 3 shows the rise of the ratio of the crime's news, which carries a 'mainsheet' title. data indicated that 60,3% titles of the total publish crimes news, in the Saudi's newspaper, appeared with 'mainsheet' title. while 38,4% titles, appeared with extended title, and the column title, reduced to 1.4%.

Table 4. Means of the impact that was used with crime news.

Means of the impact that was used with crime news.		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	personal photos	21	28.8	28.8	28.8
	Subjective photos	35	47.9	47.9	76.7
	graphics	17	23.3	23.3	100.0
	Total	73	100.0	100.0	

The press photographs stand side by side, with the types of titles. In transmitting the information message, through the pages of the newspapers, to the readers. The photo contributes effectively in the arrival of the content, if the good photo was well chosen, which expresses the topic in question; and while adding to it; and not repeat what photo bear. The photo, also, attracts the attention of the reader, to the page, and they to the accompanying piece of news. This increases the number of readers. The data in table 4, indicated that the major part of photos used in covering the crime news, on the pages of the Saudi's newspaper, were mostly subjective photo which a ratio is 47,9 %, while personal photos a ratio reached to 28.8%.and the graphics reached a ratio of 23,3%.

Table 5. The Type of crime news, from an editorial viewpoint

The Type of crime news, from an editorial viewpoint		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A simple internal news which contain facts	29	39.7	39.7	39.7
	Internal complex news that containing facts	10	13.7	13.7	53.4
	External simple news containing facts	27	37.0	37.0	90.4
	External complex news containing facts	6	8.2	8.2	98.6
	External complex news containing opinion	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	73	100.0	100.0	

It is clear, from the data of tables 5, that most of the news published in the newspaper, are simple internal news, which contained facts, by a ratio of 39,7%, the ratio of external crime news, which contain facts came at the second with a ratio of 37%, and an internal complex news containing facts reached to a ratio of 13,7%, while the frequencies of an external complex news with facts were decreased to a ratio of 9.6%. and external complex news with opinion to 1.4%.

Table 6. The news values that made crime news publishable

The news values that made crime news publishable		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The conflict.	23	31.5	31.5	31.5
	Humor and strange things.	1	1.4	1.4	32.9
	Prominence.	2	2.7	2.7	35.6
	Proximity.	8	11.0	11.0	46.6
	Impact	15	20.5	20.5	67.1
	Unusual nature of the event	7	9.6	9.6	76.7
	hugeness	17	23.3	23.3	100.0
	Total	73	100.0	100.0	

The study of the news values is important to understand the process of selection and publication of news and knowing the editorial policy of the Saudi's press, and the efficiency of the published news and their effective force. This research endeavors to uncover a group of values, which the published crime news

reflects. Table 6. exposed that the value of the conflict is the more of the news values around which the published news, in the newspaper under study. This value achieved a ratio of 31.5% of the total frequency of the news values, in the published crime news. Next of the value of a conflict, as far as, the rate of frequency is concerned, comes the value of the hugeness, this indicates there is utmost care in the important internal news, which affects the social aspect (see the bar chart 1. This value scores a ratio of 23,3%, of the total frequencies of the news values which were included in the published crime news in the newspaper under study. In a third way, as so the rate of frequency, of the value of impact, this value scored a ratio of 20,5%. The value of proximity scored 11%, then the unusual nature of the event with a ratio of 9,6%. Then prominence with a ratio of 2,7%. In the last rank, there comes to humor and strange things, this value scored a ratio of 1,4%. This is the less news value in the newspaper under study.

Table 7. The personalities of information about the crime news.

The personalities of information about the crime news.		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	An official source	71	97.3	97.3	97.3
	An unofficial source	2	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	73	100.0	100.0	

The data on table 7; indicated that 97,3% of the published news, in the Saudi newspaper, in the period of the study, were informed by official sources, these sources are confined in the circle of the decision-makers. This polarization around a certain person, as sources of information, is considered as organizing information in a way that agrees with the editorial policy of the newspaper. As those sources are influential people, the newspaper offered content that agrees with the policy of its ideology.

Table 8. Newspaper sources of crime news

Newspaper sources of crime news.		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Editor	26	35.6	35.6	35.6
	Internal correspondent	2	2.7	2.7	38.4
	Others	10	13.7	13.7	52.1
	News agencies	35	47.9	47.9	100.0
	Total	73	100.0	100.0	

Table 8 shows that the major published part of the news, in the newspaper understudy, depends, basically, on the journalists for obtaining the news from the information sources. This is one of the best ways for obtaining the vital news; these were a ratio of 35.6%. Next of that is 35 pieces of crimes news, by the ratio of 47.9%, were obtained, by the newspaper under study, from the press agencies; while 10 pieces of news, by the ratio of 13.7% were obtained from others sources, and internal correspondent came with weakness ratio of 2.7%. The researcher views that the sources of information about the World news, are centered in the international and World major news agencies, which supply the press institutions with news which are obtained from its offices and correspondents in the various Capitals and centers in the World.

Table 9. The targeted audience of crime news

The targeted audience of crime news		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Specific category	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	The public	72	98.6	98.6	100.0
	Total	73	100.0	100.0	

A major part of the editorial policy of the newspaper is determined, on the right of what is imagined that it represents the needs of the individuals, in society. The newspaper cares to respond to these interests, on the consideration that the reader is the consumer of the newspaper or the one who is meant by the impact unless these interests were responded to, the public would not need this newspaper. Thus the move that the news materials tend to address the public; the more it becomes logical to expect that these materials, be powerful and vital and have an impact on the society; the opposite occurs in the case of confining these materials, to a certain category in the society, it would be expected that they be of less power and effect. Table 9 shows that 98.6% of pieces of crime news have been targeted to the public masses by the newspaper and that 1.4% pieces of news, only, were targeted to specific categories.

Table 10. The used Language in editing the information of crimes news.

The used Language in editing the information of crimes news.		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Specific or Explicit	73	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Common language	0	0		100
	Total	73	100	100	

The information in table 10, indicated that 100% pieces of crimes news, in the newspaper, were published in a specific or clear language, thus there was no way for the newspaper to use the common language. The use of official sources of information is due that they are people of high jobs and influence, in the administration of State. Thus, they are earnest to give a glittering image and suitable language.

Table 11. The style of the editing of crime news

The style of the editing of crime news		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The inverted pyramid method	71	97.3	97.3	97.3
	The horizontal pyramid method	2	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	73	100.0	100.0	

DISCUSSION

The formation of the news material of the newspaper, has great importance, in the judgment on the efficiency of the news material, the determination of its effectiveness and its ability to have an impact and reach the meant reader. The formation of news means the methods followed by the journalists in writing news. Normally there are methods for the formation of the newspaper news.in the preliminary research of the sample of the study, the researcher found that the Saudi's newspapers, use the following methods: The information on table 19, indicates that; the newspaper under the study depends, almost totally on the use of an inverted pyramid form. (the journalist starts with writing the most important facts or statements, which are included at the beginning of the piece of news. Then he writes in the next paragraph, the important information of the journalist news.) In this context, the newspaper wrote 97.3% pieces of news, by the method of the inverted pyramid form, while the pieces of crime news which confirm the form of the horizontal pyramid form, the rate was 2.7%.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, the analysis showed moderation recurrence of the crime news in the study newspaper generally. However, the most news published was the murder, assault with intent to kill or maim, sale of illegal beverages and drugs, and the least published was news dealing with topics of felonious assault, interfering with an officer, contempt of court, criminal libel. They were published in the higher right square of the first page. All these news except one of them was published in the top right side which is the most important to attract the reader's attention, also accompanied that news subjective photos, personal photos, and graphics. Mostly it was of a simple kind which is about one incident and reflects most of the news values came the forefront of more value, the conflict, hugeness, and impact, most of that news were obtained, by the newspaper under study, from the press agencies, and targeted the public. This news has targeted to achieve social regulation; by using specific language and were written in an inverted pyramid style to helps the reader understand what happened.

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Islamic micro-financing schemes among financial institutions

Esquemas islámicos de microfinanciación entre las instituciones financieras

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to identify the importance of Islamic micro-financing schemes among the financial institutions and also determine the knowledge and attitudes of the respondents towards Shari'ah based financial products. A mixed-method approach, including quantitative and qualitative designs, has been employed by recruiting 255 and 15 respondents, respectively. The results showed no significant differences between respondents' knowledge and access to Shari'a-compliant finance. Similarly, there were no significant differences between respondents depending on their length of stay in the UK, ethnicity, and employment status. Moreover, this required financial support and empowerment from the government and related institutions.

Keywords: Conventional banking, financial institution, islamic provisions, muslims.

RESUMEN

El presente estudio tiene como objetivo identificar la importancia de los esquemas de microfinanciación islámicos entre las instituciones financieras y determinar el conocimiento y las actitudes de los encuestados hacia los productos financieros basados en la Sharia. Se ha empleado un enfoque de método mixto que incluye diseños cuantitativos y cualitativos, reclutando de 255 empleadoos, 15 encuestados. Los resultados no mostraron diferencias significativas entre el conocimiento de los encuestados y el acceso a las finanzas que cumplen con Sharia. Del mismo modo, no hubo diferencias significativas entre los encuestados en función de la duración de su estadía en el Reino Unido, el origen étnico y la situación laboral. Además, esto requería el apoyo financiero del gobierno.

Palabras clave: Banca convencional, disposiciones islámicas, institución financiera, musulmanes

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INTRODUCTION

Islamic microfinance is seemed to be a new borderline, which is keenly observed by many practitioners, academics, and observers (Tamanni et al.: 2014). The Islamic and conventional microfinance banking provides a wide range of products to the disadvantaged community across the world (Nazirwan: 2015, p. 273). Both of the concepts of microfinance are accepted globally as they contribute to pulling an adverse population by enabling them to earn by getting the small capital from the microfinance institutions (Berguiga et al.: 2017). The traditional methods of financing in Islam are considered unsuitable as they charge interest that is forbidden in the financial laws of Shari'ah. This led to the trend of Islamic microfinance banking for Muslims to use financial services (Cross: 2015). Poverty is a crucial issue in the Muslim community; therefore, the Muslim community has come up with the Islamic microfinance (Nazirwan: 2015, p. 273). This provided a good opportunity for the people with lower strata communities to get an alternative and valuable source of gaining capital instead of counting on the other commercial banks (Riwajanti & Asutay: 2015, pp.1-55; Zamora-Lobato et al.: 2017, pp.133-143).

Islamic finance banking has revolutionized finance banking by providing an ethical, moral, and spiritual aspect to it (Kamruzzaman & Islam: 2015, pp.1-17). Furthermore, the Islamic finance banking has brought the millions of poor Muslims under the umbrella of earning according to the Shari'ah law, which will help them in coming out of the fence of paying interest (Ilieva et al.: 2017). Islamic finance banking is growing and changing day by day, and it is celebrated as a favorable financial industry for Muslims around the globe. Furthermore, its assets have increased to $400 billion, and the market value is being predicted to be increasing at 10-15% per annum (Dhaoui: 2015, pp.1-19; Silva et al.: 2016, pp.123-140).

The Islamic banking sector seems to be dominant in the Islamic finance industry. It has increased by great means in the past two decades and collected $1.9 trillion in the form of assets prevailing across the Muslim and non-Muslim regions around the globe (Aydin & Iqbal: 2018, pp.174-196). Furthermore, Islamic microfinance is a key element for economic growth and development for most of the communities as its key objective is to increase human resources (Dhaoui: 2015, pp.1-19). Financers have predicted that this development will provide encouragement for economic growth by minimizing poverty and unemployment rate among the youth. This will result in the augmentation of social and economic capacity offered by the entrepreneurial with the moral and Islamic values (Ali: 2015, pp.313-326). However, the debates are initiated on the topic of interest charge by saying that if the interest is removed, then there will not be anything to provide balance in the demand and supply in the economy (Dhaoui: 2015, pp.1-19).

The Islamic idea in finance banking has influenced the microenterprises by giving financial and non-financial guidance and the commitment to the principles of cooperation, transparency, and understanding (Islam & Alam: 2016, pp.1-9). However, the funds provided to the Islamic microfinance are contributed by Islamic institutions such as Awqaf, Qard-Hasan, Zakat, Sadaqat, and other forms of charity (Avais: 2014, pp.2250-3153; Luo et al.: 2018, pp.1-8; Belentsov et al.: 2019, pp. 201-207).

The study is significant as it reveals the impact of Islamic microfinance banking that can be discussed on the economic as well as a social basis. The providence of financial facilities to the disadvantaged community will allow them to grow their economic wellbeing, reduce the problems, and become a part of the development. Furthermore, this will let them increase their earning. On the economic impact, the latest empirical study has been conducted by Islamic Bank Bangladesh Limited, revealing an improvement in household income by providing loans to the people. The present study aims to identify the importance of Islamic micro-financing schemes among financial institutions. The study has also depicted the knowledge and attitudes of the respondents towards Shari'ah based financial products.

METHODS

Study Design

The present study has employed a mixed-methods approach, including the qualitative and quantitative designs, to identify the significance of Islamic micro-financing schemes among the financial institutions. The study has analyzed the attitudes, experiences, and opinions of the UK Muslims towards Shari'ah based financial products through semi-structured interviews and survey questionnaires based on the Likert scale.

Study Participants

The study has recruited the UK based Muslims from different ethnicities. The researcher decided some key places to select the target sample, such as mosques, shops, and restaurants serving halal food, Muslim community organization, and the streets Muslims living in. Probability sampling, specifically judgmental and convenience sampling techniques, were used in this study to recruit respondents. The sample size selected for quantitative analysis was 255. For the qualitative analysis, 15 individuals were recruited from the sample of 255 individuals, who were customers of commercial banks, including the private Banks, Government Banks, and customers of Foreign Banks.

Data Collection

The primary data was collected through the questionnaires, firstly the responses were included in the questionnaire and allowed the amendments in it. Then a random sample was selected and provided them with the amended questionnaires. However, the comments raised by the interviewees were notified, and the response from this group was again incorporated in the questionnaire, and this is how the final version was generated to collect the data.

For the qualitative analysis (thematic analysis), the data from the respondents was collected through semi-structured interviews that comprised of open-ended questions. The questionnaires were administrated personally in commercial Banks (Private Banks, Government Banks, and Foreign Banks). The main aim of the questionnaire was to explore the perception of customers regarding the banking industry, product quality, service quality, attitude of staff towards the customer, pricing factor, and perception of customer regarding the Bankers. The questionnaire consisted of 10 different questions to examine the people's understanding and perception towards microfinance services.

Data Analysis

The data gathered through the questionnaire was entered in the SPSS software for the final analysis and the statistical analysis of the data was carried out as descriptive statistical analysis based on percentages and frequencies (Asylgaraeva et al.: 2019, pp. 84-103).

The respondents recruited for qualitative analysis were requested to give their opinions regarding the efficiency of Islamic microfinance programs in UK, in terms of planning, outreach and operation, and impact on the economy. The responses obtained from the respondents drew a clear picture of what were the perceptions of respondents about a bank and what were the realities. Moreover, the responses have been evaluated by making themes and explaining the views of each respondent regarding product quality, service quality and pricing factor, attitude of staff towards customer, and perception of customer regarding bankers. A thematic analysis approach has been used to analyze the data collected from participants.

RESULTS

Quantitative Analysis

In the first step of conducting quantitative analysis, the study presented general characteristics of sample respondents, who participated in the survey. Table 1 has shown the demographic profile of the respondents.

Table 1. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Measure	Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	134	53
	Female	121	47
Age	16 – 24 years	59	23
	25 – 34 years	56	22
	35 – 49 years	99	39
	50 – 64 years	34	14
	65+ years	6	2
Ethnicity	Somali	159	62.4
	Bangladeshi	37	14.5
	Pakistani	33	12.9
	Arab	20	7.8
	Other	6	2.4
Length of stay in the UK	Less than 5 years	52	20.4
	Between 5 – 20 years	159	62.4
	More than 20 years	44	17.3
Employment Status	Self-employed	31	12.2
	Employed	76	29.8
	Unemployed	129	50.6
	Retired	6	2.4
	Other	13	5.1

It is evident that the less affluent UK Muslims do not access the available Shari'a-compliant financial products to the extent that is expected. The knowledge and access to Shari'a-compliant finance based on their gender, ethnicity, length of stay in UK, and employment status has been presented in Table 2. Table 2 has shown that there were no significant differences between respondents' knowledge and access to Shari'a-compliant finance. However, there was exception in business where males seem to be enterprising as compared to their female counterparts. As far as ethnicity was concerned, there were no significant differences between respondents. Similarly, there were no significant differences between respondents depending on their length of stay in UK and employment status.

Table 2. Knowledge of and Access to Shari'a-Compliant Finance Classified by Respondents' Gender, ethnicity, length of stay in UK, and employment status

Measures		Heard about Islamic finance in UK?	Have Shari'a-compliant account?	Switched conv.mort to SCM*?	Are you in Business?	Did you seek SCBF*?
Gender	Male	82(61.2)	19(14.2)	3(18.8)	23(17.4)	4(18.2)
	Female	60(49.6)	15(12.4)	0(0.0)	4(3.3)	1(25.0)
	p-value	0.062	0.676	0.254	0.000	0.750
Ethnicity	Somali	86(54.1)	23(14.5)	0(0.0)	29(12.7)	5(26.3)

	Non-Somali	56(58.3)	11(11.5)	3(14.3)	7(7.3)	0(0.0)
	p-value	0.508	0.494	0.684	0.173	0.131
Length of stay in the UK	Less than 5 years	22(42.3)	7(13.5)	9(17.3)	3(5.9)	0(0.0)
	Between 5 – 20 years	93(58.5)	20(12.6)	2(25.0)	19(12)	4(21.1)
	More than 20 years	27(61.7)	7(15.9)	1(7.1)	5(11.4)	1(20)
	p-value	0.088	0.847	0.24	0.46	0.727
Employment Status	Self-employed	29(93.5)	4(12.9)	1(25.0)	24(77.4)	4(16.7)
	Employed	45(59.2)	10(13.2)	1(6.3)	2(2.7)	1(100)
	Unemployed	64(49.6)	18(14)	1(50.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
	Other	4(21.1)	2(10.5)	3(16.3)	1(5.3)	5(19.2)
	p-value	0.000	0.981	0.180	0.000	0.103

Table 3 has presented the analysis of less affluent perceptions of UK Muslims regarding the Shari'a-compliant financial products.

Table 3. Respondent's Perception of Shari'a Compliant Finance on Offer in the UK

Statement	**Percent of agreement (%)**
Islamic mortgages are more expensive than their conventional counterparts	41
Availability of Shari'a-compliant finance will enhance UK Muslim's access to finance	77
A large number of UK Muslims are not accessing conventional finance due to their faith and would do so if they had a real alternative	82
Shari'a-compliant financial products on offer in the UK are not much different from their conventional counterparts	39
UK Muslims should switch their banking and home-financing to Shari'a-compliant finance even if they have to pay more	26
Majority of UK Muslims believe that providers of Shari'a-compliant finance in the UK are more aggressive and profiteering than their conventional counterparts	44
The Shari'a-compliant financial products on offer in the UK are selective and cater for the rich only	59

Qualitative Analysis

In the second part, the results of the present study are based on the interview analysis given by the customers of commercial banks including the private Banks, Government Banks and customers of Foreign Banks. The respondents had poor prospects and potential markers having conventional banking mindsets. However, they need financial support and empowerment from the government and related institutions.

Knowledge about Shari'a-compliant financial products

Table 4 has shown the common remarks, words, or statements stated by the respondents, when they were asked about the major issues and challenges faced in the implementation of Islamic micro-financing schemes among the financial institutions. Some of the interviewees stated that they had to face great challenges in the market, despite of increased proportion of Muslim communities. One of the respondents stated that;

'The communities having conventional banking mindset have a poor level of understanding regarding the Shari'ah terms'

The results based on the information provided by the interviewees have depicted that recently conventional and Shari'ah commercial banking are offering micro-financing. In this context, one of the respondents stated that;

'Offering micro-finance helps in the constitution of potential contributor as all the banks tend to offer same services within a similar marketplace'

Generally, majority of the respondents believed that micro-enterprises have potential prospects but they require financial support. They stated that their potential would not be neglected if the government and related financial institutions take real actions towards the empowerment of micro-enterprises. According to one of the respondents;

'Display of unconstructive characteristics to manage funds is a great challenge and some of the customers misuse the funds that they obtained from financing and other businesses'

Table 4. Remarks about major issues and problems faced by the customers

Theme 1: Major issues and challenges	Remarks/Frequently used terminologies
	Understanding of Islamic terms
	Risk and moral hazards
	Development planning
	Business related challenges
	Lack of funds
	Lack of trained staff
	Islamic micro-finance institutions

Customer's Understanding of Islamic Terms

The responses obtained from the respondents regarding the understanding of Islamic terms depicted that more than half of the customers were not able to understand the Islamic terms that are used in the financing products. However, they themselves had claimed that they were made aware of the Islamic terms before signing the contract. One of the respondents stated that;

'Majority of the customers have lower understanding about Islamic terms because may be the officer have higher expectations in this matter'

The analysis has shown that some of the customers started to understand the Islamic terms after they had received detailed information; although, in the start they had difficulty in understanding Islamic terms. This clearly shows that customers need more education and information about the Islamic terms. In this context, one of the respondents narrated that;

'It becomes difficult to explain the Islamic terms to the customers when they do not care about the terms themselves and are not focused towards their understanding'

The customers find difficulty in understanding the Islamic terms as these terms are not used commonly in daily routine life. Some of the customers had come across those terms, when they first contacted the Islamic microfinance institutions. Table 5 has depicted the terms frequently used by the customers to show the difficulty they face in understanding the Islamic terms. One of the respondents stated that;

'I had developed understanding the terms of account that I hold myself but I believe that the new customers find difficulty in understanding'

Table 5. Remarks about difficulty faced by the customers in understanding Islamic terms

Theme 2: Customer's Understanding of Islamic Terms	Inadequate knowledge
	Detailed explanations of Islamic terms
	Signing contract
	Lack of attention
	Society norms
	Careless behavior

Development of Authentic Products

The analysis has also explored the factors leading to the development of customers' businesses to come out with authentic products. In this aspect, market outreach is considered as an important factor in the development planning. Other factors include; increase of capital, improved skills, and sustainability. The local needs of the customers are fulfilled through the development of authentic products. In this aspect, one of the respondents stated that;

'I have considered to offer new products and I do that willingly. However, I also believe that banks need to have employees with assessment certificates to obtain authorization'

The routine bill payment has been considered among the authentic services in which the financial institution pays the whole amount to the bank and the customer repays the amount throughout the year. The general terms used by the respondents in explaining the business problems and authenticity of services have been depicted in table 6. One of the respondents reported that;

'I prefer and hope to provide mudharabah among the services provided, because I have thus far only offered murabahah'

Table 6. Remarks about business problems and authenticity of services by the customers

Theme 3: Authenticity of Services	Market outreach
	Routine monthly bill payment
	Home financing
	Offering murabahah
	Development planning

DISCUSSION

The study has presented the knowledge, awareness, and understanding of UK Muslims about Islamic micro-financing schemes among the financial institutions. Financial illiteracy is among the major causes of the low demand for Islamic financial products because the access to Shari'a-compliant financial products requires some basic understanding of finance in general. There is also a need of appreciation of the distinguishing features of Shari'a-compliant financial products along with the underlying doctrine of Islamic economics. Majority of the UK financial institutions are interest-based. These institutions have perceived materialistic approach. Moreover, there is a huge expectation gap between what less affluent UK Muslims expect from the providers of Islamic financial products in the UK, and what is actually they are offered.

A similar study conducted by Roberts (2013) stated that the microfinance institutions charge higher effective rates by displaying stronger profit orientations as they operate at higher costs. These results were supported by another study conducted by Mohammed and Hasan (2008), as they revealed that while saving schemes, the microfinance institutions charged as high as 100% of their credit schemes from their clients. It has been shown that some of the institutions take extra funds for covering their operational costs that is presented in the form of re-investments, government assistance, or an international political community (Sandberg, 2012). However, the main aim of these institutions should be reduction of poverty, employment creation, empowerment, and development of successful businesses.

The present study has shown that the prospects and potential markers among the respondents were not satisfactory having conventional banking mindsets. Moreover, they need financial support and empowerment from the government and related institutions. A similar study conducted by Kempson, Atkinson and Pilley (2004) showed that majority of the building societies moved to retail banking through mergers and takeovers, when the traditional distinction between banks and building societies was removed by the re-regulation of financial services. This clearly shows that certain services have been enhanced by technological advancement and the level of accessibility; although, all the intense efforts and the significant progress made in this endeavour.

It is also evident that the Muslim community is financially excluded due to their religious beliefs; however, certain social groups choose to stay away from accessing the mainstream financial services. The study has presented the UK financial system, including Shari'a-compliant finance that caters the financial needs of less affluent UK Muslim communities. These communities represent a significant proportion of the overall UK population and the extent of their financial exclusion. A similar study conducted by Cole and Robinson (2003) showed that there is much variation in the level of financial exclusion among less affluent UK Muslim communities.

CONCLUSION

The present study has helped in identifying the knowledge and attitudes of the respondents towards Shari'ah based financial products through quantitative and qualitative analysis. The results have clearly showed that the conventional UK financial system does not meet the financial services needs of less affluent UK Muslims. Due to lack of trust in the formal financial system, the less affluent UK Muslims tend to employ more informal financial services. The study results have concluded that in the current state the Shari'a-compliant financial products do not meet the financial services needs of middle-class UK Muslims. Moreover, it also lacks certain appropriate products that hinders their financial inclusiveness, enormously.

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Effect of good village governance implementation in Indonesia

Efecto de la implementación de la buena gobernanza de las aldeas en Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of the implementation of good village governance in Indonesia, its competence and performance, based on the level of fraud and its fund management. Data was collected by conducting a survey of 1,080 management-level respondents in village government. The results found that the poor implementation of the good village governance reveal a high level of fraud in the management of funds. This condition was reflected in the lack of equitable development and the failure to alleviate poverty.

Keywords: Competence, good village governance, Indonesia, Level of fraud, Performance.

RESUMEN

Este estudio tiene como objetivo examinar el efecto de la implementación de la buena gobernanza de las aldeas en Indonesia, su competencia y desempeño, basado en el nivel de fraude y su gestión de fondos. Los datos se recopilaron mediante la realización de una encuesta a 1.080 encuestados a nivel gerencial en el gobierno de las aldeas. Los resultados encontraron que la baja implementación de la buena gobernanza revelan un alto nivel de fraude en la gestión de fondos. Esta condición se reflejó en la falta de desarrollo equitativo y el fracaso en el alivio de la pobreza.

Palabras clave: Buen gobierno de las aldeas, competencia, indonesia, nivel de fraude, desempeño.

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INTRODUCTION

The government of Indonesia issued Law No. 6 of 2014 about villages, aiming to advance the economy of rural communities and overcome national development gaps by strengthening such locales as the subject of development. To reach the goals, the government began to distribute village funds in 2015 to 74,954 villages throughout Indonesia. The number of village funds allocated in 2015 was IDR. forty billion while it was IDR. 70 billion in 2019. A significant increase in the distribution number of funds requires the village government to implement high performance. Such performance should be reflected as a value that can be created by an organization using productive assets compared to the amount expected by capital owners. Verweire and Van (2004) stated that performance issues are crucial because of various influencing factors, such as governance and employee competence. Also, the findings from Lane, (2010) revealed that oversight is the primary factor leading to low performance in the public sector. Furthermore, Cohen and Sayag (2004) argued that one cause of fraud and accounting problem is the weakness of corporate governance. The corporate governance as a hard structure emphasizes a soft structure as a support mechanism for corporate governance in the form of compliance with laws and regulations and role of regulators in public institutions, Lukviarman (2016). Regulations concerning the implementation of good village governance are stated in UU No 28 Tahun 1999. It mentions that the implementation of public services must be carried out thoroughly, full of responsibility, effectively, efficiently, free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism. Fraud in governance will lead to low performance (Dechow et al.: 1996, pp. 1-36; Beasley et al.: 2000, pp. 441-467; Komekbayeva et al.: 2016, pp. 2227-2237).

Hitt et al. (2009) defined competence as a combination of knowledge, skills, attitudes, and experience. Similarly, Yukl, (2010), Steward and Brown (2011), and Moeller (2014) posited that human resource competencies consist of knowledge, skills, and abilities. Knowledge is a combination of previous experiences, insights, and data, forming an organized memory (Zikmud et al.: 2010). Besides knowledge, skills are necessary to drive improvement in crucial processes (Atkinson & Wilson: 2012, pp. 1-12). The skills that an individual has can be in the form of conceptual skills, interpersonal skills, and technical skills (Daft: 2010, p.12). Furthermore, the ability is a person's capacity to complete the tasks he in charge of by utilizing intellectual skills and physical abilities (Robbins: 2007, p.54). Also, Mulyani and Fettry (2016) found that competent resources can reduce the level of fraud in a company. This research is highly essential since it provides empirical evidence of the village fund program level of success by examining the occurrence of fraud. The findings of this study can also be utilized as a material for evaluation and development of future village fund programs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Implementation of good village governance

Neumayer (2003) defined governance as a government which respects political and citizens' rights by law, provides practical and non-corrupt public services, and utilizes public resources accountably and transparently. Its main goal is social welfare. Also, according to Stoker (2008), governance is a set of new managerial aids which enables the government to be efficient in providing services to the public. To measure the implementation of good village governance, this study used a dimension developed by Jinarat and Quang, (2003), Hout, (2007), Umar (2006), and UU No 28 Tahun 1999, namely accountability and transparency.

The competence of village apparatus

Competency is knowledge (education, expertise, and experience) and work ethic (Cheng & Tsan-Ming: 2010). According to Steward and Brown (2011), competence is a collection of productive elements, expertise, and skills in an organization to reflect itself differently from competitors. Furthermore, Steward and

Brown (2011) posited that competence could be symbolized as an ability to perform. However, Moeller (2014) argued that an organization should determine the competence level needed for various tasks as well as specify these needs at a level requiring knowledge and skills. In this study, the competence of village apparatus was measured by a dimension developed by Spencer and Spencer (1993), Daft (2010), Sanchez, Klot and Spincer (1997), they are knowledge, experience, and attitude.

Fraud in village fund management

Arens et al. (2014) stated that fraud is a deliberate act to deceive, a trick, or a dishonest way to take or remove money, property, legitimate property rights of others due to any action or fatal impact from such action. Fraud is divided into two types, financial report fraud and misuse of assets. The level of fraud can be identified by dimensions of financial statement fraud, fraud on assets (asset misappropriation), and financial fraud (Singleton & Singleton: 2010; Selomo & Govender: 2016, pp.1-10; Asylgaraeva & Bocharov: 2019, pp. 208-228).

Village government performance

Performance is a description of achievement in conducting an activity/ program/ policy to attain targets, objectives, visions of an organization as writing in its strategic plan Mahsun (2006). Meanwhile, Verweire and Van (2004) defined performance as a value in the size of money created by the organization using productive assets compared to the value expected by capital owners. Consequently, financial information should be able to provide various details on organization or company. Business performance measurement can be divided into two main types of accounting data and market-based data derived from the stock market value. In this study, performance variables of village government were measured by dimensions developed by Mardiasmo (2009) and Lusthaus et al. (2002), they are economical, efficient, and effective.

METHODS

The use of information systems in implementing good village governance can lower the fraud level (Mulyani et al., 2019). Omar and Katerine (2011) studied manufacturing companies in Malaysia and found that the implementation of corporate governance is characterized by the presence of external auditors, internal auditors, a board of directors, audit committee, and anti-fraud specialists who can lower fraud in the company. It is in line with the research findings by Magnanelli (2010), revealing that corporate governance can reduce the fraud level. Similarly, Agrawal and Chadha (2005) found that governance mechanisms are strictly related to companies' possibility of conducting restatement regarding corporate income report. Furthermore, research by Laws (2011) using an analysis unit of manufacturing companies in the U.S., revealed that good governance mechanisms practice by the company is negatively related to its fraud level. Based on this fact, the first hypothesis was formulated:

The implementation of good village governance (GGG) can reduce fraud in village funds (FR)

The findings of Cohen and Sayag (2012) showed that when managers apply professional standards and possess high integrity towards the company, fraud can be reduced. It is in line with the finding of Smith and Politowski (2008), which stated that management competence is reflected in commitment and actions related to risk management to prevent fraud practices. Similarly, Morgan (2007) posited that employee competency has a positive effect on performance and design quality. Besides, competence can decrease various weaknesses, such as fraud and cheating practices in the company. Thomas and Gibson (2003) stated that tone at the top through the development of competent employees plays an active role in preventing fraud on the organization by ensuring all of its members implement the value system within company. Baloyi (2005) found that internal auditor capability is one of the tools in the scheme to prevent and detect employee fraud.

Furthermore, employee competence in utilizing information technology is proven to be able to reduce fraud (Supriadi et al.: 2019, pp.1-13; Abreu et al.: 2016, pp.111-121). Based on this fact, the next hypothesis was established:

Competence of village apparatus (AC) has a negative effect on fraud level in village funds (FR)

Agrawal and Chadha (2005) found that companies committed fraud generally have a high level of manager turnover. It is hoped that the company can escape the crisis immediately due to its deteriorating performance. It was also revealed that fraud had a negative effect on performance in companies in Ghana. Furthermore, research by Lane (2010) showed that the lack of competence and effectiveness of internal control carried out by the company's internal audit indicate a variety of fraud leading to its low performance. Studies on banks and financial institutions in India, found that fraud at banks and such institutions was due to their ineffectiveness in applying due diligence and the lack of professionalism among its executives. Based on this fact, the third hypothesis was formulated:

The level of fraud in village funds (FR) negatively affects the performance of village governance (PR)

Implementation of good village governance has a positive impact on village governance performance (Uskara et al.: 2019). Lockwood (2010) found that the principles of good village governance are closely related to high performance. Research of Bhagat and Bolton (2008) showed that good governance has a positive effect on future stock market performance. Meanwhile, Sanusi (2015) who studied oil and gas companies in Indonesia also found the same results. His findings revealed that the implementation of good governance has a positive effect on company performance. Likewise, Mousa et al., (2012) depicted that there is a positive relationship between corporate governance and organizational performance. Based on this fact, the fourth hypothesis was designed:

The implementation of good village governance (GGG) will improve the performance of village governance (PR)

Wang and Kuo (2010) found that staff development through the decision support system can provide the latest and timely information regarding assets and financial obligations in each company. Hence, it will support the decision-makers in funding. A similar sentiment was also conveyed by Mahmood (2007) that the implementation of total quality management requires a thorough transformation in organizational operations. Such an application can only be attained by providing qualified employees in the company. Management should place competent employees and uses its power to make crucial and strategic decisions. Thus, they need to make these changes. Oropesa et al., (2016) revealed that top management's support by providing competent human resources had a positive effect on economic benefits and the quality of the financial report. Based on this fact, the fifth hypothesis was formulated

Competence of village apparatus (AC) will improve the performance of the village government (PR)

Research Method

This research used a saturated sample to confirm data and results validity of 270 village governments as analysis units. The data was collected with a survey by distributing questionnaires directly to 1,080 respondents of village managers (village secretary, village treasurer, Village Supervisory Agency, Village Community Institutions). Also, interviews on selected samples were conducted. Furthermore, the data analysis employed Structural Equation Model-Lisrel.

RESULTS

Validity and reliability depict accuracy of the questionnaire as a measurement of variable precision and by examining the relationship between indicators and variables. Before the hypothesis testing stage, all variables must pass validity and reliability testing. In this study, the validity was tested by loading factor while the reliability was assessed by using construct reliability. Table 1 shows the results of each variable testing.

Table 1. Validity and Reliability Tests

Variabel Laten	Indikator	Loading faktor	CR	VE	Keterangan	
Implementasi Good village governance (GGG)	GGG1	0,928	0,942	0,845	Valid	Reliabel
	GGG2	0,858			Valid	
	GGG3	0,968			Valid	
Aparatus Competence (AC)	AC1	0,965	0,920	0,793	Valid	Reliabel
	AC2	0,834			Valid	
	AC3	0,867			Valid	
Fraud (FR)	FR1	0,991	0,991	0,974	Valid	Reliabel
	FR2	0,991			Valid	
	FR3	0,978			Valid	
Performance (PR)	PR1	0,924	0,973	0,924	Valid	Reliabel
	PR2	0,972			Valid	
	PR3	0,987			Valid	

Based on the test results in Table 1, all indicators depict a loading factor standard value of > 0.50 and Construct Reliability of > 0.70. Hence, all of them meet the validity and reliability criteria.

Structural Model Testing

This test aims to determine whether the research model can be used to test hypotheses by applying the Goodness of Fit Index (GOFI) indicator. A model meets the criteria if the evaluation results show Good Fit. Based on the results presented in Table 2, the values of GFI, NNFI, NFI, AGFI, RFI, IFI, CFI were > 0.90, meaning the model to be tested is in a good fit. Hence, this research model is acceptable and can be employed at hypotheses testing stage.

Table 2. Evaluation of Fit Structural Model Indexes

No	Goodness of Fit	Target Value	Result	Evaluasi Model
1	Chi-square (P-value)	p-value ≥ 0.05	82,522 (0,001)	Poor fit
2	RMSEA	RMSEA ≤ 0.08	0,052	Good fit
3	NFI	NFI ≥ 0.90	0,988	Good fit
4	CFI	CFI ≥ 0.90	0,995	Good fit
5	IFI	IFI ≥ 0.90	0,995	Good fit
6	RFI	RFI ≥ 0.90	0,983	Good fit
7	SRMR	SRMR ≤ 0.05	0,025	Good fit
8	GFI	GFI ≥ 0.90	0,951	Good fit
9	AGFI	AGFI ≥ 0.90	0,921	Good fit

Hypotheses testing in this study was conducted using Structural Equation Model (SEM) analysis at the level of significance (α = 0.05). Hypothesis test results and path coefficients are displayed in Figure 1 and Table 3.

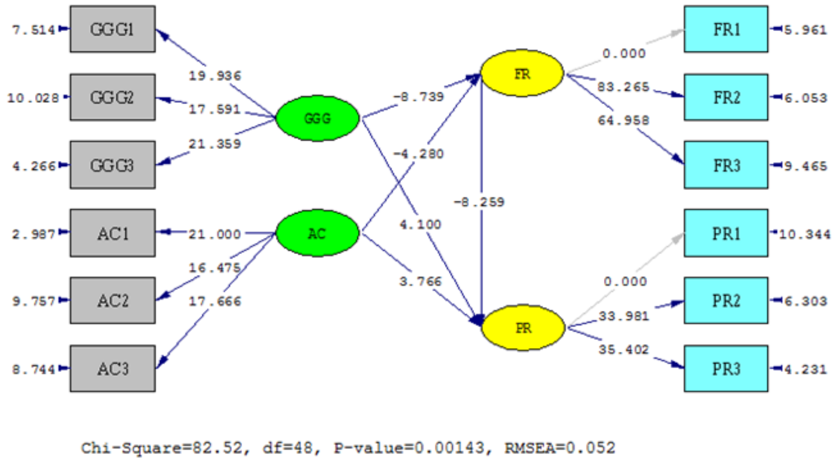


Figure 1. Full Structural Model Results (T values)

Table 3. Hypothesis Test Result

Hypothesis	Path Coefficient	t-Statistic	Significant	Coclution
GGG → FR	-0.526	-8.739 ≤ 1.65	Negative	Hypothesis is Accepted
AC → FR	-0.245	-4.280 ≤ 1.65	Negative	Hypothesis is Accepted
FR → PR	-0.468	-8.259 ≤ 1.65	Negative	Hypothesis is Accepted
GGG → FR → PR	0.486	8.064 ≥ 1.65	Positive	Hypothesis is Accepted
AC → FR → PR	0.309	5.351 ≥ 1.65	Positive	Hypothesis is Accepted
GGG → PR	0.240	4.100 ≥ 1.65	Positive	Hypothesis is Accepted
AC → PR	0.194	3.766 ≥ 1.65	Positive	Hypothesis is Accepted

The test results revealed that GGG negatively affects the RF, which was attested with the value of T statistic at -8,739. This result indicates that the low implementation of the GGG will trigger FR. The second hypothesis showed that the AC negatively affects the RF, which was successfully supported by the T-statistic value of -4,280. This finding implies that if the village apparatus has low competence, the level of fraud management of village funds will tend to increase. Furthermore, the third hypothesis revealed that the FR negatively affects the PR with the T statistic value of -8,259. The robust implementation of GGG can improve the performance (PR) in the village government (proven by the T statistic test results of 4,100). Also, AC will increase PR. Hence, the fourth and fifth hypotheses are accepted.

To prove that FR as an intervening variable, the results of the direct and indirect effect tests are presented in Table 4, as follows:

Table 4. The Intervention of Variable Testing Results

Correlation	**Direct**		**Indirect**		**Total**	
	Path	T-value	Path	T-value	Path	T-value
GGG ---> FR	-0,526	-8,739	-	-	-0,526	-8,739
AC ---> FR	-0,245	-4,280	-	-	-0,245	-4,280
GGG ---> PR	0,240	4,100	0,246	6,036	0,486	8,064
AC ---> PR	0,194	3,766	0,115	3,814	0,309	5,351
FR ---> PR	-0,468	-8,259	-	-	-0,468	-8,259

The line coefficient of GGG direct effect on PR was 0.240, while FR indirect effect was 0.246. Hence, the total leverage of GGG against PR over RF was 0.486 higher than the direct impact of 0.240. It indicates that the RF variables had a positive contribution to the processing of GGG relationships. Thus, the RF variables were proven as intervening variables. Similarly, the line coefficient of AC direct effect towards PR was 0.194, while FR indirect effect through was 0.115. Hence, the total impact of AC to PR through RF was 0.309 higher than the direct result of 0.194. It reveals that the RF variables have a positive contribution to the processing of AC relationships. Thus, the RF variables were proven as intervening variables. The path coefficient of GGG direct effect on PR was 0.240, and the indirect impact through FR was 0.246. Hence, the GGG total effect on PR through FR was 0.486 higher than the direct impact of 0.240. It indicates that the FR variable had a positive contribution in mediating the relationship of GGG. Thus, the FR variable was proven to be an intervening variable. Likewise, the path coefficient on the AC direct effect on PR was 0.194, while the indirect impact through FR was 0.115. Thus, the AC total effect of PR through FR was 0.309 higher than the direct impact of 0.194. It shows that the FR variable had a positive contribution in mediating the AC relationship. Hence, the FR variable was proven to be an intervening variable

DISCUSSION

The study by Omar and Katerina (2011) concerning the implementation of good governance on the level of fraud revealed that the application of corporate governance is characterized by the presence of external auditors, internal auditors, the board of directors, audit committee, and anti-fraud specialists. They can lower the level of fraud in a company. Magnanelli (2010) also found that corporate governance can reduce the level of fraud in all lines of an organization. The research by Dechow, Sloan and Sweeney (1996) showed that a weak organization implementing village governance would commit significant fraud. The high level of fraud is caused by fraud opportunity in each line of an organization. Similarly, the results of Beasley et al. (2000) showed that an organization with good village governance, such as an effective internal audit, the tone at the top and active participation of all employees in realizing organizational goals, can lower the fraud. Implementation of good village governance can be in the form of social control to prevent all types of unethical practices (bribery and corruption) and also honesty, transparency, and accountability within the organization. This research reinforces contingency theory Lawrence and Lorsch (1967) which explains that situational factors influence various efforts to reduce and even eliminate fraud in village fund management. One of the initiatives is through the implementation of good village governance by applying transparency, accountability, and community participation in village government activities as well as skilled village apparatus.

Based on Law No. 8 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information, the village government is required to submit the financial report in media which can be accessed by the public, both in print, such as newspapers and electronically, like their official website. However, the analysis unit found that transparency in financial management was limited in providing information regarding village budget allocation. However, operational use and realization village funds have never been made public. A high number of village funds management is not accountable because the funds are held and managed directly by the village head and cannot be accounted for properly. Hence, the accountability principle is not met. On the other hand, public interest to succeed village funding program is moderately high. It is proven by community participation in various activities, especially infrastructure. Village people assist in forms of volunteers and facilities to develop infrastructure in their village. In regards to the competence of the village apparatus, the findings revealed that the majority (61.8%) of them only have a high school education. Nevertheless, management and accountability of village funds management require adequate competence, particularly in the use of technology as a means of creating financial accountability. The limited ability to employ technology, for example, has an impact on the slow process of preparing financial reports and the low use of budget. Thus,

the performance of village government will also decline. Several villages with apparatuses having a Bachelor's and Master's education shows an ideal condition. It is where the level of fraud of village funds can be suppressed, and the performance of village government increases each year significantly.

This research implies that a significant rise of the village apparatus competence will have a direct impact on developing the village government performance —also, the higher their expertise, the lower the level of fraud in village funds. Currently, the village apparatus need structured training regarding the concept and technical implementation of village funds management. It is because current regulations need to be understood conceptually. Hence, they need to participate in theses professional training to fulfil the conceptual regulations. The district government should start drafting regulations for village governments to utilize information technology, such as designing village websites. Therefore, the process of planning, managing, and accounting for village funds can be carried out through e-village governance.

CONCLUSION

The level of fraud in village fund management can be decreased by strengthening the implementation of good village governance in every level and activity of village governance. Transparent, accountable, and active participation of village governance can be held liable to community and central government. Furthermore, village apparatus competence plays the primary role to improve the performance of the village government. Regular education and training related to village funds management are much needed by the village apparatus, village internal supervisors, and village facilitators to enhance their knowledge and skills. The significant rise of village apparatus competence will have a direct impact on refining village government performance —also, the better the capability of village apparatus, the lower the fraud in village funds.

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Management accounting information system in gas station business

Sistema de información contable de gestión en las estaciones de servicio

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to measure how effective the utilization of management accounting information system on the gas business station and its impact on the quality of information and optimization for decision-making. Effectiveness measured in the context of policies, people, processes and systems. This research was conducted in 235 gas stations located in the Western part of Java involving 235 respondents using questionnaire instruments and in-depth interviews with a key person. The results of the research revealed that the utilization of management accounting information systems has a positive impact on the quality of information.

Keywords: : Indonesia, Information quality, anagement accounting information system, optimization decision making.

RESUMEN

El propósito de este documento es medir qué tan efectiva es la utilización del sistema de información de contabilidad de gestión en la estación de negocios de gas y su impacto en la calidad de la información y la optimización para la toma de decisiones. Efectividad medida en el contexto de políticas, personas, procesos y sistemas. Esta investigación se realizó en 235 estaciones de servicio ubicadas en la parte occidental de Java que involucraron a 235 encuestados utilizando instrumentos de cuestionarios y entrevistas en profundidad con personas clave. Los resultados de la investigación revelaron que la utilización del sistema de información contable de gestión tiene un impacto positivo en la calidad de la información.

Palabras clave: Calidad de la información, Indonesia, optimización de la toma de decisiones, sistema de información contable de gestión.

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INTRODUCION

Over the years, the Government of Indonesia through one of the energy State Owned Enterprise, PT Pertamina (Persero) is trying to fulfill its obligation to distribute fuels across Indonesia. Pertamina finds a way to manage the energy supply chain including to the remote areas. In 2015, they built an information system to help management to monitor supply chain across the region and to ensure that Pertamina can distribute fuels right on time to avoid shortage. Their objective is in line with who found that information system utilization is important to help management in the decision making process since they need information relevant to the organization's objective.

Pomberg et al. (2012, pp.100-114) said that accounting information system helps the manager to make decisions regarding the logistic management. Only for the managers with high capacity business and located near the center of economic who are using the information system on the decision-making process. The result was positive that they can reduce the logistics cost. Mulyani et al. (2016, pp. 552-560) said information systems able to increase production quality and reduce services cost. It is also more efficient, effective and can be part of knowledge sharing. The information system also is part of internal control and makes decision-making more effective.

Gorla et al. (2010, pp.207-228) mentioned that the efforts to increase the information system services quality can increase the organization's performance. With the limited resources of the organizations, the highest priority is to develop an information system and its services to increase information quality. False decision-making will cost the organization a huge amount of money. Berisha-Shaqiri (2014) said that when the leader made the decision, they have to consider any information, hence the integrated information system development will create good profit and will increase efficiency, and competitiveness.

LITERATURE REVIEW, THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK, AND HYPOTHESES

Utilization of the Management Accounting Information System

The utilization of information system is the key to success on information technology development and on the information technology implementation such as adoption, acceptance, and diffusion (Agarwal: 2000; Burton-Jones & Straub: 2006, pp. 228-246; Straub et al.: 1995, pp. 1328-1342). Suzan et al. (2019, p.629) said the success of management accounting information system implementation has a significant impact on the performance improvement of the organization or company. It proves that the successful implementation of an information system will increase company performance. Based on the above definitions, the concept of this variable is the system which is used by the management to achieve the competitive advantages to produce high-quality services (Mason & Ragowsky: 1997, pp. 278-287; Whitten & Bentley: 1998; Agarwal: 2000; Aziz & Macredie: 2005, pp. 468-476; Stair & Reynolds: 2010; Laudon & Laudon: 2012, p.143; Mulyani et al: 2016, pp.552-560).

Measurement of utilization of management accounting information system are using nine indicators such as: (Rice & Rogers: 1980, pp.499-514; Doll & Torkzadeh: 1998, pp.171-185; Beaudry & Pinsonneault: 2005, pp. 493-524; Aziz & Macredie: 2005, pp. 468-476)

1. Problem-solving
2. Decision rationalization
3. Customer service
4. Operational adaptation
5. Technology adaptation
6. Organizational adaptation
7. User satisfaction
8. Effectiveness
9. Efficiency

Information Quality

According to Haag and Cummings (2009), information considered as high quality when it is relevant and useful in the decision-making process. McLeod and Schell (2004) identified information quality as relevance, accuracy, timeliness, completeness. Based on the above definitions, the concept of information quality in this study is the process to guarantee that the information from the information system is useful in the decision-making process (Haag & Cummings: 2009; Bawden & Robinson: 2009, pp. 180-191; Stair & Reynolds: 2010).

Measurement of information quality is using seven indicators from this literature, such as (Zhuang & Burns, 1994, pp. 10-19; McLeod & Schell: 2004; Laudon & Laudon: 2012, p.143; O'Brien & Marakas: 2011):

1. Relevance
2. Accuracy
3. Accessibility
4. Timeliness
5. Completeness
6. Clarity
7. Consistency

Decision Making Optimization

According to Griffin and Morehead (2014, p.208), decision-making is the process, which used to select one of the action as the problem-solving method. Decision-making is the process to select one alternative solution from several alternatives (Griffin & Morehead: 2014:208). Management accounting has a role in helping the managers to make the decision. The decision was made with selected action (McLeod & Schell: 2004). Based on the above definitions, the concept of decision-making optimization is a selection process to choose the best alternative from several alternatives systemically to use as a key in problem-solving (McLeod & Schell: 2004; Griffin & Morehead: 2014).

Measurement in this study for decision-making optimization is using these four indicators, such as (McLeod: 2007; Dehdar et al.: 2019, pp. 31-36) decision can solve the problem accurately; 2) there is no negative impact from the decision; 3) faster Decision-making; 4) on time decision-making.

METHODS

Sample

Measurement of the effectiveness of the Utilization of Management Accounting Information System and Its Impact on Information Quality and Optimization for Decision Making carried out in 235 gas stations in Pertamina Western Region of Java (DKI Jakarta, West Java, and Banten province). Data were collected using questionnaire instruments and in-depth interviews. Data collection carried out in 70 days by directly send out the online questionnaire link to the respondents then visiting the analysis unit to do an in-depth interview (Prokhorova: 2019, pp. 216-232).

Each respondent gets an explanation before answering the questionnaire question, and it ensured that the respondents who have the right to give answers are the owner and manager of the gas station who are directly involved in the utilization of the information system. Data collected through a questionnaire successfully reach 228 valid respondents (97.02% of the population).

Validity and Reliability of Instrument

As mentioned above, the questionnaire to measure all the variables developed from the literature. Although this questionnaire item has been tested previously, it needs to be re-tested its validity level and reliability to ensure how well the concept can be defined by dimensions or indicators (Hair et al.: 2014). In this

questionnaire, respondents asked to rate 20 items, using a 5-scale Likert approach (Sugiyono: 2011; Mustafin et al.: 2019, pp. 318-331). A value of 1 indicates a "strongly disagree" condition until value 5 indicates a "strongly agree" condition.

The statistical results of instrument validity and reliability testing wrote in Table 1 below. According to Hair et al. (2014) if the value of the standard factors loading (SFL) ≥ 0.50, then the indicator declared as a significant and valid measurement tool. While reliability testing uses the Construct Reliability (CR) and Variance Extracted (VE) size approaches. Constructions have good reliability or level of consistency if the CR value is 70 0.70, and the value of VE 0 0.50 (Ghozali: 2014).

Table 1. The Instrument Testing Results

Variable & Indicator	*SFL ≥ 0.5	Error	*CR ≥ 0.7	*VE ≥ 0.5	Conclusion
Utilization of Management Accounting Information System			0,95	0,78	Good Reliability
Problem solving	0,82	0,32			Good Validity
Decision rationalization	0,88	0,23			Good Validity
Customer service	0,89	0,21			Good Validity
Operational adaptation	0,87	0,25			Good Validity
Technology adaptation	0,83	0,32			Good Validity
Organizational adaptation	0,84	0,3			Good Validity
User satisfaction	0,88	0,23			Good Validity
Effectiveness	0,91	0,17			Good Validity
Efficiency	0,87	0,25			Good Validity
Information Quality			0,96	0,79	Good Reliability
Relevance	0,88	0,23			Good Validity
Accuracy	0,75	0,43			Good Validity
Accessibility	0,93	0,14			Good Validity
Timeliness	0,94	0,11			Good Validity
Completeness	0,93	0,13			Good Validity
Clarity	0,9	0,19			Good Validity
Consistency	0,89	0,21			Good Validity
Optimization for Decision Making			0,96	0,85	Good Reliability
Decision can solve the problem accurately	0,89	0,2			Good Validity
There is no negative impact from the decision	0,90	0,19			Good Validity
Faster decision-making	0,93	0,14			Good Validity
On time decision-making	0,96	0,08			Good Validity

Data in Table 1 shows that the 20 indicators used declared as valid instruments. The majority value of loading factors is above 0,5, while the reliability of indicators (CR) exceeds the threshold of 0,7 and the VE value is entirely above 0,5. Thus, it concluded that all items on the instrument declared valid and reliable to measure the Utilization of Management Accounting Information System and Its Impact on Information Quality and Optimization for Decision Making.

Data Analysis

Data analysis uses descriptive and verification approaches. Descriptive analysis aims to describe quantitatively the level of effectiveness of this study. While the verification analysis uses the SEM method with the Lisrel 8.8 statistical software, it aims to prove the research hypothesis. Analysis of sample data will be applied to the population through the t-statistics test with a confidence interval of 95% and a risk level of error at α = 5%.

RESULTS

Demographic Information

Data in Table 2 below show demographic information of research respondents. From 235 samples only valid for 228 respondents. Male respondents (85.53%) were the majority compared to female respondents (14.47%). From the level of education, the majority of respondents were high school graduates (53.95%), bachelor (30.26%), diploma (8.77%), and vocational school (6.14%), magister (0.88%) with a majority-position as operational manager (95.61%).

Table 2. Respondents' Demographics Summary

Based on the information in Table 2 above, we can see the representation of respondents for each indicator and the survey results from respondents are reliable in concluding the research.

Description	Frequency	(%)
Questionnaire		
Gender		
Male	195	85.53
Female	33	14.47
Total	228	100.00
Highest education		
High-school graduate	123	53.95
Vocational-school	14	6.14
Diploma	20	8.77
Bachelor	69	30.26
Magister	2	0.88
Total	228	100.00
Position		
Owner	10	4.39
Operational Manager	218	95.61
Total	228	100.00

Goodness of Fit

Below are the test results of the goodness of fit of this research. See Table 3.

Table 3. Results of Goodness of Fit Test

No	The goodness of Fit indicators	Cut Point	Results	Conclusion
1	Chi-square	p-value ≥ 0.05	0.0623	Good Fit
2	RMSEA	RMSEA ≤ 0.08	0.0723	Good Fit
3	NFI	NFI ≥ 0.90	0.94	Good Fit
4	NNFI	NNFI ≥ 0.90	0.94	Good Fit
5	CFI	CFI ≥ 0.90	0.94	Good Fit
6	IFI	IFI ≥ 0.90	0.94	Good Fit
7	RFI	RFI ≥ 0.90	0.93	Good Fit
8	SRMR	SRMR ≤ 0.05	0.067	Not Fit
9	GFI	GFI ≥ 0.90	0.79	Not Fit
10	AGFI	AGFI ≥ 0.90	0.73	Not Fit

Data in Table 3, refer to Schumacker and Lomax (2010, p.76) shows that the values of NFI, NNFI, CFI, IFI, RFI, GFI, AGFI ≥ 0,90, the value of chi-square = 0,0623≥ 0.05, and the value of RMSEA = 0,0723 ≤ 0,08 means that the model is fit. While the SRMR value = 0,067 ≥ 0,05 indicates the model is not fit. 7 out of 10 indicators is matching and show good results, so it can be concluded that this research model has very good. After the model is declared fit, then the hypothesis is tested, the results are seen in Table 4.

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Hypothesis Test

Data in Table 4, shows the research hypothesis is proven to be accepted because the value of the t-value is 7,24 (95% confidence level, and 5% error level) greater than the minimum t-value value of 1,96. This means that there is a positive relationship between the effectiveness of the application of accrual accounting and the quality of fiscal transparency. While the estimated value of 0,54 shows that the effectiveness of the application of accrual accounting has a positive effect much of 54% on the quality of fiscal transparency.

Table 4. Research Hypothesis Test Results

Hypothesis	Path	t-Value	Estimation Value	Results
H1	Effectiveness of Utilization Management Accounting Information System → Information Quality	22,11	0.86	Hypothesis Accepted
H2	Effectiveness of Utilization Management Accounting Information System → Decision-making Optimization	0.67	0.04	Hypothesis Rejected
H3	Effectiveness of Information Quality → Decision-making Optimization	13,10	0.86	Hypothesis Accepted

Figure 1. t-Value of variables

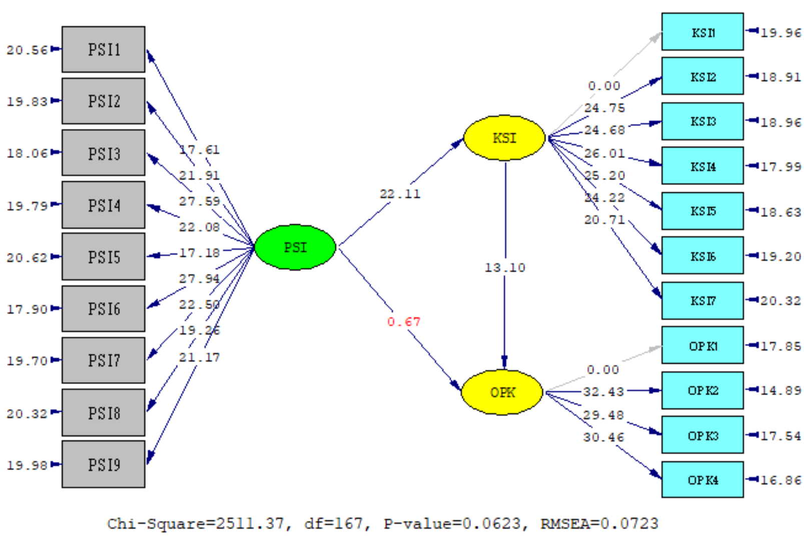
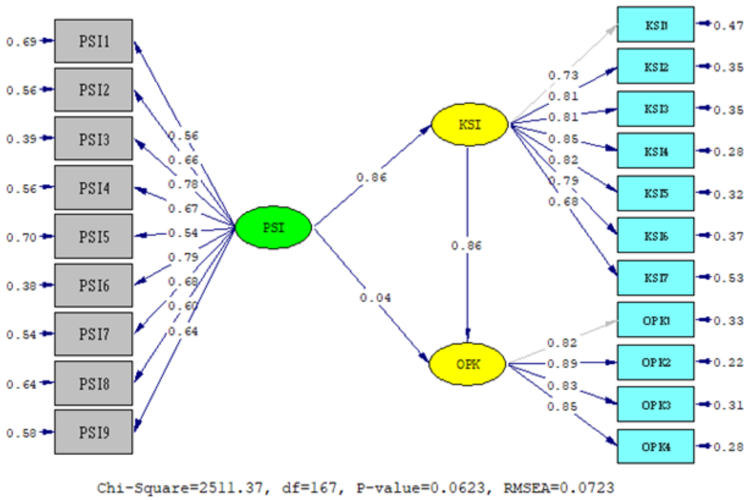


Figure 2. Standard Solution of Variables



DISCUSSION

Measurement of the effectiveness of the application of accrual accounting using respondents' responses arranged in the form of a score range. The score range is made as a reference for grouping the results of the scoring, with criteria: (1) 1,00 – 1,80 is Strongly Disagree. (2) 1,81 – 2,61 is Disagree. (3) 2,62 – 3,42 is Average. (4) 3,43 – 4,23 is Agree. (5) 4,24 - 5,00 is Strongly Agree. Measurement results see Table 5.

Table 5. Effectiveness of Utilization of Management Accounting Information System

No	Dimensions	Real Score	Maximum Score	Average Score	%	%GAP	Level
1	Problem solving	994	1140	4,36	87,19	12,81	Very Good
2	Decision rationalization	940	1140	4,12	82,46	17,54	Good
3	Customer service	1002	1140	4,39	87,89	12,11	Very Good
4	Operational adaptation	968	1140	4,25	84,91	15,09	Very Good
5	Technology adaptation	900	1140	3,95	78,95	21,05	Good
6	Organizational adaptation	1002	1140	4,39	87,89	12,11	Very Good
7	User satisfaction	915	1140	4,01	80,26	19,74	Good
8	Effectiveness	964	1140	4,23	84,56	15,44	Good
9	Efficiency	933	1140	4,09	81,84	18,16	Good
Total		8618	10260	4,20	84,00	GOOD	
GAP Analysis				0,80	16,00		

Table 5, shows that the overall effectiveness of the utilization of the management accounting information system is at a good level with a good score of 4,20 from 5 point scales. Nevertheless, there is still a GAP with 16% caused by the GAP between the indicators. For example, technology adaptation, user satisfaction, and efficiency are the highest with more than 18% GAP.

Technology adaptation has 21,05% GAP, user satisfaction has 19,74% GAP and efficiency has 18,16% GAP for the reason that there is a condition when an employee still needs to use manual mode to input the data into the system and need to form a manual logbook on the paper. Also, they cannot find a feature that may help them to calculate the stock status. Sometimes they are confused with that situation.

Table 6. Effectiveness of Information Quality of Gas Station Information System

No	Dimensions	Real Score	Maximum Score	Average Score	%	%GAP	Level
1	Relevance	935	1140	4,10	82,02	17,98	Good
2	Accuracy	969	1140	4,25	85,00	15,00	Very Good
3	Accessibility	985	1140	4,32	86,40	13,60	Very Good
4	Timeliness	999	1140	4,38	87,63	12,37	Very Good
5	Completeness	985	1140	4,32	86,40	13,60	Very Good
6	Clarity	953	1140	4,18	83,60	16,40	Good
7	Consistency	974	1140	4,27	85,44	14,56	Very Good
Total		6800	7980	4.26	85.21	VERY GOOD	
GAP Analysis				0,74	14,79		

Table 6 shows that the variable declared as very good with an average score of 4,26 from 5 point scales. Nevertheless, there is still a GAP between indicators such as relevance with 17,98% and clarity with 16,40%. Overall, the system is good and everyone may access from multiplatform, PC, Tablet, Mobile-phone. It is good since everyone can remotely monitor the gas station operation from anywhere.

Table 7. Effectiveness of Decision-making Optimization

No	Dimensions	Real Score	Maximum Score	Average Score	%	%GAP	Level
1	Decision can solve the problem accurately	966	1140	4,24	84,74	15,26	Sangat Baik
2	There is no negative impact from the decision	945	1140	4,14	82,89	17,11	Baik
3	Faster decision-making	927	1140	4,07	81,32	18,68	Baik
4	On time decision-making	936	1140	4,11	82,11	17,89	Baik
Total		3774	4560	4.14	82.76	GOOD	
GAP Analysis				0.86	17.24		

Table 7 shows that the variable declared as good with an average score of 4,14 from 5 point scales. The table also shows that there is still a GAP for faster decision-making and on time decision-making. That situation happened for the reason that there is a time buying moment when management needs to review the data from the system then they make a final statement.

CONCLUSION

This research finds that the utilization of management accounting information systems has a positive impact on the information quality of the system. Utilization of the system helped the management to deliver accurate, relevant and any other information, hence the management be able to decide regarding fill the storage tank with a new product to sell to the customers, so there will no shortage in the gas stations.

Utilization of the system also has a positive impact on the decision-making process. Management can access the status of the gas station operational storage from their mobile phones. It helped them to ease the coordination between all the employees. Information quality also has a positive impact on the decision-making process. As mentioned above, management can access high-quality information from anywhere.

An information system is the fundamentals to operate the gas station all over Indonesia. Since Pertamina is the state-owned enterprise, thus they must deliver all the products all over Indonesia including remote areas. With the development of the information system, Pertamina may ease the process, start from the internal evaluation regarding the storage tank status, until the decision made to buy the product to avoid the shortage.

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Policies on prevention and eradication of land mafia: Agrarian reform in Indonesia

Políticas de prevención y erradicación de la mafia terrestre: La reforma agraria en Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

One of the main causes of land disputes is due to the actions of the land mafia. The purpose of this research is to analyze and formulate policies on the prevention and eradication of the land mafia in Indonesia. The method used is qualitative research, and this type of research is included in the category of library research, and the research approach is descriptive-analytic. While the data analysis technique in this study uses the Miles and Huberman models, the conclusion from this study is that land dispute resolution cannot be made legally in Anich.

Keywords: Agrarian reform, eradication, land mafia, prevention.

RESUMEN

Una de las principales causas de disputas por la tierra se debe a las acciones de la mafia de la tierra. El objetivo de esta investigación es analizar y formular políticas sobre prevención y erradicación de la mafia terrestre en Indonesia. El método utilizado es la investigación cualitativa y se incluye en la categoría de investigación bibliotecaria y el enfoque es analítico descriptivo. La técnica de análisis de datos utiliza los modelos de Miles y Huberman. La conclusión de este estudio consideró que la resolución de disputas de tierras no se puede hacer legalmente en Anich.

Palabras clave: Erradicación, mafia de la tierra, prevención, reforma agraria.

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INTRODUCTION

The land is a significant asset in encouraging accelerated physical development in Indonesia, because it has economic value that moves quickly to follow financial and technological developments. For infrastructure development, a large amount of land is needed, while for urban and industrial development, the need for the property is getting faster. In contrast, the available area is minimal. The need for land is very significant with the development, especially in developing countries. As a result of this, the dimensions of the area are increasingly growing, which at first were only a few but currently include the legal, economic, political, sociological, religious, cultural, and strategic dimensions of the state (Ginting: 2016).

Departing from the description above, as a result, land prices move quickly to follow the dynamics of development. So that land in urban areas is now scarce, meaning that even if there is a price, it does not make sense. This, on the one hand, has a positive impact on landowners in improving welfare. Still, on the other hand, it has a negative effect because all capital owners are competing to control land assets legally or illegally.

There are several modes of land mafia to control land, among others, buying community land at a low price that is being worked on state land, controlling land rights that are not regulated in the law. For example, the use of girik as a sign of land ownership, falsification of land ownership documents both, thus giving rise to a double certificate, suing land ownership in court with certain maneuvers and giving arguments, so that the court's decision sided with the plaintiff. These modes are usually carried out systematically between financiers, land speculators, land certificate brokers, local government officials, law enforcement officials, and land office personnel who are typically carried out in an organized manner by the land mafia.

Land Mafia according to the Technical Directive of the Directorate of Agrarian Issues in Spatial and Land Utilization, Number 1/Technical Guidelines/DJ-VII/2018, are individuals, groups, or legal entities that commit intentional acts to commit crimes that can cause and cause impeded implementation of the handling land cases. In general, land disputes can occur due to the first, past state policies, secondly, social inequality and thirdly, weak law enforcement, and a large number of neglected lands (Sodiki: 2013).

From these conditions, it can encourage conflicts and land disputes in the community, which in turn can lead to material and immaterial losses for the Indonesian people. Statistically, the number of land disputes continues to increase, while what is very worrying is that land disputes are increasingly complex; for example, in the 2018 conflict numbered 2997, while land disputes numbered 7739 cases. Policies relating to the handling of agrarian conflicts including land have specifically been mandated in the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) Number IX/MPR/2001 Article 5 paragraph (1) letter d which emphasizes that the need for careful attention to resolving resource conflicts agrarian issues that have arisen so far as well as anticipating potential disputes in the future to ensure the implementation of law enforcement by taking into account the principles contained in customary law.

The policy in the field of agrarian resources contains two possibilities, namely, on the one hand, it can resolve conflicts by accommodating the interests of the people who have been marginalized. Still, on the other hand, it can lead to new disputes if not handled comprehensively. One of the manifestations of the implementation of the decree of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly is actually to carry out agrarian reform, especially regarding the arrangement of land tenure and ownership, which is very urgent to be noticed by the government.

If this is realized too late, it will cause concern for us because amid society due to land conflicts often lead to acts of violence that can disrupt the stability of economic growth and the rule of law that is just. With the above land dimensions, land issues in Indonesia are no longer a primary problem. Still, according to the author, it has become a fundamental and multicomplex problem, meaning that the solution also requires a comprehensive or interdisciplinary approach.

In line with this, Aditjondro stressed that the resolution of land disputes in Indonesia is multi-dimensional, meaning that the current land dispute resolution cannot be land law (Aditjondro: 1993). In resolving some of

the problems mentioned above, the authors intend to analyze efforts to prevent and eradicate land mafias in Indonesia, which until today has not been able to be overcome, so that it can interfere with the acceleration of agrarian reform whose regulations have been regulated in Presidential Regulation number 86 the Year 2018. This regulation aims to prevent inequality in land tenure and ownership, create economic resources and improve the environment and increase food security and sovereignty as well as enhancing and maintaining the quality of the environment including resolving agrarian conflicts - land disputes, creating jobs, improving community access to agrarian-based sources of prosperity, whose goals all encourage the welfare of the community or farmers. From the problem, the researcher examines why, to this day, the government has not succeeded in preventing and eradicating the land mafia in Indonesia, and what is the solution? With a legislative, economic, and political approach.

METHODS

This research is qualitative research, following the object of study. In this article, this type of research is included in the category of library research. According to Nugrahani and Hum (Nugrahani & Hum 2014), library research is sometimes descriptive and also has historical characteristics, including religious research. Therefore library research will face data sources in the form of books, which are so numerous that they require adequate methods. For that in library research, collecting books must be gradual, because it would be difficult if it were not so by using data from various references, both primary and secondary. Documentation techniques collect the data, namely by reading, studying, studying, and recording literature that is related to the problem discussed in this article (Mustafin et al.: 2019, pp. 260-270).

Then the data analysis technique is performed. The method used in this article is the data analysis technique. In this model, the qualitative analysis activities are carried out interactively and continuously until deemed sufficient. According to Wesoły and Ciosek(Wesoły & Ciosek: 2018, pp. 570-580), there are two stages in the data analysis technique in this library research. First, the analysis at the time of data collection is intended to capture better the essence or essence of the focus of research that will be carried out through sources collected and contained in the verbal formulation of language, this process is carried out aspect by aspect, according to the research map

Second, after the data collection process has been carried out, the analysis will then be re-analyzed after the data collected in the form of raw data must be determined about each other. The data collected is not necessarily entirely answer the problems raised in the study. Therefore it is necessary to re-analyze the data that has been clarified. The data analysis activities of this model include, among others, data reduction, data display, and conclusions or verification (conclusion/drawing/verification) (Wesoły & Ciosek: 2018, pp. 570-580; Solovyev et al.: 2019, pp. 215-227).

RESULTS

Land mafia, land conflicts and disputes, agrarian reform

The term “land mafia” is a term known in land acquisition or substance of conflicts and land disputes. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, it is stated that the mafia is a secret society that is engaged in land crime. So the land mafia is a secret group involved in land crime. While land speculators are people or legal entities, as well as a group of people engaged in land business aimed at seeking large profits by speculating.

According to Widjanarko (Widjanarko: 2017), mafia discourse is a group of organizations that have an extensive network with silent operational systems in crime. This means that its activities are not very clear, making it difficult for law enforcement to reach. In line with the definition above, the regulation of technical

guidelines for handling agrarian and spatial issues, explains that the land mafia is a deliberate act by law subjects to commit crimes that can cause and cause an obstruction in the handling of land cases.

From this description, it can be explained that the understanding of the land mafia is an action taken by an individual or group to systematically design and carry out an effort to control the legal or illegal land in the object of the dispute to obtain profits. There are several modes by which the land mafia is carried out, resulting in land disputes as follows: 1) The village head makes a copy of the Girik, makes a certificate of non-dispute and makes a certificate of land more than once against the same parcels; 2) Falsification of land-related documents such as eigendom cards and land certificates; 3) Provoking the farming community or cultivators to occupy or cultivate land illegally on the right to develop plantations, both those that are going to end or are still valid; 4) Changing/shifting/removing markers of land boundary markings; and 5) Submitting an application for a replacement certificate because it is lost if the document is not lost and is still in possession of the owner, resulting in the emergence of multiple materials.

Land conflicts and disputes hamper agrarian reform

In a country, land conflicts and disputes are a necessity because the land is minimal, while population growth cannot be dammed. This means that quantitative land disputes will be difficult to the weir, but that is very worrying at this time for our nation the quality of land disputes is increasingly complex because of the influence of the dimensional development of the land.

According to Fu and Gillespie (Fu & Gillespie: 2014), A paradigm shift in land dispute resolution with a long term impact on the political landscape. This means that the political development of land law as a modern state will change the paradigm of land dispute resolution, which is rational, efficient, and measurable. This is what we need to reach as part of the world's citizens in the development of land dispute settlement in the future.

From the diverse opinions on the roots of the problems above, mainly the conflicts of land affairs that turn into land disputes in Indonesia resulting from 1) The less order cleanliness of the land administration in the past; 2) Unbalanced land ownership and ownership structures; 3) Negative publication system of land registration; 4) Increases in needs of lands, so the prices of minerals become uncontrollable; 5) Overlapping legislation, both horizontally and vertically, as well as the regulated substances; 6) The still many abandoned lands; 7) The less carefulness of notaries and land deed issuing officers in doing their duties; 8) There is no unity of perception or interpretation between law enforcers, particularly judgments, on applicable land legislations; 9) The law enforcers do not commit to implementing prevailing consequently and consistent legislations (Ginting: 2016). The understanding of the diverse roots of problems can be made as a base in an attempt to resolve the land disputes that occur

Efforts to prevent and eradicate land mafia

The spirit of the government looking for a way out and solving the problems of land ownership in Indonesia must be welcomed positively. Still, these efforts must pay attention and look for the background of the leading causes of the difficulty of handling land cases in Indonesia. The root of the problem of ownership is inseparable from the development of the land dimension due to the increasing need for land along with the acceleration of physical development throughout the archipelago. Furthermore, George J. Aditjondro (Aditjondro: 1993) explained that agrarian disputes in Indonesia cannot be understood only as agricultural disputes or land disputes, but are interrelated with the development of the economic system, minority-minority rivalry, and inequality between traditional and modern societies. One aspect of the difficulty in resolving land disputes is due to the emergence of speculators buying as much land as possible to make business objects that are contrary to the spirit of the LoGA which emphasizes that land tenure and ownership beyond the limits are not allowed. Although restrictions on agricultural land have existed since 1961, it is no longer in line with current conditions, while restrictions on land tenure and ownership in urban areas have not yet lived.

The rise of land brokering arises because of hidden information obtained by speculators from the government who will conduct land acquisition that is closed. This means that it was not announced to the people before the planning, but the plan was often leaked to land speculators, this is great for the land mafia network which is invisible to its form, but to this day it still exists in the land sector.

From the understanding of the various root causes, it can be made as a starting point in efforts to prevent and mitigate it. In the future, the spirit of the reform era, especially the development and renewal of the National Land Law, must pay attention to the mandate of the 1998 reform as outlined in the MPR regulation. This means that the development paradigm which is used as the basis for the operation of land use must be based on three pillars, namely, respecting and protecting human rights, the sustainability of the productive assets of the community and the upholding of sound governance principles and prioritizing democratic economic development in the land sector.

By observing the above paradigm, various efforts to prevent land mafia can be proposed in resolving land disputes or minimizing conflicts and land disputes, including narrowing the space for land speculators. These efforts can be taken simultaneously. In the field of legislation, the following efforts are needed: a) Efforts to synchronize various laws and regulations while waiting to be passed the national land law; b) Consistent and consistent enforcement of laws and regulations; c) Equal perception or interpretation of laws and regulations and their follow-up.

In the institutional sector as follows: a) The role of strict and sustainable division between central and regional governments is needed in managing natural resources; b) Establishment of a task force to prevent and eradicate land mafia at the central and regional levels; c) The establishment of a task force for the prevention and eradication of the land mafia in addition to involving relevant government agencies, for example, the Government, the Land Office, the Prosecutors' Office, the police. It also involves an independent team of sustainable land law lecturers, meaning that it is not temporary; d) Forming an anti-extortion team such as the existing broom cleaning illegal levies (saber extortion), but it must be sustainable, meaning that it is not temporary. The team must also work together with relevant agencies and law enforcers.

Law enforcement of land mafia practices

Law enforcement is an effort to enforce the laws and regulations consistently by involving law enforcers. According to Buchanan (Buchanan: 2017, pp. 175-211), law enforcement is an attempt to synchronize the values that live in society to achieve peace in community activities. Whereas in the criminal aspect of law enforcement as the actors are the police and prosecutors. Thus it can be concluded that the implementation of the law is an effort to implement legislation consistently and consistently. These legal norms are guidelines that are deemed appropriate or appropriate or should be.

If we pay attention to law enforcement, there are several interrelated factors, including the legal substance, supporting facilities, and the culture of the community. The three variables must be fulfilled so that law enforcement can run as it should. While according to Sulistyowati (Sulistyowati: 2017), in line with the statement above, that there are several interrelated things, namely, regulation, the professionalism of law enforcement, legal facilities and infrastructure, and the legal culture of the community. Of the several factors that still need to be improved is professionalism, because the recruitment of law enforcers has now been damaged because the practice of bribery to become a legal apparatus has become a public secret. While the legal awareness of the community is inseparable from the legal system, the law enforcers must be a role model for the community.

Law enforcement is very closely related to legal authority. The law is authoritative if the law is a social force if it is obeyed. The law will strengthen if it has the support of the prevailing value-system in society, the existence of legal awareness of law enforcers acting objectively and supported by the government and pressure groups or political parties. Laws are supported by users of the law because the values of these laws

reflect the values that grow and develop in society and meet the philosophical, juridical, and sociological requirements (Roberts: 2018).

Land dispute cases dominate in cases handled by the court, so it takes longer to be settled. In addition, the quality of land disputes is increasingly complex. During these uncertain conditions, it provides an opportunity for the entry of the influence of the land mafia and the judicial mafia to inhibit law enforcement, which in turn defeats the financially weak community. We cannot just leave it alone, because it will damage the world of law while harming the nation's and nation's children.

Criminal law enforcement against land mafia

The land mafia is a part of the problems that cause conflicts in the land sector with several modes carried out above. They can do this because of networking and cooperation with central government officials, local government officials, land offices, private sector business entities, private elements, and law enforcement officials.

The land mafia has a very large role in the misappropriation of land, among others, colluding in the determination or change of land allotment. Land use permits that often involve the Governor or Regent / Mayor who in several times has been arrested by the Corruption Eradication Commission with a bribery operation with bribery mode official Collusion in the making of land certificates, resulting in multiple certificates, colluding with government officials, law enforcers so that private companies own some land. Sometimes even government or private programs can be hampered if not through the land mafia.

Based on the description above, the law enforcement of the land mafia cannot be done partially but requires integrated and comprehensive involvement by involving all elements of the institutions associated with the land office by including academics. In this law enforcement, it is very much needed a consistent and sustainable political will of the government, meaning that it is not temporary or temporary, for example, such as forming a Wild Sweeping Sweep Team which has broad duties, functions, and authority in anticipating and overcoming illegal levies that occur government agency environment. Because of the huge negative impact of the land mafia act, the handling must be more intensive by involving the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to carry out repressive actions with a pattern of arrest operations (OTT), because this institution has sophisticated instruments and equipment in the disclosure of cases a violation of the law (Syarif: 2012).

DISCUSSION

Direct and indirect consequences of land mafia actions increase the number of land disputes, disturbing landowners, disrupt the investment climate in the housing sector, and make it difficult to achieve legal certainty over land ownership. The Head of National Land Affairs provides several land mafia criteria, namely, complex or broad dimension land disputes, indicated involvement of the land mafia in it, against decisions that have permanent powers stating that the holders of land rights are defeated, even with the certainty that the basis for the rights used by the party won in the case is the basis of improper rights according to the land legislation has been declared no longer valid. Usually, the object of the dispute is using Eigendom Vervonding or other proof of western rights that are not registered at the local land office. Or using fake documents such as the heir's statement.

In conditions of rampant conflicts and land disputes, while the resolution of land disputes in the courts requires a long time, high costs, the people with small capital are usually unable to keep up with the judicial process, especially to the level of cassation or review, this is where the land mafia at the same time the judicial mafia is utilizing momentum to win cases in court because they have a wide network and strong capital.

One obstacle to realizing agrarian reform that has been designed since the reform era in May 1998 is the result of many conflicts and land disputes that have not been resolved. Therefore the government must be present in making regulations and solid interagency related teams be able to prevent or at least minimize land

conflicts and disputes so that the space for speculators and land mafias can be minimized. Government efforts in resolving these problems have been set out in the Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla Cabinet Nawacita, including Point number 4, the State intends to implement system changes and eradicate corruption at its roots, to reach a civilized and trusted nation, while point number 5, the state intends to improve the lives of the people economically and implement a land reform program to distribute land to people who are unable to periodically and sustainably (Rawls: 2009; Galisanka: 2019).

Besides that, the government wants to improve the quality of human life and realize the structuring of land ownership opportunities that are justly resolving conflicts and land disputes, creating jobs. We expect a lot that the realization of this agrarian reform can be carried out by the ruling government. To realize this mission, the Government made an agrarian reform program by issuing regulations on agrarian reform.

Law enforcement on land crimes in the context of conflict prevention and resolution, especially in law enforcement, the government must be proactive rather than reactive, let alone the government seems to be neglecting the problems related to land. This means that the government seems to be passive, waiting for the conflict to emerge, and then act as a firefighter. This happens because the community or the company are closed to the real problem, and the intervention of the land mafia is so strong that it makes it difficult to resolve the conflict, and eventually, it becomes a land dispute. Therefore, efforts to prevent land conflicts cannot be resolved partially, but it requires an integrated countermeasure concept from all elements of law enforcement, government, land offices, nongovernmental organizations, politicians, and community leaders. This happens because of the complexity and breadth of the dimensions of conflict resolution and land disputes (Nugrahani & Hum: 2014).

Mitigation efforts by paying attention to the root of the problem, then the solution of problem-solving can be conveyed as follows: a) From the economic aspect, the existence of the company should be needed by the community, meaning that between the company and the surrounding community there is a mutual symbiosis (mutual need) in achieving common needs; b) From the aspect of the government, it must conduct supervision and direct the company to care for the surrounding community, it is not enough to only fulfill social responsibility. The most important thing is how the role of the government, especially the Land Office, improves performance in improving the orderly quality of land administration, land registration and data collection of state or state assets, State-Owned Enterprises and private and private lands in the form of land status maps; c) From the political aspect, politicians must be able to position themselves professionally in encouraging correct conflict resolution by the procedural and applicable laws and regulations; d) From the socio-cultural aspect, the community must be involved in the development process, to improve the welfare and sense of belonging to the existing environment and community leaders or traditional leaders must play a role in resolving conflicts; e) From the aspect of law enforcement, that prevention and prevention of crime must be prioritized accompanied by strict, consistent and professional law enforcement against anyone who commits lawlessness; f) Need to establish an integrated team between related agencies in handling conflicts involving non-governmental organizations and land law lecturers so that it makes it easier to coordinate with related agencies.

Violations of the law against the land sector include civil and criminal cases. Criminal acts as regulated in book II of the Criminal Code. It is called a land crime because its object or purpose is to control the land. There are several articles in the Criminal Code relating to criminal aspects such as land grabbing, falsification of land documents, and embezzlement of land known as crime stallion at, including article 385 of the Criminal Code. The criminal aspect in the LoGA is regulated in Article 53, which states that a crime against land is called a violation.

In the perspective of criminal aspects, anyone who is involved in land mafia practices can be applied to a specific criminal act, namely the criminal act of corruption, as an act of abuse of authority. By implementing articles that regulate participation and help emphasize that, which regulates involving as a perpetrator, ordered

to do, participate in committing or providing assistance in committing criminal acts (Harsono: 2015; Pakes: 2019).

The idea of forming a land mafia task force is an effort that needs to be followed up but must be sustainable, meaning that it is not only temporary and the team members besides the Land Office, the prosecutor's office, and the police should also involve land law lecturers. While the spirit of realizing a special court institution of land is a necessity that is very urgent given the land cases that are happening today and in the future are increasingly complex, broad, and cross-sectoral in impact. Also, in the present and future quantitative land cases continue to increase, even based on the author's experience as an expert witness, the quality of land disputes has become more complex, even compounded by the fact that the land mafia is increasingly difficult to achieve fair legal certainty. It is expected that through the land court the handling of land cases can be resolved effectively, efficiently and professionally, so that the interests of the community can be protected, because the judges focus on land disputes and the judge must prioritize those who master the land law and agrarian law from the beginning of his career (Ismail: 2007; Laureano et al.: 2018, pp. 4-7).

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing, it is clear that land conflicts that cannot be resolved, as a result, lead to land disputes that finally resolve efforts to end up at the court as the last bastion to obtain fair legal certainty. Also, land disputes are very complex and multidimensional. Therefore, it is necessary to make a joint commitment to prevent and eradicate the land mafia to its roots consistently and sustainably. This means that this effort is not temporary, by forming a land mafia task force team from the center and the regions and revitalizing the anti-extortion team (extortion saber team) within the government environment but more specifically within the Land Office.

It was then empowering the Corruption Eradication Commission's institution to its full potential to take preventive and repressive measures. Repressive action by increasing the frequency of Operation Catch Hands (OTT), because this institution has sophisticated instruments and equipment in the disclosure of bribery cases about land mafia actions that can regulate land use and spatial change and land use permits in the regions. The establishment of a land court as a special court is a necessity that needs to be implemented immediately through the enactment of the Land Law, which is almost final in parliament, so that the handling of land cases due to land mafia can be resolved effectively, efficiently and professionally. In realizing this effort, we need the political will of the government consistently and sustainably.

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Moderating effect of access to finance of the gem and jewelry industry

Efecto moderador del acceso a la financiación de la industria de joyas y gemas

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the moderating effect of access to finance on the linkages between strategic orientations and small medium enterprises (SMEs) performance of the gem and jewelry industry in Thailand. The sample of this study consisted of 116 firms operating in the gem and jewelry business in Thailand. In this study that data were collected using the systematic sampling technique. Based on the obtained analysis results, positive and significant relationships were found between market orientation (MO), learning orientation (LO), and SMEs performance, while entrepreneurial orientation (EO) was not found to have a positive significant relationship with SMEs performance.

Keywords: Gem and jewelry industry, partial least square, SMEs, Thailand.

RESUMEN

El objetivo de este estudio es investigar el efecto moderador del acceso a la financiación sobre los vínculos entre las orientaciones estratégicas y el desempeño de las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) de la industria de la gema y la joyería en Tailandia. La muestra de este estudio consistió en 116 empresas que operan en el negocio de joyas y gemas en Tailandia. En este estudio, los datos se recopilaron utilizando la técnica de muestreo sistemático. En base a los resultados del análisis obtenidos, se encontraron relaciones positivas y significativas entre la orientación del mercado (MO), orientación de aprendizaje (LO) y el desempeño de las PYMES, mientras que la orientación emprendedora (EO) no tuvo una relación positiva significativa con el desempeño de las PYMES.

Palabras clave: Industria de joyas y gemas, parcialmente menos cuadrado, PYMES, Tailandia.

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INTRODUCTION

The SMEs sector nowadays plays an important role in social and economic developments in both developed and developing countries all around the world. In Asia, SMEs play a main role in boosting the economic growth as well as providing job creation generating 42% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in the region (Central Asia, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific) (Yoshino & Taghizadeh-Hesary: 2018; Franklin et al.: 2019). In Thailand, a developing country located in Southeast Asia, SMEs are recognized as the backbone of the country's economy that contributed 43.9% to the national GDP in the fourth quarter 2018. Particularly, SMEs operating in the gem and jewelry industry are outstanding players in driving the international trade value of goods of Thailand since the industry constituted the highest proportions of exports for SMEs in year 2016 and 2017. According to SMEs have a high potential of employment-generating, as well as play an important role in driving the economic growth (Turner et al.: 2016), the governmental agency--the Office of Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion (OSMEP)--has been established in November 2001 in order to support Thailand's SMEs as a means of obtaining sustainable economic growth and social development in the country. The definition of SMEs in Thailand can be defined based on the number of full-time employees and fixed assets excluding land, for instance, for manufacturing sector, small enterprises are companies with employees of less than 50 people and fixed assets value of less than THB 50 million whereas medium enterprises having 51-200 employees and fixed assets value of less than THB 200 million. Although the gem and jewelry industry has been recognized as one of the most important exporters contributing 5.11% of Thailand's gross export value, the export performance of the industry during January to March 2019 compared to the same period in 2018 decreased by 6.02 %. More important, SMEs in Thailand are encountering challenges that lead to low performance include; difficulty in accessing finance, lack of marketing and management skills, and problems in developing entrepreneurial skills. Kruasom (2017) acclaims that Thailand's SMEs may overcome low performance by building up competitive advantage among themselves. There have been a lot of studies on firm performance revealed that strategic orientations--entrepreneurial orientation (EO), market orientation (MO), and learning orientation (LO)--influence firm performance. Besides, many studies indicated that access to finance (ATF) had a significant effect on firm performance. Although there have been a lot of studies of these strategic orientations and access to finance on firm performance, very few studies focus on EO, MO, LO, and firm performance as a single model, as well as the moderating role of access to finance among SMEs particularly in the gem and jewelry industry in Thailand proposed by Mohd Shariff and Colleagues (2017). Hence, it is crucial to study a combination of these strategic orientations; EO, MO, and LO on SMEs performance by adopting access to finance as a moderating variable. This study thus aims to study the moderating effect of access to finance on the relationships between EO, MO, LO and SMEs performance in the gem and jewelry industry in Thailand. The remainder of this paper is structured as follows; firstly, the paper starts with the most relevant literature on SMEs performance, EO, MO, LO, access to finance, and underpinning theory that theoretical framework is based. It further explains more on the theoretical gaps by proposing the hypotheses. This is followed by the methodology used in this study. The results thus are reported. Finally, this paper ends with discussion.

EO and Firm Performance

EO can be conceptualized as a firm's processes, practices, and decision-making activities that are related to the three entrepreneurial behavioral patterns; innovativeness, proactiveness, and risk-taking with the purpose of creating a competitive advantage to boost performance (Wales: 2015; Changqing et al.: 2018). The EO-performance relationship seems to be empirically inclusive. Since the past studies tended to indicate a positive relationship between EO and performance, the hypothesis is stated as follow;

Hypothesis 1: There will be a positive relationship between EO and SMEs performance in Thailand.

MO and Firm Performance

The concept of MO was introduced into the academic literature since 1920s that developed from the "marketing concept" considered as a business philosophy in which it was extensively studied by Kohli and Jarworski and Narver and Slater (1990) (Gheysari et al.: 2012). To this end, the notion of a relationship seems to be inconclusive that past studies tended to show a positive relationship between MO and firm performance. Therefore, the hypothesis is specified as follow;

Hypothesis 2:There will be a positive relationship between MO and SMEs performance in Thailand.

LO and Firm Performance

According to the strategic orientations such mentioned above, other orientation such as LO has also been received widespread attention among scholars from various disciplines (Hakala: 2011; Zamora-Lobato et al.: 2017). The notion of a linkage between LO and performance seems to be empirically inconclusive. Hence, the hypothesis can be specified as follow;

Hypothesis 3:There will be a positive relationship between LO and SMEs performance in Thailand.

Access to Finance as the Moderator

The importance of access to finance (hereafter referred to as ATF) towards firm performance has been confirmed repeatedly by scholars for decades since it is a major restraint of firm growth and survival. Based on the studies, the strength of the relationship between firm resources and performance would be intensified as ATF increased. Nevertheless, there have been limited studies investigating the moderating role of ATF on the relationships between firm resources such as EO, MO, and LO and SMEs performance. Hence, the following hypotheses are formulated;

Hypothesis 4: There will be a moderating effect of ATF on the positive relationship between EO and SMEs performance in Thailand.

Hypothesis 5: There will be a moderating effect of ATF on the positive relationship between MO and SMEs performance in Thailand.

Hypothesis 6: There will be a moderating effect of ATF on the positive relationship between LO and SMEs performance in Thailand.

Overall, a research framework has been developed for the study to examine the moderating effect of ATF on the relationships between EO, MO, LO, and SMEs performance as shown in Figure

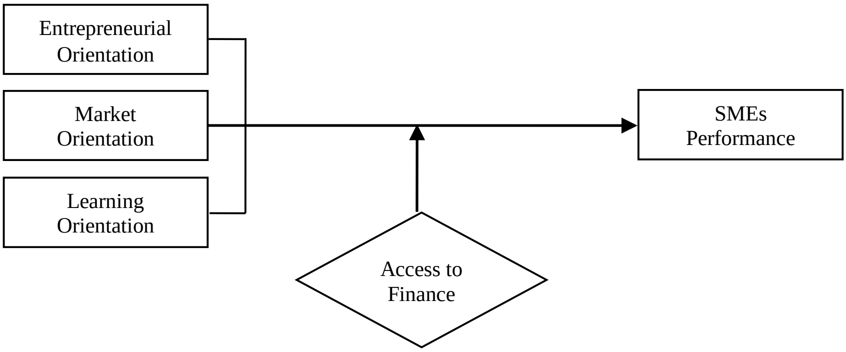


Figure 1. Research Framework

METHODS

A cross-sectional survey was employed in this study to collect the main data using the systematic sampling technique. The population of this study was all SMEs operating in the gem and jewelry industry in Thailand. The unit of analysis of the study was the firm level. The list of gem and jewelry exporters was obtained from the Gem and Jewelry Institute of Thailand that were 1,601 SMEs. According to the Dillman's (2007) formula, 310 SMEs were required to represent the population. Consequently, 310 copies of the questionnaire were sent by post to the owner-managers as respondents, and that 42 questionnaires were returned in the first four weeks. Another four weeks, 268 questionnaires were personally distributed to the owner-managers who exhibited their companies in the 59th Bangkok Gems & Jewelry Fair during February 22-26, 2017. There were five variables involved in the study; EO, MO, LO, ATF, and SMEs performance. The items of all variables were adopted from the previous studies, SMEs performance was derived from Wu and Lu (2012), EO was adopted from Eggers and Colleagues (2013). MO was obtained from Charles and Colleagues (2012), LO was adopted from Hakala (2013), and ATF was adopted from Aminu and Mohd Shariff (2015). The questionnaire elicited responses on EO, MO, LO, ATF, and SMEs performance using a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree. Before proceeding the main data analysis, data screening and preliminary analysis were conducted. Firm age and firm size were included in the research model as control variables since both of them were found to affect SMEs performance in the prior studies in which it might affect the results of the current study as well (Roux & Bengesi, 2014; Ageeva & Pantea: 2019, pp. 334-348). The study adopted partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) using the SmartPLS software version 3.2.8 to evaluate the measurement model (outer model) and structural model (inner model).

RESULTS

Since a total of 118 usable questionnaires was received from the respondents, the data screening and preliminary analysis were performed (response rate, missing data analysis, non-response bias test, normality test, assessment of outliers, common method bias test, and multicollinearity test). The two outliers were detected and removed from the data set in this study, remaining 116 cases for data analysis. All the criteria satisfied the threshold values and that the data was suitable to be subjected to the further PLS-SEM analysis although the data were non-normally distributed (Hair et al.: 2017b). The next step was to assess the PLS-SEM results using a two-stage process through the evaluation of measurement model (Stage 1) and structural model (Stage 2) (Sarstedt et al.: 2017, p. 15). The two-stage approach was used as a means to run the moderation analysis by examining the main effects model (direct relationships) in the first stage and then continued with creating the interaction terms (moderation test) in the second stage (Hair et al.: 2017b, p. 251).

The Reflective Measurement Model

The reflective measurement models can be evaluated in Stage 1 using the PLS-SEM algorithm to determine the measurement quality (reliability and validity) by looking at; (1) indicator reliability; (2) internal consistency reliability; (3) convergent validity; and (4) discriminant validity (Sarstedt et al.: 2017). The assessment of measurement models should be drawn on the rules of thumb as suggested by Hair and Colleagues (2011) though the threshold values may vary for a rule of thumb. An indicator's outer loading should be greater than 0.70, whereas indicators with loadings between 0.40 and 0.70 should be considered to remove since deleting such items lead to an increase in composite reliability (CR) and average variance extracted (AVE). Indicators with loadings less than 0.40 always be omitted from the construct. This study used a cut-off value for loadings at 0.70 as being significant for MO and PER whereas at 0.60 for ATF, EO, and LO. The indicator ATF44 was retained although the loading less than 0.40 because Hair and Babin (2017) insist

that a two-item construct is problematic. Apart from 61 indicators, the remaining 30 indicators were in the range of 0.532 to 0.838 for loadings (see Table 1 and Figure 2). Following this, internal consistency reliability was assessed using CR that CR values between 0.60 and 0.70 are considered as acceptable whereas the values between 0.70 and 0.95 represent satisfactory to good reliability levels (Sarstedt et al.: 2017; Tarasova et al.: 2019, pp. 228-240). The results showed that CR had values of 0.688 and higher that met the recommended threshold value (see Table 1). Besides, convergent validity was examined using AVE to elucidate the items' variance across all items associated with a particular construct (Sarstedt et al.: 2017). Hair and Colleagues (2011) suggest that AVE value should be greater than 0.50 to indicate the construct explains more than half of the variance of its indicators. The results of AVE values were ranged between 0.502 to 0.688 only ATF below the recommended threshold valued (see Table 1) but was considered close to adequate convergence. In addition, AVE 0.40 is acceptable if CR is higher than 0.60. Next, discriminant validity was considered using Fornell-Larker criterion and heterotrait-monotrait (HTMT) ratio of correlation (Hamid et al.: 2017) to imply how much a construct correlates with other constructs and how distinctly the indicators represent a single construct (Sarstedt et al.: 2017). The Fornell-Larker criterion can be seen by comparing the square root of the AVE values with the latent variable correlations where the square root of each construct's AVE on the off-diagonal should be higher than its highest correlation with any other construct (Hair et al.: 2017a, p. 116). Moreover, the HTMT criterion is highly recommended by Henseler and Colleagues (2015) to assess discriminant validity since there has been criticism in using the Fornell-Larcker criterion to detect the lack of discriminant validity. Voorhees and Colleagues (2016) explain further that an HTMT value exceeding 0.85, 0.90, or close to 1.0 suggests a lack of discriminant validity. The results showed the square root of AVE value for each construct was greater than its highest correlations in the diagonal (see Table 2) as well as HTMT values ranged between 0.218 to 0.814 (see Table 3) that clearly below the threshold value of 0.85, indicating discriminant validity had been established. In a nutshell, the results of the assessment of reflective measurement model demonstrated that all the construct measures used in this study showed satisfactory levels of reliability and validity.

Table 1. Loadings, Composite Reliability, and Average Variance Extracted

Constructs	**Loadings Befoı Item Deletion**	**Loadings After Item Deletion**	**CR**	**AVE**
Entrepreneurial Orientation			0.856	0.543
EO1	0.475			
EO10	0.693	0.756		
EO11	0.539			
EO12	0.691	0.778		
EO13	0.507			
EO14	0.632	0.742		
EO2	0.526			
EO3	0.695	0.706		
EO4	0.467			
EO5	0.584			
EO6	0.678	0.702		
EO7	0.365			
EO8	0.429			
EO9	0.522			
Market Orientation			0.910	0.668
MO15	0.741	0.826		
MO16	0.705	0.836		
MO17	0.786	0.831		

Constructs	Loadings Before Item Deletion	Loadings After Item Deletion	CR	AVE
MO18	0.756	0.827		
MO19	0.726	0.765		
MO20	0.570			
MO21	0.628			
MO22	0.414			
MO23	0.670			
MO24	0.600			
MO25	0.672			
MO26	0.504			
MO27	0.314			
MO28	0.403			
Learning Orientation			0.875	0.502
LO29	0.647	0.717		
LO30	0.718	0.810		
LO31	0.467			
LO32	0.646	0.667		
LO33	0.647	0.668		
LO34	0.724	0.739		
LO35	0.695	0.691		
LO36	0.558			
LO37	0.583			
LO38	0.700	0.653		
LO39	0.500			
LO40	0.600			
Access to Finance			0.688	0.429
ATF41	0.637	0.647		
ATF42	0.834	0.766		
ATF43	-0.108			
ATF44	0.293	0.532		
SMEs Performance			0.941	0.613
PER45	0.297			
PER46	0.396			
PER47	0.737	0.723		
PER48	0.561			
PER49	0.616			
PER50	0.702	0.731		
PER51	0.782	0.801		
PER52	0.805	0.816		
PER53	0.665			
PER54	0.772	0.782		
PER55	0.501			
PER56	0.836	0.838		
PER57	0.763	0.778		
PER58	0.786	0.800		
PER59	0.770	0.787		

Constructs	Loadings Before Item Deletion	Loadings After Item Deletion	CR	AVE
PER60	0.752	0.766		
PER61	0.631			

Notes: EO = Entrepreneurial Orientation, MO = Market Orientation, LO = Learning Orientation, ATF = Access to Finance, PER = SMEs Performance.

Table 2. Discriminant Validity (Fornell-Larcker)

Constructs	ATF	EO	LO	MO	PER
ATF	**0.655**				
EO	0.242	**0.737**			
LO	0.178	0.653	**0.708**		
MO	0.135	0.679	0.586	**0.817**	
PER	0.247	0.570	0.667	0.614	**0.783**

Notes: Bold values represent the square root of AVE for each construct; EO = Entrepreneurial Orientation, MO = Market Orientation, LO = Learning Orientation, ATF = Access to Finance, PER = SMEs Performance.

Table 3. Discriminant Validity (HTMT)

Constructs	ATF	EO	LO	MO	PER
ATF	-				
EO	0.400	-			
LO	0.402	0.797	-		
MO	0.218	0.814	0.685	-	
PER	0.389	0.652	0.738	0.668	-

Notes: EO = Entrepreneurial Orientation, MO = Market Orientation, LO = Learning Orientation, ATF = Access to Finance, PER = SMEs Performance.

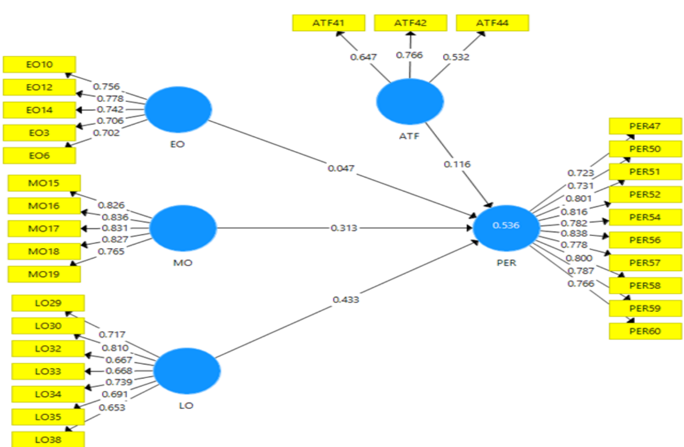


Figure 2. Reflective Measurement Model

The Structural Model

Once the goodness of the reflective measurement model in Stage 1 had been confirmed, the next stage was to evaluate the structural model in Stage 2 in order to examine the proposed hypotheses using a non-parametric bootstrap procedure. Ramayah and Colleagues (2018, p. 142) suggest that six steps should be assessed in Stage 2 are; the assessment of collinearity, R2 explanation of endogenous latent variables, predictive relevance Q2, significance and relevance of path coefficients, f2 and q2 effects size of path coefficients. According to Hair and Colleagues (2017a, p. 192), collinearity issues among constructs needed to be reassessed since indicators are deleted in Stage 1. Kock and Lynn (2012) suggest to adopt variance inflation factor (VIF) values to determine whether there are collinearity issues that VIF values should not higher than the threshold value of 3.3 particularly in PLS-SEM model. The collinearity was reassessed since 31 indicators were discarded (in Stage 1), the results showed that all VIF values were below the threshold value of 3.3 (see Table 4), suggesting that collinearity was not a critical issue in this study. Non-parametric bootstrap procedure was used to determine significance of path coefficients using 5,000 bootstrap samples for bootstrap 116 cases. After running PLS-SEM algorithm as well as bootstrapping procedure, the result for H1 indicated that EO was not significantly and positively related to SMEs performance (β = 0.060, t-value = 0.596, CI = -0.088 to 0.241), thus H1 was not supported. By contrast, the result reported that MO was significantly and positively related to SMEs performance (β = 0.354, t-value = 3.692, CI = 0.180 to 0.497), supporting H2. Similarly, the result also indicated that LO was significantly and positively related to SMEs performance (β = 0.439, t-value = 4.304, CI = 0.279 to 0.613), hence H3 was supported. Besides, the moderation test was conducted using the two-stage approach to create interaction terms since it has a high statistical power test compared to the product-indicator approach and orthogonalizing approach (Ramayah et al: 2018, p. 243). The result reported that ATF was not significantly related to SMEs performance (β = 0.113, t-value = 1.329, CI = -0.003 to 0.270), interpreting ATF did not influence SMEs performance. In addition, the result indicated that the interaction term of EO*ATF was not significant (β = 0.030, t-value = 0.198, CI = -0.215 to 0.281), thus H4 was not supported. Also, the interaction term of MO*ATF was not significant (β = 0.109, t-value = 0.867, CI = -0.105 to 0.307), suggesting H5 was not supported. In the same manner, the interaction term of LO*ATF was not significant (β = -0.062, t-value = 0.495, CI = -0.260 to 0.152), indicating H6 was not supported. Based on these results, it can be concluded that ATF did not moderate the positive relationships between EO, MO, LO, and SMEs performance (see Table 5 and Figure 3). Besides, the coefficient of determination (R2) was assessed in order to indicate variance explained of each endogenous latent variable. According to Hair and Colleagues (2017a, p. 199), it is not an easy task to provide the rule of thumb for acceptable R2 values since it is subject to the research context, but a rough rule of thumb regarding an acceptable R2 value of 0.75, 0.50, or 0.25 can be considered as substantial, moderate, or weak respectively. The R2 value obtained for this study was 0.548 suggesting the combined three exogenous latent variables (EO, MO, and LO) explained 54.8% of the variance in SMEs performance, indicating the obtained R2 value was moderate. Equally, the R2 of 0.559 was the value demonstrating that all the four exogenous latent variables (EO, MO, LO, and ATF) combined together explained 55.9% of the variance in SMEs performance, which was considered as moderate. In addition to evaluating the R2 value, the effect size f2 was assessed to determine how well an exogenous construct contributes to explaining a certain endogenous construct (Ramayah et al.: 2018, p. 146).

According to Cohen (1988, p. 413-414), the f2 values of 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35 can be respectively considered as weak, moderate, and strong effects. Hair and Colleagues (2017a, p. 201) suggest further that f2 values of less than 0.02 indicate no effect. The results (see Table 6) showed that the f2 of EO-PER (0.001) was no effect whereas ATF-PER (0.027) was considered weak. The results also indicated that the f2 of MO-PER (0.142) as well as LO-PER (0.224) were considered moderate. Having assessed the effect size f2, the next step was to evaluate the predictive relevance Q2 using Stone-Geisser's criteria. Sarstedt et al. (2017) claim that, as a rule of thumb, Q2 values larger than zero indicating that the model's predictive accuracy is

acceptable for a particular endogenous construct. The blindfolding procedure thus was adopted in this study using an omission distance D = 7 to obtain cross-validated redundancy Q2 values for the endogenous construct (Hair et al.: 2011). The resulting Q2 value of 0.304 was above zero (see Table 7), providing support for the model's predictive accuracy. Similar to the effect size f2 approach for assessing R2, the effect size q2 was assessed using manual computing to indicate the change in Q2 value when a specified exogenous construct is omitted from the model (Sarstedt et al.: 2017). The obtained q2 values indicated that most of the exogenous constructs had weak q2 besides EO was considered no effect on their respective endogenous construct PER (see Table 8).

Table 4. Collinearity Test Based on Inner VIF Values

	ATF	EO	LO	MO	PER
ATF					1.065
EO					2.342
LO					1.869
MO					1.990
PER					

Notes: ATF = Access to Finance; EO = Entrepreneurial Orientation; LO = Learning Orientation; MO = Market Orientation; PER = SMEs Performance.

Table 5. Results of Direct Relationship and Moderation Test

Hypothesis	**Relationship**	**Std. Beta**	**CI**	***t-value***	**Decision**
H1	EO -> PER	0.060	[-0.088; 0.241]	0.596	Not Supported
H2	MO -> PER	0.354	[0.180; 0.497]	3.692**	Supported
H3	LO -> PER	0.439	[0.279; 0.613]	4.304**	Supported
H4	EO*ATF -> PEI	0.030	[-0.215; 0.281]	0.198	Not Supported
H5	MO*ATF -> PEI	0.109	[-0.105; 0.307]	0.867	Not Supported
H6	LO*ATF -> PEI	-0.062	[-0.260; 0.152]	0.495	Not Supported

Notes: EO = Entrepreneurial Orientation; MO = Market Orientation; LO = Learning Orientation; ATF = Access to Finance; PER = SMEs Performance. ** p < 0.01, *p < 0.05, one-tailed.

Table 6. Effect Size (f2)

Variable	f^2	**Effect Size**
EO-PER	0.001	No Effect
MO-PER	0.142	Moderate
LO-PER	0.224	Moderate
ATF-PER	0.027	Weak

Notes: EO = Entrepreneurial Orientation; MO = Market Orientation; LO = Learning Orientation; ATF = Access to Finance; PER = SMEs Performance.

Table 7. Predictive Relevance Q2

Total	**SSO**	**SSE**	**Coefficient Correlation**
ATF	348.000	348.000	
EO	580.000	580.000	
Firm Age	116.000	116.000	
Firm Size	116.000	116.000	
LO	812.000	812.000	
MO	580.000	580.000	

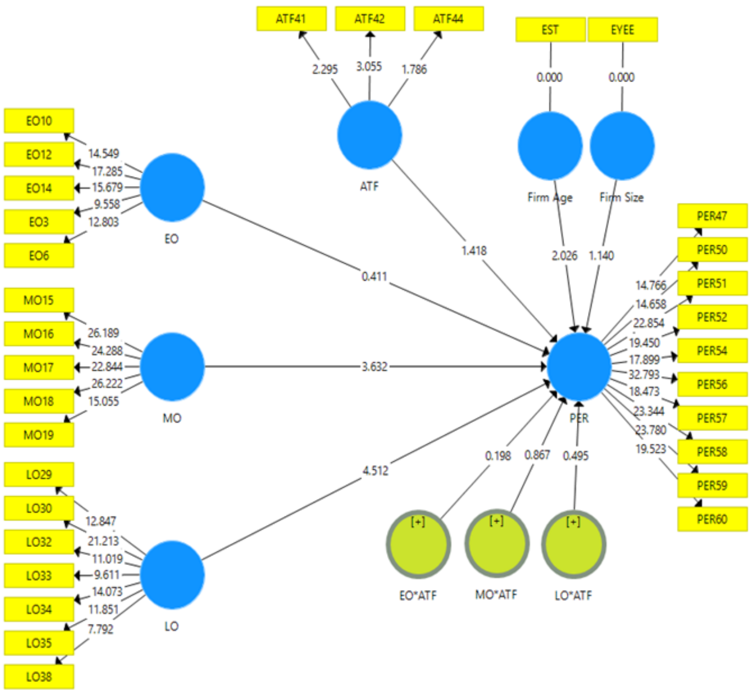
PER	1,160.000	806.942	0.304

Notes: EO = Entrepreneurial Orientation; MO = Market Orientation; LO = Learning Orientation; ATF = Access to Finance; PER = SMEs Performance.

Table 8. Effect Size (q2)

Variable	Q^2 Included	Q^2 Excluded	q^2	Effect Size
EO-PER	0.304	0.306	-0.003	No Effect
MO-PER	0.304	0.271	0.047	Weak
LO-PER	0.304	0.249	0.079	Weak
ATF-PER	0.304	0.299	0.007	Weak

Notes: EO = Entrepreneurial Orientation; MO = Market Orientation; LO = Learning Orientation; ATF = Access



to Finance; PER = SMEs Performance.

Figure 3. Structural Model

DISCUSSION

According to the primary objective of this study was to examine the moderating effect of ATF on the relationships between EO, MO, LO, and SMEs performance in the gem and jewelry industry in Thailand. Six hypotheses were formulated and tested, only two hypotheses were supported. In order to achieve the objective of this study, H1 was examined which stated that there is a positive relationship between EO and SMEs performance. The PLS path modeling result revealed that EO did not significantly influence SMEs performance, thus H1 was not supported. This suggests that the greater focus on EO of SMEs including;

innovativeness, risk-taking, and proactiveness might lead firms to better performance but not for SMEs in Thailand. It can be interpreted that EO may not play a critical role in enhancing the SMEs performance in Thailand. The result is inconsistent with prior studies reported the relationship exists between EO and firm performance. Nevertheless, the result is consistent with some prior studies that found no significant relationship between EO and firm performance. In the context of Thailand, EO was found to have no impact on SMEs performance explaining that firms might discourage employees from taking risks with new ideas.

This is consistent with a study found that Thailand's SMEs are less likely to take risks compared with Vietnamese SMEs (Swierczek & Ha: 2003). It can be explained further that Thailand's SMEs may not consider themselves innovative firms since they continue to prefer assembling technology to imitating technology (Wongpunya: 2016). They have been manufacturing parts and products designed by other countries' firms for more than two decades as original equipment manufacturers (OEMs). It also could be likely that Thailand's SMEs might not seek new business opportunities or markets to target and discover needs of customers which they are unaware of. Furthermore, the result does not provide support for the resource-based theory (RBT) in identifying EO as an intangible VRIN resource (valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable) that generates competitive advantage, in turn, enhances firm performance (Newbert, 2008). Hence, it can be inferred from the result of this study that EO is not a critical strategic resource for Thailand's SMEs. Secondly, H2 was examined which stated that there is a positive relationship between MO and SMEs performance in Thailand. The finding for this study indicated a strong, positive relationship between MO and SMEs performance, thus H2 was supported. A possible explanation for this result is that better performance of SMEs can be attained by exercising MO (customer orientation) since market-oriented firms strive to satisfy customers' needs by offering superior values to buyers, in turn, generates a superior performance for the firms (Narver & Slater: 1990). In Thailand, SMEs may drive their business strategies by increasing customer value as their goal. They regularly measure customer satisfaction and closely monitor, and assess their level of commitment to serving customers' needs. Also, they pay close attention to after-sales service. The obtained result for this study confirms the importance of MO to firm performance as acknowledged in existing literature.

This consistency with prior studies strengthens the RBT that identifies MO as a strategic VRIN resource that can foster firm performance. By contrast, the present result is not consistent with previous studies that found no significant impact of MO on firm performance. However, the result of this study suggests that MO is a key strategic asset that contributes to SMEs performance in Thailand. Thirdly, H3 was evaluated which stated that there is a positive relationship between LO and SMEs performance in Thailand. The outcome revealed that LO had the highest impact on SMEs performance, thus H3 was supported. This finding is consistent with previous studies that showed LO to be positively related to firm performance. A possible explanation for this finding is suggested by Hakala (2013) who argues that learning-oriented firms are more willing to generate and use knowledge through activities that reflect a commitment to learning, open-mindedness, and shared vision in order to contribute competitive advantage, ultimately firm performance. The SMEs in Thailand may view learning as the key to convince their survival. Further, their visions are shared among employees across all levels, functions, and divisions, as well as they are not afraid to critically reflect on new strategic information regarding their firm. Interestingly, the empirical finding supports the notion of RBT implying that LO plays critical role in enhancing firm performance. Since firms integrate knowledge and share it across levels and functions, the organizational capabilities are created that would be difficult for rivals to imitate (Wei et al.: 2012). In contrast, the finding is not consistent with some previous studies that found no influence of LO on firm performance. Nevertheless, the present result of this study suggests that Thailand's SMEs need to engage in LO since firms with a strong LO are more willing to invest in learning to improve the abilities that may be the key to achieving competitive advantage and enhancing firm performance. Lastly, the moderating effect of ATF on the relationship between independent variables (EO, MO, and LO) and SMEs performance was investigated through hypotheses H4, H5, and H6 as follows; First, H4 was tested which stated the positive relationship between EO and SMEs performance in Thailand is moderated by ATF. The study did not find a significant moderating effect of ATF on the positive relationship between EO and SMEs

performance, thus H4 was not supported. Second, H5 was tested which stated that the positive relationship between MO and SMEs performance in Thailand is moderated by ATF. The finding revealed that the interaction effect between MO and ATF was not significant indicating H5 was not supported. Third, H6 was tested which stated that the positive relationship between LO and SMEs performance in Thailand is moderated by ATF. The empirical finding showed that the interaction effect between LO and ATF was insignificant, thus H6 was not supported. The insignificant moderating effect of ATF can be explained that the impact of ATF on SMEs performance was not strong in Thailand. The findings might be related to the capital structure of firms that support the notion of the pecking order theory since most of companies in the industry were small firms (less than 50 employees), and half of them had been operating for more than 20 years, the owner-managers preferred to use their internal sources over external funds. Amornkitvikai and Harvie (2016) claimed that SMEs in Thailand are likely to use their own funds to operate their business because external finance is costlier than internal sources. Many SMEs do not have collateral security to obtain loans since financial institutions in Thailand still rely heavily on collateral-based lending. Further, SMEs are facing insufficient raw materials due to Thailand is no longer able to produce its own raw materials that most of rough gems and precious metals have to be imported. According to the price of raw materials is very fluctuated particularly for the precious metals, the total cost of raw materials is about 70% (Phittayanon & Rungreunganun, 2019). In addition, Bank of Thailand, disclosed that SMEs account for over 60% of firms, particularly small firms heavily rely on labor force as well as lack of using technology in manufacturing of goods in which the labor costs have been increasing continuously. It can be possibly interpreted that firms used their retained earnings to mostly invest in precious raw materials and labor force rather than strategic intangible resources to operate their business, not for generating competitive advantages.

CONCLUSION

This study attempted to examine the moderating effect of ATF on the relationships between EO, MO, LO, and SMEs performance of the gem and jewelry industry in Thailand using PLS-SEM. A total of 310 firms were targeted for data collection that usable responses from 118 firms were received. The proposed model and hypotheses were examined using the SmartPLS 3.2.8 software relied on the resource-based theory (underpinning theory) and pecking order theory (supporting theory). The findings designated MO and LO as the influencing factors of SMEs performance in Thailand whereas no evidence to support the moderating effect of ATF on the paths between EO, MO, LO, and SMEs performance. This study provides theoretical, practical, and methodological implications. Firstly, the empirical findings of this study suggesting MO and LO had a positive impact on SMEs performance support the RBT which persists that the VRIN resources generate competitive advantages, in turn, enhance firm performance. Secondly, the combining of the three strategic orientations; EO, MO, and LO in a single model in influencing SMEs performance has significant implications to the body of knowledge particularly conducting the study in the context of developing country such as Thailand as well as in a single industry of SMEs--gem and jewelry industry. Thirdly, the owner-managers of SMEs must realize that MO and LO have an influence on SMEs performance that firms needed to be strategic-oriented by focusing on MO and LO. The findings also can help educators and trainers to provide an appropriate training as well as educate owner-managers about how to adopt MO and LO strategically. Next, the insignificant moderating effect of ATF suggests the government and policy makers to recognize the importance of ATF by reducing the obstacles that can help SMEs to easily access external resources of financing. Lastly, in keeping with methodological advances in the PLS-SEM approach, this study employed HTMT method to assess discriminant validity. Besides, this study is subject to several limitations. Firstly, the scope of the study was limited to SMEs in the gem and jewelry industry in Thailand that the findings may not be generalizable to other countries. Secondly, a cross-sectional design was used in this study because of time and cost constraints that, only association, and not causation, can be inferred from the findings. Thirdly, this

study was quantitative relying on a single method of data collection that the closed-ended questionnaire failed to ascertain deeper underlying meanings of the phenomenon. Based on these limitations, several suggestions for future research are provided. Firstly, future research is recommended to adopt a longitudinal research design since it can help researchers understand the subject matter according to merely the design can provide information about the changes that occur over time in the phenomenon under study. Secondly, future research should use a qualitative method along with a quantitative method to gain a deeper understanding on SMEs performance in Thailand. Lastly, future researchers may wish to investigate further how ATF can help firms improve their performance.

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Integration into university life among students residing in dorms

Integración en la vida universitaria entre los estudiantes que residen en dormitorios.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to measure the level of integration of students residing in dorms at the University of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates. The sample of the study comprised a total of (1215) male and female students. Student Integration into University Life questionnaire (SIULQ) were distributed to the sample of the study during the second semester of the academic year 2017-18. The results show that there are statistically significant differences in three subscales (participation in activities and events, social bonding and compatibility, and attachment) among students of different colleges in favour of students of humanities.

Keywords: Integration, UAE, university, youth.

RESUMEN

El objetivo de este estudio es medir el nivel de integración de los estudiantes que residen en dormitorios en la Universidad de Sharjah en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos. La muestra del estudio comprendió un total de (1215) estudiantes varones y mujeres. El cuestionario de integración estudiantil en la vida universitaria (SIULQ) se distribuyó a la muestra del estudio durante el segundo semestre del año académico 2017-18. Los resultados muestran que existen diferencias estadísticamente significativas en tres subescalas (participación en actividades y eventos, vinculación social y compatibilidad, y apego) entre estudiantes de diferentes universidades a favor de estudiantes de humanidades.

Palabras clave: EAU, integración, juventud, universidad.

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INTRODUCTION

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which includes the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, and Qatar. The GCC is in a strategic location in Asia, the Middle East, and the Arabian Gulf. It has experienced significant social, economic, and demographic changes over the last 40 years since the discovery of oil (Al Gharaibeh: 2015).

The United Nations defines youth as people aged 15–24 (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Etcuban et al.: 2019). The global youth population currently stands at slightly less than 1.8 billion in a world population of 7.3 billion. The Arab world – comprising the 22 members of the League of Arab States– has the second highest share of young people in their population, slightly less than that of sub-Saharan Africa (United Nations Development Program (Al Gharaibeh: 2017).

Investing in youth to enable them to meet their economic, political, social, educational and health needs and to fulfil their aspirations should be a strategic priority (Al Gharaibeh: 2017). Integration into university life is central to students' personal growth and academic performance. However, at this transitional stage of their lives, students naturally face several challenges such as losing contact with old friends or becoming more independent from their families in dealing with day-to-day needs. Integration means the process of getting people of different races to live and work together instead of separately and are accepted by each other (Spencer-Oatey et al.: 2014).

Furthermore, the rapid developments and broader global exchanges in industry, communication and education that the world has recently witnessed have resulted in similarly accelerated social changes. Value systems are undergoing such transformations that both official and non-official institutions are experiencing great pressure to modify their practices to avoid a potential cultural gap. Both the family and institutions of higher education have a vital role to play in shaping the characters of young people and enhancing their capabilities. Indeed, this would in turn have a positive effect on society. Consequently, this study aims to measure the level of integration of students living in university residences at the UoS, and design plans and programmes to further the integration of these students. This study aimed to measure the level of integration into university life among dorm students at the University of Sharjah, specifically this study attempted to answer the following questions:

1- To what extent do students in dorms integrate into university life?

2- Does the level of integration among students living in dorms vary according to their year of study?

3- Does a student's performance on each of the dimensions included in the Integration into University Scale vary according to which college he/she attends?

Background

The issue of integration has received a lot of scholarly attention and there are many theories dealt with this issue (Tinto's model, behaviourism, Humanistic Psychology, and Social Theory). Tinto's Student Integration Model (Tinto: 1987; Shahbakhsh et al.: 2019; Wichmann: 2020, pp. 823-831) highlights the significant effect of student engagement on their academic performance, retention and integration in university life. According to this model, there is a strong correlation between student learning and retention. Furthermore, student engagement with peers and tutors inside and outside lecture halls is positively correlated to their perseverance and effort. This is the result of the interconnectedness between student engagement and the quality of the efforts they exert. The model also posits two components:

Social integration mechanisms that include student communities, extracurricular activities, social integration, and engagement with lecturers and administrators.

Academic integration (participation) is an indicator of students' high academic performance and achievement, their perception of their courses as being of value (they prepare them for the job market), and their satisfaction with their majors etc.

On the other hand, behaviourism theory proposes that adaptive and maladaptive types of behaviour are learned and acquired through the experiences that an individual undergoes. Adaptive behaviour involves experiences that indicate the right responses to life challenges, which are then reinforced. Both Watson and Skinner believed that personal adaptation could not be the result of conscious effort; rather it is a mechanical process influenced by clues and reinforcements received from the surrounding environment. However, cognitive behaviourists, such as Bandura and Mahoney, rejected the hypothesis that human nature is shaped through mechanical processes (Almutairi: 2005). This new school of psychology postulates that cognitive processes have greater influence on the formation and adjustment of human behaviour.

With regard of Humanistic Psychology Theory, Carl Rogers (2001), the prominent humanistic psychologist, claimed that incongruent, or malfunctioning, individuals express their dissatisfaction with the incongruence between their behaviour and their ideal selves. This state of incongruence can linger, if the individual supresses some of his/her emotional experiences by keeping them out of the workings of their consciousness. Consequently, these experiences become impossible to organize and embrace as part of the self. In this case, the individual finds it difficult to maintain a positive self-concept and the self is said to be 'malfunctioning,' which results in further stress and incongruence (Aljamo'ey: 2013; Guzmán et al.: 2018).

Proponents of social theory, such as Fraser, Dunham, Hollingshead and Redlich, suggest that there is a link between the dominant culture and patterns of adaptation. Social classes affect an individual's adaptation. In this study, we took in our consideration these theories to deal with the integration of students in university life especially in building the questionnaire of this study.

Bennett's concept of integration: an individual-level perspective

Milton Bennett (1986), a specialist in intercultural communication, put forward his Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity (DMIS) in the mid 1980s. He asserted that people move through different phases as they become more interculturally sensitive, and that there are two broad stages: ethnocentrism and ethnorelativism. The person in this state, which Bennett refers to as integration, creates a self in the process of shifting between different cultural perspectives (Shaules: 2007). However, Berry's structural model of "mutual adjustment" shows that integration is a process of mutual accommodation where the students and staff from the host culture have to be as open to engaging with difference and ultimately to change as the international students at that institution. (Spencer-Oatey et al.: 2014). For best understanding of integration and interaction, Contact Theory by the social psychologist, (Allport: 1954), in the 1950s, . The theory argues that generally speaking, contact has a positive effect, especially in terms of reducing intolerance.

With regard of the previous studies, the issue of student adaptation and integration received global scholarly attention because of the significant role members of the target age group play in the development of their societies. Numerous studies attempted to explore the various factors that determine the level of integration into university life whether social, academic or environmental. For example, in her study conducted in Casablanca, Morocco, Almabrook (2016) aimed to identify the strategies adopted by female students living in dorms to manage the stresses of university life. It was found that there were significant differences among students, which were attributed to the students' college of study in favour of students of humanities in all strategies, except for positive interaction where students of science scored higher.

Other studies explored other factors that influence student integration into university life. Scientists sought to identify the academic, social and psychological challenges faced by female dorm students in Saudi Arabia. The sample of the study consisted of 227 students who had lived in the dorms for a minimum of two academic semesters. The study found that these students faced a number of social problems linked to their relationships with the social workers in the dorms, their fellow students living in the dorms and with other colleagues. They found it particularly difficult to consult their dorm mates, form strong friendships with their fellow students and rely on them in challenging situations. These students also exhibited forms of psychological stress. They missed a sense of family atmosphere in the dorms, experienced mood swings, felts anxious about the future, and tended to be socially isolated. The subjects of this study also expressed their concerns about their

academic experience as they perceived that academic support in the dorms was lacking, text books were difficult to get, academic advising was inadequate, and that weekly homework and assignments were too many.

A study conducted in Utah Valley University in the USA highlighted the significant effects of student skill development, family and peer support, appropriate academic role models, financial support, awareness, and cultural environment on forming a student's character and personality (Mosholder et al.: 2011). The study recommended that academic institutions and the family should be aware of the effects of these factors on students. In another study conducted in the USA, Scientists studied the relationship between self-affirmation and academic self-efficacy, and the social and psychological integration among 67 international students. They found a strong correlation (0.49) between the two groups of variables.

Other variables that determine the level of student integration into university life include personality traits such as emotional intelligence. This is because it is the type of response to daily challenges that differentiates those who are emotionally capable from those who are not. The ability to effectively deal with life challenges without losing self-confidence or emotional equilibrium is what is referred to as emotional intelligence (Alkhalaf: 2007). This has been the focus of many studies in the field. For example, a study conducted in Yemen found that freshman students at the Faculty of Education had low levels of emotional intelligence, which was positively correlated to their levels of integration into university life (Alqadi: 2012). Furthermore, failure to integrate fully into university life was found to be the main cause for students' inability to finish their first degree (40%) and dropping out (57%) among students in American universities (Tinto: 1987; Alqadomi & Salama: 2011).

In a study that explored the effect of a number of variables related to the physical environment of student dorms on academic achievement, it was indicated that the availability of a private room, study area and a library had a positive effect on student achievement as opposed to the availability of a television. In addition, students themselves identified further positive factors as the availability of good lighting, computers and a garden (Alatoom et al.: 2001). Another factor that received wide attention was the effect of extracurricular activities on student integration. Providing children and youth with the necessary life skills to cope with and manage risks are achieved in a number of ways; for example, children can participate in recreational and sport activities to learn group interaction skills (Al Gharaibeh & Gibson: 2019).

Qamar (2008) explored the role these activities play in combating behavioural problems among secondary school students. It was found that the most effective were social, sports and scout, cultural, and art activities. Examining the link between extracurricular activities and developing a sense of social responsibility, Alkharashi (2004) conducted a field study on sample of students at King Saud University in Riyadh. He found that these activities have a significant effect on the acquisition and development of social responsibility among these students and their integration into university life. In addition, some studies highlighted the importance of engaging students in out-of-class activities and their positive effect on their university experience and academic development. For example, one study conducted in Singapore concluded that students who plan their time so that they can engage in personal activities with faculty and classmates, spend time with study groups and take initiative in their studies are the ones who benefit the most from their college experience and develop the most, academically (Jacobs: 2013).

Alshamani (2014) explored the role universities play in developing students' personalities from the point of view of a sample of students of the Faculty of Education, Taibah University. It was found that students with higher GPA and in higher years of study perceived that universities have a great effect on building their personalities. The researcher also recommended that more attention be paid to helping students acquire certain skills like learning English, computing skills, and communication skills. Heiba (2017) studied the causal relationship between some personal and demographic variables and integration-based confrontation, and first year students' adaptation to university life. This study established that their self-esteem had a direct effect on the academic, emotional-personal and social adaptation of students. It also found that there were significant

differences between male and female students in their ability to adapt on the emotional-personal, social and overall dimensions in favour of male students. There were also differences among science and arts students in academic, social and overall adaptation to university life in favour of students of the arts section.

In light of the findings of the aforementioned studies and how they highlighted the dangers of failing to integrate into university life, it is essential to design a model that identifies the different symptoms of students' lack of integration such as volunteering, it facilitates solutions to shared challenges the world over so that students can live together in healthy and sustainable communities (Al Gharaibeh: 2010).

It has also become apparent that it is possible to counter these problems through providing students with specially designed programmes and activities based on the findings of this study and many others in the field (Tinto: 1987; George: 1994; Mosholder et al.: 2011; Alqadi: 2012).

Shaikh and Deschamps (2006) study aims at collecting information on health and related problems of the students in university residences and to identify the solutions to ameliorate the prevailing situation. students living in university residences experience frail living conditions, being away from their homes and families, the stress of studies, a bizarre routine, and absence of readily available guidance. A qualitative study conducted in five university residences of Nancy, Metz and Strasbourg, France. The majority of students have complaints about the living conditions in the residences. They mention that they are not in sound health. Stress, depression, fatigue, insomnia, and problems with diet are common. Foreign students suffer more due to culture shock, language, and nostalgia. A tendency for suicides has been observed, especially in girls. Financial problems, too much to study, and relationship break-up are important factors. For their health problems, they generally seek advice from a peer and consume medicines without prescription. Many do not use the "students' health service" because of lack of information or difficult access from certain universities or university residences.

Spencer-Oatey et al. (2016) investigates Chinese students' social integration into the university community; they focus on one of key risks that of student dissatisfaction (including from PRC students themselves) using a sequential mixed-method study, it addresses two research questions: (a) Chinese students' level of satisfaction with their social integration into the university community and (b) the barriers that Chinese students' perceive in becoming more socially integrated into the university student community. The research finds that many Chinese students are dissatisfied with their range of friendships and that they find it more challenging to socialise with students of other nationalities than other students do. They point out a number of barriers to integration, with cultural distance playing a major role, but also argue for the impact of individual factors.

Our review of the literature also reveals the importance of extracurricular activities and the proper use of free time to university students. Integration could be achieved through engaging students in non-academic activities that enable them to acquire life experiences and numerous skills and enhance their sense of wellbeing and vitality. These activities can protect students from falling into numerous problems, an aspect that has been neglected in previous studies on the subject. This study focuses on important factors such as student participation in events and activities, social environment, social bonding, and compatibility and attachment.

Significance of the study

True development occurs when educational institutes, especially universities, fulfil their role by developing the life and professional skills of their students. The creative, professional and technical skills as well as the deep sense of responsibility of these young members of society are strongly tied to the institute's progress. Therefore, the findings of this study will be invaluable to decision makers at the University as they will inform future plans to effectively deal with any problems that this study may reveal. This will ensure that students integrate better into university (Chiknaverova et al.: 2019, pp. 10-30).

This study will also be of great significance to the Deanship of Student Affairs. The data collected for this study will reflect the reality of students' experiences in the dorms and may expose some of the negative

aspects of that experience. This is essential information that will help improve the conditions of the dorms and eradicate any problems that may hinder students' integration into university life, and their development and growth.

METHODS

Study population

Students at the University of Sharjah represent over 207 nationalities including Emirati nationals from all the seven emirates of the country. The population of this study comprised over 3600 students from all study years and who lived in student dorms during the academic year 2016-17.

Sample of the study

A sample of 1215 students, or 33.8% of those living in dorms, agreed to participate in this study. This is an acceptable size that enables the researchers to generalize the findings of the study. Table 1 below shows the distribution of members of the study sample according to year and college of study.

Table 1. Distribution of study sample according to year and college of study

Variable	**Level of Variable**	**Number**
Year of Study	First Year	319
	Second Year	297
	Third Year	263
	Fourth Year	226
	Fifth Year	75
	Sixth Year	24
Total		**1204**
Type of College of Study	Humanities	230
	Science	620
	Medical	333
Total		**1183**

Discrepancies are attributed to missing data

Study tools

Student Integration into University Life Questionnaire

A measurement tool was specifically designed for the purpose of data collection for this study depend on the literature review mentioned before. The researchers attempted to include a comprehensive list of items in this scale, the responses to which would answer the study questions. In addition, the long experience of the first researchers in handling student affairs informed the design of many items in this scale. The scale consists of the following five subscales:

1. Participation in events and activities (6 items)
2. Social environment (22 items)
3. Social bonding and compatibility (16 items)
4. Attachment (18 items)
5. Difficulties in participating (12 items)

The questionnaire uses the Likert scale to measure participant responses which were worded as follows: Completely agree = 5; Strongly agree = 4; Moderately agree = 3; Slightly agree = 2; Utterly disagree = 1

The values assigned to each response remain as shown if the questionnaire item is a positive statement, but these values are reversed in case the item is phrased as a negative statement. This is only true for the first four subscales. However, as all items in the fifth scale were phrased as negative statements, the value

reversal was not applied. Therefore, greater values indicated the presence of a higher level of difficulty to participate in activities, while lower values determined that the level of difficulty was low.

Validity and reliability of the questionnaire

The reliability of the scale was determined by ten judges from among the faculty of education, psychology, social work and sociology. The judges recommended a number of modifications on how some of the items were phrased, which were carried out. The reliability of the scale was determined through the use of the Cronbach Alpha on a primary sample of 60 students (see table 2 below). Accordingly, the scale was found to show acceptable levels of reliability and validity for the purposes of this study.

Table 2. Coefficient of internal consistency of the different subscales of the Integration into University Life Scale as determined by Cronbach Alpha.

Subscale	Internal consistency Coefficient
Participation in Activities and Events	0.941
Social Environment	0.902
Social bonding and compatibility	0.839
Attachment	0.907
Difficulties in participating	0.861

Data collection

The questionnaire was distributed among students living in University dorms during the second semester of the academic year 2017/2018 by two research assistants especially recruited for this purpose. This lasted for two months. Potential participants were encouraged to express their views freely as their opinions matter to all decision makers. They were also informed that they did not need to write their names on the questionnaires, and that any information they provided would be confidential and used only for research purposes.

Research design and statistical analysis

This is a descriptive study that investigated a number of independent and dependent variables.

Independent variables:

- Type of college of study, which was divided into three types; humanities, sciences, and medical.
- Year of study, which was divided into six years.

Dependent variables:

These included all five dimensions measured by the scale. In order to answer the research questions, we calculated averages, standard deviations, percentages and rank. In addition, we conducted T-Tests for two independent samples and One-Way ANOVA between performance averages on all four dimensions measured by the scale in relation to the type of college, GPA and year of study variables.

RESULTS

First research question

In order to answer the first research question, the average scores, standard deviation and rank of participant performance on each of all the items included in the scale were calculated (see table 3).

Table 3 shows responses to questions related to the first sub-dimension that assesses students' participation in events and activities. Response averages ranged from 2.79 to 3.04 with an overall average of 2.65. Responses to all items were below 3.0 except for item 1 that assesses student participation in cultural and entertainment activities that include poetry recitals, Global Day, UAE National Day celebrations, plays,

music concerts, exhibitions and festivals. However, student responses to other items on this subscale show that they have difficulties participating in these events. This is also apparent from the low overall average score for this sub-dimension (2.79). This can be attributed to a number of factors such as the fact that students do not have enough time to participate in these events and activities, that they lack the motivation to take part, that these activities are not effectively promoted, that the activities are not announced well in advance or that these events do not meet students' needs and expectations.

Table 3. Average, Standard Deviation and Rank of Participant Performance on all Sub-dimensions of the Student Integration into University Life Scale.

Sub-dimension	Item No.	Item	Average	Standard Deviation	Relative Importance (Rank)
Participation in Activities and Events	1	I participate in cultural and entertainment activities.	3.04	1.39	1
	2	I participate in academic activities such as seminars, conferences, Earth Day and advising activities.	2.95	1.37	2
	3	I participate in social activities such as boy scout camps and communication activities	2.62	1.42	5
	4	I participate in skills activities such as leadership camps, talent shows, and project and products exhibitions	2.65	1.45	4
	5	I participate in health awareness activities such as health awareness and education campaigns.	2.86	1.42	3
	6	I participate in media activities such as journalism, writing and communication activities.	2.61	1.45	6
Total			2.79	1.24	
Social Environment	7	The university campus is beautiful and spacious.	4.02	1.09	1
	8	Prayer rooms are available in the dorms.	3.72	1.31	3
	9	Shopping facilities are available near the University dorms.	3.06	1.37	18
	10	It is easy to travel between colleges to attend lectures.	3.07	1.32	17
	11	The dorms and surrounding area are quiet.	3.38	1.28	11
	12	Fast internet connection is available in the dorms.	2.74	1.37	22
	13	Adequate TV and entertainment rooms are available in the dorms.	3.10	1.31	16
	14	A well-equipped sports centre is available close to the dorms.	3.45	1.34	9
	15	There are enough restaurants that serve varied cuisine near the dorms and on campus.	2.75	1.33	21
	16	The A.C. in the dorms is not very efficient.	2.97	1.36	20
	17	Dorm rooms are spacious and provide a suitable atmosphere for studying.	3.18	1.30	12.5
	18	Cleaning services are available in the dorms.	3.61	1.23	5.5
	19	Dorm administration organizes fun outings.	3.41	1.25	10
	20	A number of cultural and sports events are held in the dorms.	3.16	1.27	14.5
	21	Procedures for obtaining permission to go out of the dorms are acceptable.	3.16	1.41	14.5
	22	Dorm fees are affordable.	3.05	1.32	19
	23	There are not enough dorm supervisors.	3.86	1.07	2
	24	Response to student requests by dorm supervisors is slow.	3.61	1.16	5.5
	25	Students' privacy is respected in the dorms.	3.57	1.21	7

	26	Dorm regulations are applied to those who breach them.	3.66	1.14	4
	27	Psychological, educational and social counselling is available in the dorms.	3.18	1.28	12.5
	28	Students adhere to dorm rules and regulations.	3.49	1.20	8
Total			3.33	0.73	
Social bonding and compatibility	29	The courses I am studying are not interesting or relevant to my life.	3.29	1.40	4
	30	The abstract nature and the excessive number of courses affect my academic achievement.	2.86	1.73	11
	31	Failing in many courses has undermined my ability to cope with university life.	3.48	1.43	2
	32	Too many lectures are held in the morning.	2.84	1.35	12
	33	Lecturers follow traditional teaching methods.	2.73	1.28	14
	34	Lecturers focus more on the theoretical than the practical aspects of the course.	2.54	1.33	15
	35	The cost of buying books and lecture notes, and printing of research projects is a real burden.	2.50	1.35	16
	36	Communication between faculty and students is poor.	2.88	1.36	9
	37	I miss many lectures.	3.59	1.34	1
	38	There are often too many students in the lecture hall that academic interaction is hampered.	3.25	1.29	5
	39	Faculty deliver lectures using a style that is too difficult for students.	2.98	1.27	8
	40	There is a serious shortage of lab equipment so we are unable to complete required tasks.	3.22	1.35	6.5
	41	The library does not have enough of the required books and reference books that we need to finish our assignments.	3.37	1.33	3
	42	The teaching approach adopted at the university caters for individual differences among students.	2.87	1.29	10
	43	I communicate with my academic advisor.	3.22	1.37	6.5
	44	Class times clash.	2.82	1.37	13
Total			3.02	0.87	
Attachment	45	I suffer from acute anxiety during exams.	2.59	1.44	18
	46	I get easily distracted when I study.	2.47	1.40	17
	47	I lack time management skills.	2.94	1.42	15
	48	I feel unable to do my assignments.	3.31	1.39	13
	49	I feel that I am not really motivated to study.	3.61	1.45	11
	50	I suffer from some health problems.	3.94	1.33	4
	51	My family problems affect my adjustment to university life.	3.78	1.40	7
	52	I am not interested in my university major.	4.03	1.31	2
	53	I am too busy with other issues to have time to study.	3.88	1.37	6
	54	I feel unwelcome by my dorm mates.	4.13	1.25	1
	55	I feel too embarrassed to discuss any issue in front of my classmates.	3.94	1.31	4
	56	I feel isolated in the dorm.	3.68	1.41	9.5
	57	I want to move to another university.	3.72	1.46	8
	58	I have no academic ambitions.	3.94	1.40	4
	59	I am happy with this university.	3.16	1.44	14
	60	I suffer from excessive anxiety and fear from certain individuals and in some normal situations.	3.59	1.47	12
	61	I feel homesick.	2.72	1.48	16
	62	I find it difficult to build social relationships.	3.68	1.36	9.5
Total			3.52	0.86	

Difficulties in participating	1	Dorm administration does not plan student activities very well.	3.26	1.31	8
	2	Incentives, like certificates and recognition, awarded to participants in student activities are poor.	3.36	1.35	6
	3	Poor material incentives (awards, gifts and prizes presented to participants are poor).	3.43	1.37	3
	4	Student activities are not linked to the needs of the society.	3.25	1.33	9
	5	Student activities are not linked to academic requirements.	3.40	1.3	5
	6	I am too busy with my academic assignments.	3.80	1.25	1
	7	There is lack of family support to participate in such events.	2.49	1.49	12
	8	Timing of these events usually clashes with the time of our classes.	3.61	1.39	2
	9	I am convinced that participation in such activities and events negatively affects academic performance.	2.88	1.46	11
	10	These activities lack proper funding.	3.18	1.45	10
	11	Student activities and events are not announced well in advance.	3.33	1.38	7

The average responses to items on the social environment sub-dimension ranged from 2.74 to 4.02 with an overall average of 3.28. Reviewing student responses to the different items on the subscale show that there are problems in three areas. First, students perceived that the internet connection available was not fast enough (average score is 2.74). This may be the case because of the large number of users and the limited capacity of the network. Second, students did not seem satisfied with number and variety of restaurants on campus (average score is 2.75). This is an expected comment as there is only one restaurant in the dorms, a fact that can be attributed to the limited number of clients a restaurant may receive in the dorms and that many students use venues located off campus. The third problem that was highlighted by the students was the poor quality of air conditioning in the dorms (average score is 2.97). This problem may be caused by lack of proper maintenance of the air conditioning system by the contracted company, which results in regular breakdown.

In contrast, the following three areas received the highest ratings on this subscale by the students: the beauty and spaciousness of the campus (average=4.02), the availability of an adequate number of dorm supervisors (average=3.86), and the availability of prayer rooms in the dorms (average=3.72).

The average overall score is 3.33. This indicates the general satisfaction of the students with this part of their university experience. However, this should not be taken to mean that other areas of the social environment of the University and dorms do not need to be improved.

Average scores on the third sub-dimension that measures students' perceptions of the social bonding and social compatibility in the dorms ranged from 2.50 to 3.59 with an overall average score of 2.93. Five of the areas included in this dimension require special attention. Foremost is related to tuition fees and the cost of purchasing books and notebooks, and of printing student projects (average=2.50). A possible cause for this issue is a lack of competition as there is only one book supplier at the University. Next, students expressed their concern that lecturers seem to focus more on the theoretical rather than the practical aspects of the course (average=2.54). This can be explained by the fact that, in some colleges, there are still a number of faculty who devote more space to the theoretical compared to the more practical and applied components of their courses. Therefore, there seems to be a need to hold training sessions and workshops, especially by the University's Centre for Continuing Education and Professional Development, and the Institute of Leadership in Higher Education. Related to this point is item 33 (lecturers follow traditional teaching methods) which received an average score of 2.73. The fourth area of concern was the time clashes between lectures, and student activities and events (average=2.84). This issue may exist in some colleges where study plans are not always strictly adhered to and where there is poor coordination among the colleges about the compulsory and elective courses they offer. An effective solution is to form a special committee that designs study

schedules across the University. and whose members include faculty from all current colleges. In addition, communication between faculty and students was highlighted as poor by the respondents (average=2.88). This can be attributed to the fact that some faculty do not keep to their scheduled office hours when they should meet their students and discuss their concerns.

In contrast, several areas were revealed to pose no particular problems to the students. For example, students did not seem to miss many lectures as assessed by item 37 (average=3.59). It was also found that students did not face any problems with failing courses – item 31 (average=3.48). The average score of item 41 (the library does not have enough of the required books and reference books that we need to finish our assignments) was 3.37 indicating that students did not face any problems in this area. The University library is rich with paper and virtual resources, all readily available to all students.

Overall, students found this aspect of their university experience fairly satisfactory (overall average score=3.02). This means that measures should be taken to improve on the areas that students were most concerned with and consequently enhance their academic performance and adaptation to university life.

Average scores on the fourth sub-dimension ranged between 2.59 and 4.13 with an overall average score of 3.68. Analysis of the responses to the items of this subscale reveals that students experience difficulties with three particular areas. The first was related to being easily distracted during studies (item 47) which received an average score of 2.74. Similarly, item 61 (I feel homesick) received a low average score of 2.72. This is to be expected of dorm students who live far away from family and friends. It is, therefore, recommended that there should be weekly activities that would help these students overcome their feelings of homesickness and promote their sense of attachment to the University. This should not be viewed as the sole responsibility of the Deanship for Student Affairs as colleges also need to play a role. The third area that raised concern was students' lack of time management skills (item 47) which received an average score of 2.94. This is a strong indication that students need a number of workshops on study skills and time management.

On the other hand, students seemed very content with a number of areas. Items assessing these received an average score higher than 3.0 each. The point that students showed most satisfaction with was being made to feel welcome by their dorm mates (item 54) which received an average score of 4.13. This was followed by item 52 which assesses their interest in the major they are studying which received an average score of 4.03. Students disagreed with the statement 'I feel embarrassed to discuss any issue in front of my classmates' as this item (no. 55) received an average score of 3.94. Item 58 received the same average score of 3.94. All of this shows that students have a strong sense of attachment to the University, which is apparent from the overall average score of this subscale which reached 3.52. However, many areas in this sub-dimension still need attention taking into consideration the great vision of the University of Sharjah to become a highly respected institute of higher education, not only locally but internationally.

Before proceeding to analyse the results of the fourth subscale, it is important to mention that responses to items on this subscale were weighted differently. Accordingly, the response 'completely agree' received a score of 5, while 'completely disagree' received a score of 1.

36% of the respondents confirmed that they met certain difficulties with participating in student activities. Although this might not be a significant part of the student population, this issue needs to be addressed by all academic and support staff at the University. Data collected through this questionnaire shows that there were four main reasons for this perception by the students. Being busy with assignments and course work (item 6) was quoted as the main reason (average=3.86). This was followed by time clashes between student activities and lectures (item 8) which received an average score of 3.61. The third reason cited by the students was the lack of substantial material incentives to participate in these events (item 3) which was closely followed by item 12 (procedures to participate in these activities are far too complicated and our teachers show little understanding when we miss classes because we are involved in an activity or event).

Meanwhile, a number of items scored an average lower than 3.0; for example, item 7 which relates to family encouragement to participate in student activities and events (average=2.49). This is understandable

as these students are independent individuals especially while living in the dorms. In addition, students did not seem to agree that participation in these events would negatively affect their academic performance (item 9) which explains the relatively low average score this item received (average=2.88).

Second research question

In order to answer the second research question, which addresses the issue of whether the degree of dorm students' integration into university life varied according to their year of study, the average scores and standard deviation of participant performance on each of all the items included in the scale were calculated (see table 4).

This data reveals differences in student responses that can be attributed to their year of study. Therefore, a One-way ANOVA test was conducted to determine whether these differences are of statistical significance (see table 5 below).

Table 4. Average and Standard Deviation of Participant Performance on all Sub-dimensions of the Student Integration into University Life Scale as measured against Students' Year of Study.

Sub-dimension	Year of Study	Average	Standard Deviation
Participation in Activities and Events	1	2.74	1.14
	2	2.79	1.26
	3	2.75	1.24
	4	2.71	1.32
	5	3.21	1.34
	6	2.60	0.95
Social Environment	1	3.39	0.74
	2	3.31	0.74
	3	3.29	0.73
	4	3.31	0.72
	5	3.34	0.56
	6	3.37	0.67
Social Bonding and Compatibility	1	3.03	0.74
	2	3.09	0.02
	3	3.02	0.68
	4	2.96	0.69
	5	2.95	0.58
	6	2.97	0.52
Attachment	1	3.47	0.86
	2	3.52	0.89
	3	3.52	0.85
	4	3.56	0.85
	5	3.60	0.95
	6	3.35	0.77
Difficulties in participating	1	3.18	0.93
	2	3.29	0.88
	3	3.33	0.80
	4	3.45	0.85
	5	3.30	0.84
	6	2.87	0.77

Table 5. One-Way ANOVA test results on the five Subscales of the Integration into University Life Scale as determined by the students' year of study.

Sub-dimension	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean Square	F Statistic	P Value
Participation in Activities and Events	Among groups	16.81	5	3.36	2.199	0.052
	Within groups	1830.73	1197	1.53		
	Total	1847.54	1202			
Social Environment	Among groups	1.97	5	0.39	0.75	0.59
	Within groups	631.45	1198	0.53		
	Total	633.42	1203			
Social Bonding and Compatibility	Among groups	2.44	5	0.49	0.93	0.46
	Within groups	629.35	1198	0.53		
	Overall	631.79	1203			
Attachment	Among groups	2.59	5	0.52	0.69	0.63
	Within groups	896.93	1197	0.75		
	Total	899.52	1202			
Difficulties in participating	Among groups	5.28	5	1.06	1.41	0.22
	Within groups	323.76	432	0.75		
	Total	329.04	437			

Statistical analyses using One-ANOVA reveals that there are no statistically significant differences (α=0.05) on the five sub-scales related to integration into university life that can be attributed to students' year of study. The F-value of each of these subscales is linked with a probability of a higher level than (α=0.05). The F-values of the five sub-dimensions - participation in activities and events, social environment, social bonding and compatibility, attachment and difficulties in participating - were 2.199, 0.75, 0.93, 0.69 and 1.41 respectively.

Third research question

In order to answer the third research question, which addresses whether a student's performance on each of the dimensions included in the Integration into University Scale varies according to which college he/she attends, average scores and standard deviations were calculated as shown in table 6.

Table 6. Average scores and Standard Deviations of Respondents' Performance on each of the Five Subscales of the Integration into University Life Scale in relation to the Variable of Type of College they attended.

Sub-dimension	Type of College	Average	Standard Deviation
Participation in Activities and Events	Humanities	3.14	1.30
	Sciences	2.75	1.25
	Medical	2.63	1.15
Social Environment	Humanities	3.31	0.80
	Sciences	3.37	0.72
	Medical	3.28	0.69
Social Bonding and Compatibility	Humanities	3.11	0.83
	Sciences	2.94	0.69
	Medical	3.14	0.72
Attachment	Humanities	3.61	0.97
	Sciences	3.42	0.88
	Medical	3.63	0.75
Difficulties in participating	Humanities	3.24	0.90
	Sciences	3.38	0.84
	Medical	3.11	0.85

It can be observed that there are differences in the average scores between the five sub-scales related to the type of college the respondents attended. For that reason, a One-way ANOVA test was conducted to determine whether these differences are of statistical significance (see table 7).

Table 7. One-Way ANOVA test Results on the five Subscales of the Integration into University Life Scale as determined by the Type of College Variable.

Sub-dimension	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean Square	F Statistic	P Value
Participation in Activities and Events	Among groups	38.73	2	19.36	12.72	0.00
	Within groups	1794.37	1179	1.52		
	Total	1833.1	1181			
Social Environment	Among groups	1.79	2	0.90	1.70	0.18
	Within groups	622.54	1180	0.53		
	Total	624.34	1182			
Social Bonding and Compatibility	Among groups	10.43	2	5.22	10.16	0.00
	In groups	605.82	1180	0.51		
	Total	616.25	1182			
Attachment	Among groups	12.24	2	6.12	8.18	0.00
	Within groups	881.27	1179	0.75		
	Total	893.50	1181			
Difficulties in participating	Among groups	6.05	2	3.02	4.14	0.17
	Within groups		432	0.73		
	Total			434		

DISCUSSION

The one-way ANOVA test reveals that there are no statistically significant differences in student responses to items included in the social environment subscale as determined by the type of college variable, where F-value was 1.70 with degrees of freedom of 2 and 11.80. These are not statistically significant values at the level (α=0.05). As for the other four sub-scales, the f-value was 12.72, 10.16, 8.18 and 4.14 for participation in activities and events, social bonding and compatibility, attachment, and difficulties in participating, respectively. These values are statistically significant at the level (α=0.05).
To determine the sources of the variances among these subscales, the Scheffe method was applied. Variance analysis revealed that there were differences in the subscale related to participation in events and activities that can be attributed to the type of college the respondents attended in favour of colleges of humanities. This might be an expected outcome as students of the sciences and medical fields are required to do more assignments and course work.

CONCLUSION

The Scheffe test results also indicated that there were statistically significant differences between responses of students of different college types in relation to social bonding and compatibility in favour of students of the humanities. This could be explained by the fact that these students may be less burdened by course work and financial demands. However, the test showed statistically significant differences in favour of medical students compared to students of the sciences.

There were also differences between students' responses to items on the attachment subscale in favour of students of the humanities. This could be attributed to the difficulty and quantity of the course work required of these students who feel that they have no time to form and invest in social relations. The test also showed that there were differences between students of the other two types of colleges in favour of medical students.

As these students are deemed to be academically outstanding and have independently chosen their majors, it can be assumed that they find it less difficult in this area of their university lives compared to students of the sciences.

Statistically significant differences were also highlighted by the results of the Scheffe test in relation to students' difficulties in participating in activities and events only between students of the sciences and of medical studies in favour of students of the sciences. This might be because the Medical Campus is somewhat far and separate from the other colleges.

The study explored some of the social aspects of the life of dorm students at the University of Sharjah. Social workers in dorms can assist students to build skills for equal and respectful

relationships and peaceful conflict resolution between at all levels; whether in school or universities (Al Gharaibeh: 2016) This is a significant part of their university experience and may have a serious effect on their academic performance and progress. Therefore, we make the following recommendations:

- Developing new students' emotional intelligence.
- Helping dorm students acquire skills that would enable them to cope with pressure, live in social harmony and efficiently integrate into university life.
- Conducting advising programmes and activities, both at the beginning and during the academic year, to introduce new students to university life and raise their awareness of the potential psychological, academic and social problems they may face and how to best deal with them.
- Utmost care should be taken to ensure the full integration of students, of all study years, into university life. Integration has a significant positive effect on students' academic achievement and on their efficacy in their future careers.
- The preparation of future university candidates to be better able to cope with the various aspects of university life.
- Establish stronger communication platforms with students' families as this has a strong impact on these students' integration into university and their psychological equilibrium.

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Surabaya tourism management in colonial period (1906-1945)

Gestión turística de Surabaya en el período colonial (1906-1945)

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ABSTRACT

VTV was a national tourism organization formed in 1908 to promote and organize tourism activities in the Dutch East Indies, with Batavia as its headquarter. The results of the analysis explained that Surabaya was not only a tourist destination but also a tourist sender. Main tourist objects were often visited by tourists with various backgrounds such as researchers, students, officials, and government employees. The dynamics of Surabaya's tourism were heavily influenced by major events such as the Great Depression in 1930 and World War II.

Keywords: VTV, Surabaya, tourist attraction, dynamics of tourism.

RESUMEN

VTV era una organización nacional de turismo formada en 1908 para promover y organizar actividades turísticas en las Indias Orientales Holandesas, con Batavia como sede. Los resultados del análisis explicaron que Surabaya no solo era un destino turístico sino también un remitente turístico. Los principales objetos turísticos a menudo eran visitados por turistas con diversos antecedentes, como investigadores, estudiantes, funcionarios y empleados del gobierno. La dinámica del turismo de Surabaya estuvo fuertemente influenciada por eventos importantes como la Gran Depresión en 1930 y la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

Palabras clave: VTV, Surabaya, atracción turística, dinámica del turismo.

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INTRODUCTION

The development of tourism in the Dutch East Indies was directly proportional to its economic activities. The differentiation of the tourism concept also clarified the pattern of tourism development. In urban areas, tourism development usually closely related to its trade, culture, art, and other entertainments that are commonly referred to as urban tourism (Ashworth & Page: 2011, pp. 1-15). In the peripheral areas, tourism was oriented to the beauty of nature and the coolness of the air. After being designated as Gemeente (city) in 1906, the characteristics of Surabaya tourism prioritizing the city's modernity and historical background. In contrast to the regions in Malang and Pasuruan, the characteristic of the tourist attraction was the natural scenery.

This study examines Surabaya's position in tourism from 1906 to 1945 and the effect of major events on its tourism. This research studied Surabaya's position as a tourist sender or tourist destination, while the major events examined include the Great Depression and World War II, furthermore, its influence on Surabaya tourism. After discovering the effects of these events, the authors analyzed changed patterns in Surabaya tourism.

METHODS

For this research, the authors will use the library research method, which is the research focused on the search and literature review related to the subject matter of both primary and secondary data. Those stages are heuristic (searching for sources); source criticism; interpretation; and historiography (historical writing). Heuristics is the process of gathering historical sources. Historical data obtained from written sources (books, newspapers, archives), artifacts (photographs, video documentaries, old buildings, and other historical heritage objects) obtained by observation, literature study, and document analysis (Garraghan: 1957; Tauran: 2018, pp. 135-141). Source criticism is an attempt to obtain source authenticity and credibility. At this stage, the authors classified information from various sources relevant to the problem in this study. This classification process uses the method of external criticism and internal criticism. External criticism aims to obtain the authenticity of the source based on the physical form of the historical source under study. For example, sources such as documents or newspapers will be analyzed based on its physical form (shape, quality, type, and size of the paper used). Internal criticism focused on the credibility of the content or information. The aim is to find out whether the information is trustworthy (Pranoto: 2010; Wibawa et al.: 2016). Next is the process of interpretation which is the process of interpreting historical data to assess objectively as a historical fact based on the relationship between sources so that a systematic and logical sequence occurs (Garraghan: 1957; Indrianto et al.: 2017, pp. 185-194).

RESULTS

Around 1908, there was a negotiation between the government represented by Governor-general Van Heutsz (1904-1909) and several representatives of the private sector working in the tourism sector. The purpose of the meeting was to formulate an association engaged in tourism. After a long period of preparation, a tourism association in the Dutch East Indies was formed. It was entitled to Vereeniging Toeristen Verkeer (VTV), which was formalized on April 13, 1908. The association's funding comes from private-sector donations (trade offices, hoteliers, ship agents) and government subsidies (Sunjayadi: 2007).

Although the status of VTV was not part of a government-owned organization, it did not mean that there was no government interference. In addition to providing subsidies in the first year of its beginning, the government also placed several representatives in VTV. In the same year, VTV had arranged management at the regional level. The management structure of VTV in Surabaya was led by A. E Dinger, J. De Greve,

and HJ. De Bruijn. Representatives in Semarang were held by W. Bloemen, J. Scheltema de Heere and H. van Straaten. Meanwhile, the management of VTV in Padang was held by G.P.J. Caspersz, W.H.G Herklots, and J.F. Lankamp (Sunjayadi: 2007). VTV also opened representative offices in several regions such as Yogyakarta, Surakarta, and Kedu. The opening of representative offices in the three cities was an initiative of the Semarang VTV. Yogyakarta, Surakarta, and Kedu were in the kingdom region which has various cultural tourist attractions such as palaces, temples, performing arts and crafts. The Semarang VTV believed that those cities possessed great potential as tourist destinations.

The rapid development of Surabaya as a modern city causing Surabaya to become the busiest city in the Dutch East Indies. Also, the availability of various modern facilities and facilities such as Darmo Airport, which was built in 1920 way later than the construction of the railroad network that began in the 1800s, as well as the port of Surabaya was proposed since 1875, also become the prominent factors. The availability of transportation facilities and other supporting facilities such as entertainment centers and lodging made VTV set up a representative office in Surabaya in 1908.

The tourism sector was still managed by the Surabaya branch of VTV, which occasionally also provides input and collaborates with the Surabaya city government. Until 1936, tourism issues such as the number of visits and length of stay were still considered as serious problems for the Surabaya government. According to the city government and VTV, tourists only sojourned in Surabaya, then immediately continue to travel to their tourist destination (Aly: 2015).

Then, the Surabaya Government undertook various developments and improvements to the facilities which were considered capable of increasing the number of visits and prolonging the period of tourist visits in Surabaya. This development was thought to be under the control of the Public Works Service, which deals with the construction of public facilities; firefighters; buildings and land boundary rules; taxi operational regulations; rules on public roads; rules on parks and fields; public vehicle rules; mausoleum regulations; and labor. After Surabaya's status of Gemeente (city) had been established for ten years, in 1916, a burgemeester or mayor was officially appointed (Basundoro: 2012). The making of promotional books for tourists with the theme of tourist attractions in Surabaya was also made by VTV in collaboration with the city government. The tourist attractions displayed were the neat arrangement of shops, handicrafts, and the Surabaya zoo. Surabaya regularly reforms the organizational structure of its government (Aly: 2015). Among the tourist attractions in Surabaya were the Kalimas River, Surabaya Harbor, Arab town, Ampel region, Chinatown, zoo, and the Annual Night Market.

DISCUSSION

Around 1914, Cabaton, a health researcher from France, visited Surabaya. Cabaton considered Surabaya as the most notable example of a trade center. The people of Surabaya were described by Cabaton as being very active in trading and, in effect, making the indigenous people to be more involved into this activity especially at the port, although Surabaya had a less friendly climate; poor drinking water supply and quality; and the threat of cholera (Cabaton, 1920; Cochrane: 2007).

Another perception about Surabaya was expressed in the 1920s by Dutch tourists named HW. Ponder. He explained about the arrangement of Surabaya's settlements in the suburbs, which he considered an amazing work, especially in the European settlements in Surabaya. It was different from the local residential areas where many narrow streets or alleys were considered as rows of dolls' houses. Transportation facilities in Surabaya were quite modern with a variety of vehicles such as taxis, cars, electric trams, and quite wide roads. Unfortunately, all seemed in disarray because of the many pedestrians crossing the dangerous street where the vehicles run fast. Ponder and other tourists took the electric tram around Surabaya and watched people drove cars very fast and pedestrians had to risk their lives to cross the dangerous road (Ponder: 1990).

Rather negative perception about Surabaya came from a Dutch tourist named HW Ponder when he was in Surabaya in the 1920s. Ponder explained about the settlements, traffics, and the indigenous people in Surabaya. He thought that the arrangement of Surabaya's settlements in the suburbs was considered to be an amazing work, especially in European settlement areas. It was different from the local residential areas where many narrow streets or alleys were considered as rows of dolls' houses. Transportation facilities in Surabaya were quite modern with a variety of vehicles such as taxis, cars, electric trams, and quite wide roads. Unfortunately, all seemed in disarray because many pedestrians crossing the dangerous street where the vehicles run fastly. Surabaya's dangerous traffic condition was considered as a hazardous adventure. Ponder and other tourists took the electric tram around Surabaya and watched people drove cars very fast and pedestrians had to risk their lives to cross the dangerous road (Ponder: 1990).

An American researcher named Arthur Stuart Walcott also revealed his experience when traveling to Surabaya. After making a tour from Solo to Semarang by land, Walcott continued his journey from Semarang to Surabaya by boat. The first impression that came out of Walcott was about the hectic loading and unloading activities starting from Surabaya Harbor to the Red Bridge along the Kalimas River. Walcott then stayed at the Simpang Hotel with laundry facilities which he said were very cheap for 4 cents for a piece of clothing. According to Walcott, tourists who come to Surabaya will realize that this city was only a collection of villages and several European buildings, military sites, barracks, ports. Surabaya was only suitable for a stopover to other places that were more interesting (Walcott: 1914).

The birth of social and religious organizations in the early 20th century gave its color for Surabaya tourism. At the beginning of the 20th century, Surabaya had become a center of organizational activity with a variety of backgrounds and goals. Members of this organization were later identified with new noblemen and noblewomen (Frederick: 1989). These new nobles who carried the habit of traveling for fun were the habits of Europeans and were considered more modern even though the kings of Java long ago also had these habits such as hunting and staying in the resting areas. These new nobles enjoyed tourist objects by using transportation facilities developed and provided by the colonial government, they gained new experience in terms of discovering "Indonesia" (Sunjayadi: 2007).

Three major events occurred during the period 1906-1945, including the Great Depression in 1929-1938 and World War II. According to Gartner, the Great Depression harmed global tourism. The number of tourists dropped dramatically and many companies lost money (Gartner, 1996; Ghodsi & Barzamini: 2018, pp. 39-44). Gartner's statement (1996) about the adverse effects of the global crisis on tourism is not entirely correct if we look at the condition of tourism in the Dutch East Indies. The global crisis in 1930 did not adversely affect the tourism sector in the Dutch East Indies as seen from data on the number of tourist visits to Bali.

The temporal limits used to see the impact of the Great Depression refer to the data in table 5.2, namely 1929-1938. For 10 years (1929-1938), the total increase occurred 7 times and decreased 3 times. The Great Depression could not be said to hurt tourism in the Dutch East Indies. Besides the frequency of increment was more often than the reduction, the impact of the Great Depression can also be seen on the increment and reduction which can be seen from table 2. The biggest increment of 4% occurred between 1934 until 1935 and the lowest increment of 1.27% occurred between 1929 until 1930. The biggest reduction was 1.3% and the lowest reduction was 0.4% (Aly: 2015).

Promotions conducted by VTV before and during the Great Depression had a positive impact to reduce the risk of foreign tourist reduction in Bali. In 1923, VTV published a Short Guide to Bali brochure that contained information on tourist objects that were recommended for tourists to visit while in Bali. This brochure also contains a brief introduction to Balinese customs, history, religion, and art. In 1928, VTV also collaborated with a famous magazine, National Geographical Magazine. VTV provides guide services while in Bali for Frankline Price Knoot as article writer and photographer for the magazine. After his photographs were published, requests for information about Bali increased, causing VTV to promote Bali. One of their promotional campaigns was in 1931 at the Colonial Exhibition in Paris (Sunjayadi: 2007).

Most tourists only stop briefly in Surabaya, and as soon as possible continue to travel to other tourist attractions. The Government of Surabaya then provides subsidies for VTV to create a guidebook to promote Surabaya as a leading tourist destination. Surabaya was promoted as a city with beautiful shops, exotic handicrafts, and various tourist attractions to attract tourists to stay longer in Surabaya. The exact number of foreign tourist visits to Surabaya was unknown, but the maritime transportation that brought foreign tourists to and from Bali mostly stopped first in Surabaya. On the other hand, tourists who have been on holiday in Bali also often return to Surabaya to enjoy the views of the city which was far more modern compared to the scenery in Bali which prioritizes its traditional way of life and culture.

The World War II (1939 - 1945) caused sentiments towards the Germans in Surabaya. At that time, the government considered the Germans as a threat, so the government ordered an arrest. Some Germans who were victims of the arrest were Friehs and Stein (inspector officials in East Germany). Subsequently, German-owned shops such as Schlipper and Firow Wallow on Topekong Street, Dralle Soap Factory in the Ngagel area, and the Europa Shop near Maxim Cinema on Simpang Street was closed. This sentiment then causing the lack of tourist visits to Surabaya, and tourists from Surabaya prefer to travel to other regions in Java (Aly: 2015).

Film and cinema have become the entertainment of Surabaya residents. In the final days of Dutch colonialism, there were 22 cinemas in Surabaya. At that time, it was the highest number of cinemas in Java, compared to 19 cinemas in Jakarta, 16 cinemas in Besuki, and 12 cinemas in Malang (Kurosawa: 1987, pp. 59-116). In June 1942, the Japanese military held a meeting in Surabaya by inviting various regents from Central and East Java. This meeting was considered as a time to de-stress for the regents amid political conditions that are not conducive. Besides being filled with a lavish banquet with the military commanders at the Yamato Hotel, in the afternoon, a film screening was held about Japan's success in destroying the Pearl Harbor port in America and controlling Hong Kong (Onghokham: 1989).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research, it can be concluded that in addition to being a tourist sending area, Surabaya is also a tourist destination. It can be seen from a variety of attractions that we are able to attract tourists to visit there. Also, the people of Surabaya often travel to various areas outside Surabaya. Furthermore, the Great Depression between 1929 until 1938 did not harm Surabaya's tourism proved from the statistics of tourists visiting Bali. Tourists who visited Bali will stop first in Surabaya. World War II changed the tourism pattern visiting the Dutch East Indies. Before World War II, tourists mostly came from foreign countries. After the war, the Dutch East Indies filled with local tourists. Until 1945, Surabaya generally functioned as a sender of tourists rather than as a tourist destination because of the city's conditions that were considered not conducive.

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University and community: A plan for communication

Universidad y comunidad: Un plan de comunicación

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ABSTRACT

This study highlights the importance of cultural interactions between university and community through understanding the modern university's role in servicing its community. The study also confronts the challenges that universities face in creating cooperative partnerships with their communities. The university community activities at AlAin University have been tracked for five academic semesters to predict their pattern of development. It supports the data generated from a Likert-scale questionnaire with two open ended questions. The questionnaire explores the extent of faculty involvement with community via teaching, research and service. Results have been analyzed, then activities to improve this collaboration culture are recommended.
Keywords: Community engagement, community service culture, employment, faculty involvement

RESUMEN

El estudio enfrenta los desafíos de las universidades para crear asociaciones cooperativas con sus comunidades. Las actividades de la comunidad universitaria en la Universidad de AlAin han sido rastreadas durante cinco semestres académicos para predecir su patrón de desarrollo. Admite los datos generados a partir de un cuestionario a escala Likert con dos preguntas abiertas. El cuestionario explora el alcance de la participación del profesorado con la comunidad a través de la enseñanza, la investigación y el servicio. Los resultados han sido analizados, luego se recomiendan actividades para mejorar esta cultura de colaboración.

Palabras clave: Compromiso comunitario, cultura de servicio comunitario, empleo, participación del profesorado.

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INTRODUCTION

Numerous scholars and authors have explored the role of relationships between communities and universities in marginalized urban areas, with a particular interest in determining the potential for truly collaborative relationships that are mutually beneficial. Research on this topic has generally focused on community engagement through community service or through community-centered research endeavors (e.g. Allahwala et al.: 2013, pp. 43–57; Anyon & Fernandez: 2007, pp. 40-45). However, universities can have a more direct link to community development. They facilitate academic and cultural community development by utilizing the expertise of their faculty members to serve their community through research and courses, as confirmed by Markus et al. (1993, pp. 410-419; Emmanuel et al.: 2004, pp. 930–937). The main goal of a university is to graduate outstanding individuals, giving them high standards of knowledge, and to provide students with a strong moral, ethical and cultural foundation which they can transfer into a sincere intent to serve their community. Following Khan (2012), “Knowledge was not something the advantaged few could have and exclude others from”.

This study investigates the role of a university in community development in the modern era and presents data from AAU, which currently participates in a community development program, including an analysis of its effectiveness and future possibilities for advancement. It is a detailed quantitative and qualitative investigation that provides knowledge that can be transferred to other universities and aid them in the establishment of their community development programs and evolution of their role in the community.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Community service comes from organizations, groups and individuals of the community who want to improve social and economic conditions in their community by identifying societal needs and designing activities and programs to meet them. Considered one of the best at serving community issues, universities create development in various fields and services through methods corresponding to meet community needs. First, we must define the specific concept of community service.

University as part of a community

Universities, as institutes with educational target, play a key role in determining how to serve/develop and support its community. The university is one of the most important institutions with a set of goals that fall under three main functions: education, scientific research and community service (Al-Samad & Ahmed, 2005, p.127); many scholars consider it an academic or material "imperative", but the need of its presence is to the community (Schofer & Meyer: 2005, pp. 898–920).

Society’s expectations of the university have become more intensive and interactive in light of both the scientific and human experiences of universities, and the research or studies that contribute to solving and confronting many problems and issues faced by the surrounding community. Universities are the intellectual and scientific hub in society, they do not just act as the "House of Wisdom" or the "Platform of Science". Rather, they have become the "House of Expertise" for different sectors of production and providing services to different societal activities. Therefore, the features and areas of a university serving its community have been comprehensive in these three areas: education, research and service.

Role of faculty and students in community service

According to the previous research recommendation students can be placed directly in the community to experience, reflect, understand, and synthesize the learning through action (Kolb, 2014). Consequently, there are two prerequisites for ensuring that academic colleges are associated with community service: College qualifications and potential; and community interest and readiness.

The role of faculty development in community services includes among faculty members' responsibilities, which includes research, teaching and professional services, community service is also key for them towards promotion and tenure. (O'Meara et al.: 2015; Ramazonovich: 2018, pp.52-56). The faculty service roles are considered to be linked with the wellbeing of the public. It can also provide professional services to the community, using their expertise to help address the communities' real issues and concerns, as well as to help serve their interests (Hurtado et al.: 2012). This is in addition to the fact that collaboration efforts between faculty members and communities can reinforce professional service so both parties can identify shared interests and address concerns (Umbach & Wawrzynski: 2004, pp. 153-184).

ANALYSIS OF THE RESEARCH

Commenting on previous studies, the university's role in different countries in this generation of knowledge is positive. Universities do provide improved progress in community development. In this study, we examined the role of universities in general, and AAU in particular, in education, as well as in community awareness, service and development.

The role of the university in community service

Society's expectations of the university have become more intensive and interactive in light of both the scientific and human experiences of universities, and the research or studies that contribute to solving and confronting many problems and issues faced by the surrounding community. Universities are the intellectual and scientific hub in society; they do not just act as the "House of Wisdom" or the "Platform of Science". Rather, they have become the "House of Expertise" for different sectors of production and providing services to different societal activities (Al-Khamisi, 2006). In addition to preparing human resources to achieve necessary development for the working-class and enabling members to cope with scientific and technological changes in the modern world, University Services for Community also creates opportunities for experienced teaching staff to benefit production and service associations, conduct research, and hold conferences that improve community status and help resolve its issues. In addition, the university can provide continuing education services for adults of all ages, giving them the necessary expertise to perform their profession and improve their earnings. Lastly, they can help spread knowledge to the local community and university graduates to help raise awareness of and solve issues for the community and to keep them up-to-date on professional developments to help them in their careers.

All of the above activities for community support contribute to improving overall growth of a community by creating positive social change and strengthening human interaction and knowledge through initiative and participation. Overall, they help individuals cope with current changes in technology and science.

AAU and community service

As part of its philosophy, AAU asserts that it is "a symbol of the society's renaissance and a significant pivot around which cultural life revolves on the intellectual, scientific, academic, and technological levels" (aau.ac.ae). The University works to accomplish these principles as part of its commitment to catering for the UAE's need for highly qualified leaders who possess a profound and comprehensive understanding of the requirements and challenges of the twenty-first century in all fields and in all occupations.

Community engagement plays an integral part of the university's growth and development in the region. Al Ain University engages with its community predominantly through its partnerships with local organizations and its commitment to the educational, technological, and economic development of the country and the region. The university demonstrates this commitment with having its Community Engagement Committee (CEC) work in close collaboration with the Deanship of Students' Affairs. The CEC is comprised of a Chair, who is the Dean of Students' Affairs, in addition to, 2-3 staff members from each college. The Committee

functions on the premise that the CEC should provide an opportunity for true community building and collaboration. Accordingly, the committee focuses on three main areas of community involvement and engagement as follows: Institutional Engagement, Community Relationships and Employer Engagement.

METHODS

Given the existing literature, this study addresses the need to further our understanding of the role of the university in the modern era as an integral part of the community, by providing a thorough analysis of an ongoing university community program. It analyzes the program's development, the effectiveness of its activities, and the role of faculty members in its success. In addition, it highlights the challenges faced and potential solutions to allow for continuous evolution. This has direct application to other universities that are establishing and developing their role in community engagement.

The first step in this study was the use of the descriptive method for collecting and analyzing the content of studies, research and published literature related to the topic to gain a better understanding and perspective. This was covered in the previous two sections. The second step was to track the community engagement activities at AAU for the five consecutive semesters during the academic years from 2011 to 2014. The third step was to use a questionnaire and distribute it to the faculty members of AAU. In particular, the present study attempts to answer the following research questions:

Q1: What is the level and pattern of community engagements' progress in AAU?

Q2: To what extent do faculty members perceive their work of teaching, research and community service as helping the university achieve its mission of responsibility toward that community?

Q3: To what extent do faculty members perceive their academic department as helping the university achieve its mission of responsibility toward that community?

Q4: To what extent do faculty members perceive their college as helping the university achieve its mission of responsibility toward that community?

Q5: To what extent do faculty members perceive their institution as achieving its mission of responsibility toward that community?

Q6: What do faculty members perceive as the conditions that can support or hinder their contributions to community engagements.

Step one: Analysis of previous studies, research and published literature

A detailed analysis was conducted in the previous sections, entitled Literature Review and Analysis of the Research, utilizing the descriptive method to gain a better understanding and perspective of the role of the university in community engagement.

Step two: Community engagement activities at AAU

The AAU's community engagement committee was created at the beginning of 2011, and tracked activities undertaken by the university. The following are details of three of AAU's community engagement activities in the first semester of 2013/2014.

A-Participation in the launch of Ministry of Interior Award for Smart Applications

The contest aimed to transplant the concept of creativity and innovation in the younger generation and encourage them to contribute to the creation of a society of knowledge, and motivate college students to provide solutions in the field of applications of smart phones, and also strengthening the bonds of strategic partnerships with institutions of higher education.

B- Launching the Abu Dhabi Science Festival

In line with AAU vision to enhance interaction with the community, the Deanship of Student Affairs delegation took part in a press conference held on Sept 23 to launch Abu Dhabi Science Festival organized by Technology Development Committee.

C- Participation in Najah Exhibition

AAU takes part in NAJAH every year to familiarize students with the programs and specializations offered at AAU and help them stay abreast with the latest developments in higher education."

The total number of activities increased from 9 activities in the first period to a total of 41 in the fifth period as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Growth of community engagement activities.

First·Semester· 2011/2012¤	Second·Semester¶ 2011/2012¤	First·Semester¶ 2012/2013¤	Second·Semester¶ 2012/2013¤	First·Semester¶ 2013-2014¤
9¤	19¤	17¤	26¤	41¤

Step three: Questionnaire

The questionnaire distributed to the faculty members of AAU was the third step of the current study. The questionnaire consists of four core questions related to how much the faculty members believe that their academic department, college and institutions encourage them to utilize their competencies in community service/engagement. Institutional Review Board approval was not required because the data collected tracking past activities was for internal departmental purposes and the survey was designed for evaluation of the community engagement program. The questionnaire constructed in a five point Likert-scale format. The participants were given five choices: very small extent (1), some extent (2), a moderate extent (3), a great extent (4) and very great extent (5) was constructed as shown in Table 2. Participants were asked to select the choice that represent their feeling/prospective.

The questionnaires were distributed to and collected from the participants. The research sample consists of 37 AAU faculty members. 11 of them were females while 26 were males. They were from four different colleges. They were distributed as (12 Education, 9 Business, 10 Law and 6 Pharmacy). Data generated from the research instruments were collected, tabulated, analyzed and discussed.

RESULTS

Q1: What is the level and pattern of community engagement progress in AAU?

To answer the first research questions, the researchers analyzed the number of community engagement activities for the five selected consecutive semesters. The generated data showed that community engagement has more than tripled and the number of faculty members getting involved in these events has grown during this specific period as well. The university successfully executed more than 41 activities (Table 1) and events within the first semester of the 2013/2014 academic year, in contrast to the 9 activities in the first semester of 2011-2012 as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Growth of Community Engagement graph

Table 2: Questionnaire and the data generated from the questionnaire.

Q2: To what extent do you feel that you possess the competencies and motive to support the local community?					
	v. small extent (1)	some extent (2)	a moderate extent (3)	a great extent (4)	v. great extent (5)
In Teaching	3	5	7	13	9
In Research	0	6	4	21	6
In Services	2	1	11	12	11
111=TOTAL	5	12	22	+46	**26=72(64.86%)**
Q3: To what extent do you feel that your department values/emphasizes community services/ engagement?					
	v. small extent (1)	some extent (2)	a moderate extent (3)	a great extent (4)	v. great extent (5)
In Teaching (n=37)	4	4	8	12	9
In Research (n=37)	0	6	6	14	11
In Services (n=37)	2	1	11	12	11
111 = TOTAL	6	11	25	+38	31= 69(62.16%)
Q4: To what extent do you feel that your college/faculty value(s)/emphasize(s) community services/engagement?					
	v. small extent (1)	some extent (2)	a moderate extent (3)	a great extent (4)	v. great extent (5)
In Teaching (n=37)	4	4	7	10	12
In Research (n=37)	0	5	4	9	19
In Services (n=37)	2	2	9	12	12
111 =TOTAL	6	11	20	+31	**43=74(66.66%)**
Q5: To what extent do you feel that your institution value(s)/emphasize(s) community services/ engagement?					
	v. small extent (1)	some extent (2)	a moderate extent (3)	a great extent (4)	v. great extent (5)
In Teaching	0	1	2	15	19
In Research	0	1	4	12	20
In Services	2	1	7	11	16
111 = TOTAL	2	3	13	+38	55=93((83.78%)
Open Ended Questions					
Q6: What are the circumstances that support/encourage your community-engagement efforts?					
Q7: What are the circumstances that obstruct your community-engagement efforts?					

Data generated from Likert-scale (Table 2) was analyzed and the following answers to the first research questions were as follows:

Q2: The majority of the sampled respondents feel that they are motivated to a great extent to support the local community, mainly by conducting research activities … Ranging from great to very great extent, around two third of the sample (64.87%) feel they are motivated to support the local community with research activities, followed by teaching and service activities.

Q3: More than one-third (34.24%) of the sampled population thinks that their departments value community engagement to a great extent. On the department level, it seems that all activities (teaching, research, and services) share nearly the same interest levels of the respondents' perceptions.

Q4: Mainly, the respondents in this study feel that the college values community engagement to a very great extent in terms of teaching, research and community service activities, but with a high emphasis on research. This indicates that each college has a clear orientation towards research activities, in the opinion of its faculty members.

Q5: The vast majority of the sampled lecturers (83.78%) think that their institution emphasizes community engagement to a great or very great extent, whereas very few of them feel differently.

It is noteworthy that many respondents think that either the college or the institution values community engagement to a very great extent. Whereas the same community engagement interests are seen with lower emphasis at lower levels such as the departmental and the individual, which may indicate that lecturers may be more externally motivated towards providing such community engagement activities than being self-motivated.

DISCUSSION

Overall, the dominant activity that is perceived highly by the respondents on all levels (individual, department, college, and institution) is research. This is because academics indicated that scientific research is an essential constituent of success in the academic institutions. Consequently, articles published in well-known academic journals and indexed in reputable databases, such as SCOPUS, are among the common measures of faculty research performance. This is in line with the findings of Goldberg-Freeman et al., (2007, pp. 231–240) and Kennedy et al., (2009, pp. 3–16).

The answer of the sixth and the seventh research questions were based on the participants' answers to the followings open-ended questions:

Q6: What are the circumstances that support/ encourage your community- engaged efforts?

Q7: What are the circumstances that obstruct your community-engaged effort?

Supported circumstances cited by faculty included:

1- 89% (33 participants) of the participants see themselves as having an obligation to use their knowledge and skills toward the improvement of society.

1- 78% (29 participants) are promoted to pursue community engaged activities because it is explicitly acknowledged and included in the review, promotion policies and procedures.

2- 67.5% (25 participants) Faculty are encouraged and are provided various incentives, like grants and funds, to participate in community engagement conferences and to pursue community engaged activities.

Obstacles cited by faculty included:

1. 94.5% (35 participants) of the faculty cited that their teaching load was their biggest obstacle impeding community engagement; it requires and consumes a lot of time. Therefore, they worried about the time it takes to create, organize and implement the new community service activities.
2. 86.45% (32 participants) cited that a lack of resources to support new activities as a problem, in spite of the fact that many faculties learned that some outreach efforts can be resource-generating
3. 62% (23 participants) of the faculty cited that the curriculum / course was also a frequent obstacle for those specifically seeking to introduce service learning into a syllabus.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study provide us with information needed to make decisions regarding the improvement and evolution of the role of the university in the community. Since the university is an educational institution, it derives its role in community service from the word "education" which is the process of "adapting to society". In other words, it aims to adapt individuals to fit well in their community, to prepare them to do their part in serving their country in a scientific and intellectual capacity. In turn, the university is helping advance their nation to reach new levels of knowledge, advancing their students intellectually, culturally, economically and socially through experience and development.

The results of the study indicate that there are best practices that should be maintained to add to the effectiveness of community service programs. Namely, community service information and news programs are regularly updated on the University's website and is distributed at the beginning of every year as a printout.

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Family cultural norms and its role in negative internet choices of children

Normas culturales familiares y su papel en la elección negativa de sitios web de los niños

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ABSTRACT

In the current study, it was tried to recognize the variability of family upbringing when monitoring their children to prevent exposure to the disadvantages or negatives uses of the internet. The study adopts the use of a sample-based social survey methodology. Each sample was selected on the condition that the father and mother shall have children still studying in school and using the internet. This study observes 300 families in Al-Ain, UAE.

Keywords: Children, disadvantages of the internet, family values, monitoring websites, raising children.

RESUMEN

El objetivo de este estudio es reconocer la variabilidad de la educación familiar al monitorear a sus hijos para evitar la exposición a las desventajas o usos negativos de Internet. El estudio adopta el uso de una metodología de encuesta social basada en muestras. Cada muestra fue seleccionada en la condición de que el padre y la madre tengan hijos que aún estudien en la escuela y usen el Internet. Este estudio observa a 300 familias en Al-Ain, EAU.

Palabras clave: Crianza de los hijos, desventajas de internet, monitoreo web, niños, valores familiares.

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INTRODUCION

Many sociologists, pedagogics, and psychologists agree that greater use of social media websites and internet networking generally result in the loss of direct communication and change many traditional values. Not only does this have an impact on youth and adolescences, but it also affects the family as a whole. Some parents are not fully aware of the risks and methods of dealing with the latest emerging technologies. They let their children use modern electronic devices without being aware of the potential risk factors or providing them with any advice or guidelines. Moreover, the matter may go beyond that with the misconception that internet use will intellectually benefit their children.

Due to the large role generally played by internet culture and its influence on trends, values, ethics, behaviors, lifestyles and social values and standards, a society may want to limit or monitor unwanted cultural norms and beliefs from outside that society. Thus, many researchers in various human sciences are being obliged to seriously confront this by researching to study the loss of cultural heritage and value simultaneously occurring with the spread of globalization and material values. On the other hand, we find that Arab communities, especially the Gulf regions, faced a boom in the field of development and modernity. Thus, a substantial number of children began to imitate these witnessed values and focus on materialism and a culture of consumption. Also, the threats suffered by the community and family system have an equal impact on the adolescences and children. Many families encounter difficulties while attempting to monitor their children. The family no longer functions as the ground force that cannot be disobeyed. Thus, family influence is generally weakened. Social upbringing is limited to matters which can be materially and observed. This role is represented in a family monitoring of the negative behaviors of children, including the misuse of the internet.

The problem of this study

The present study examines the impact of family social upbringing in monitoring children in the use of the internet and the resulting consequences caused by its prolonged use that ultimately affects their academic success or lifestyle behaviors. Family is considered the essential center of establishing the stability of the society since it has a central role in influencing the upbringing of children that directs and raises their awareness. This is because family is the foundation of establishing ethics and socially correct behavior for their children and is the primary element supporting behavioral control. Also, the family is the framework within which the individual first receives the moral lessons of social life. A family must play its positive role in such serious areas by concentrating all efforts to maintain a steady role by raising awareness, directing their children, and reminding children of the dangers of the misuse of the internet. There is no doubt that with the spread of the internet, there is increasing time spent by the individual using the internet. The average time spent by the population of UAE per day while using the internet is estimated to be 7 hours and 49 minutes according to the report of “Hootsuite”, while the residents of the State spend 2 hours and 56 minutes per day as an average in pursuance of the social media channels from any device. If we suppose that such a figure is correct, we shall assume that the figure is a general average. The time spent by the adolescences of both sexes is much higher. The future is expected to find youths, adolescences, and children spending a lot of time chatting and visiting pornographic sites. All these behaviors are critical areas to be studied, analyzed and positively changed.

The study also attempts to consider the role and influence of the family based on the levels of existing interaction and social relationships within the home. Such family functions and roles can be considered as controls of behavior to prevent one from deviating from essential and accepted social values, habits, and traditions by safeguarding behavior and reminding the individual of the importance of compliance and consequences of violations of these views. This is achieved by the role played by the family in raising their children’s awareness and warning them of the risks caused by misuse of the internet.

Therefore, we can start from this problem that emphasizes the role of censorship through socialization, and we can define our problem in identifying the role of socialization of the family and its impact on the poor use of the Internet. We will conduct this study on a sample of families in the UAE city of Al Ain.

The importance of the study

Such scientific studies have profound importance because of the factors and reasons revealed and ignored by many people. The study deals with the issue relating to each family, household, and community. The misuse of the internet about family upbringing is a topic of great importance to family and society members as a whole. At the community level, studies of this nature draw the attention of society and all of its institutions, schools, and universities, to understand the phenomena, assuming control over it yet, benefiting as much as possible, and rejecting all that may cause danger to the individuals of this community.

Objectives of the study

This study attempts to "Understand the impact of the family social upbringing in children monitoring in terms of internet misuse" with the following as secondary objectives:

Recognizing the impressions and family cognitive background of the disadvantages of the internet, which may negatively affect the children.

Determining the internet misuses by the children and the impact of how family social upbringing may implicate such.

Specifying the controlling measures and procedures taken by the family to protect the children from internet misuse.

Questions of the study

Many studies in sociology achieve their objectives by raising several inquiries or verifying assumptions. These studies typically adopt the descriptive research approach and depend on inquires, while experimental approach-based research relies upon assumptions made and examined by the researcher. This study adopts the descriptive approach to answer the following questions:

- What impact does monitoring internet use have on upbringing?
- Does the family examine the online websites accessed by the children?
- What are the control measures used by the family to guard against the misuse of the internet by children?

Family social upbringing

Social upbringing is the process that requires that the biological organism be transformed into a social being. It is a continuous process for the individual intentionally or unintentionally through the different tools of upbringing starting with the family, the school and the community environment in all its material and non-material aspects. Durkheim defines social upbringing as "the process of replacing the biological aspect with social and cultural dimensions, which become the basic guides of the individual's behavior within his society" (Leila: 2006, p.193). It is the process of "giving the individual the basic characteristics of the society represented in the values, attitudes, and norms prevailing in his society and the standards of desired social behavior in this society. It is a continuous process through time, starts from the early moments of the person's life until his death" (Mesch: 2006, pp.473-495; Abu Arqoub & Al-Khaddam: 2012, pp.423-435; Al-Kabbani: 2019).

As for our procedural concept in this study, the parents' behavioral habits in supervising children's use of social networks are considered tools for evaluation. Since modern technology has expanded, parents must confront this, either by interfering or advising and trying to preserve the behavior desired. The family is the place where the social upbringing process begins, which means "a group of individuals who believe that they belong to an independent group within the community and have special relationships. The family mediates

between the individual and society." It helps the individual to take his place in society "(Darwish: 1999, p.68; Mohamed: 2007; Nasef: 2014, pp.275-298; Othman: 2017). About the control and supervision process, we have included a set of expressions represented in directing the parents regarding their children's use of the Internet. One of the most important of these expressions is to follow the children in their free time and while studying their lessons, doing duties and other oversight that would make their electronic or virtual communication to not negatively affect their behavior.

Internet negatives

Electronic means that reach us through unknown and known sources. “George Ritzer” defined it as “an interconnected global network of computer hardware and software systems. This makes it possible to store, process, retrieve and circulate information and communications across time and space. "(Huisman & Allison Edwards, 2012, p.21; Sultan: 2010; Al-Janafawi: 2017, pp. 11-43). What matters in this study is how families can control the websites that their children use?

Electronic means that reach us through unknown and known sources. “George Ritzer” defined it as “an interconnected global network of computer hardware and software systems. This makes it possible to store, process, retrieve and circulate information and communications across time and space. "(Huisman & Allison Edwards, 2012, p.21; Sultan: 2010; Al-Janafawi: 2017, pp. 11-43). What matters in this study is how families can control the websites that their children use?

There is no doubt that the Internet, as well as other things that we face in our daily lives, have many negative aspects that can leave negative effects, especially on children and adolescents and adults as well. Therefore, parents should pay attention to such matters through the parental control process that each parent can exercise over their children (Jaafar & Muslim: 2012; Jayyousi: 2015; Zahmoush & Makhloufi: 2018). For example, one of the negatives that children may be exposed to while using the Internet is viewing porn sites, websites promoting terrorism, extremist religious views, violence and suicide, gambling, and sites promoting racist ideas. In addition to the disadvantages caused by long periods on the Internet, negatives include isolation and weak social interaction which is in turn replaced by virtual communication (Al-Kandari & Al-Qashaan: 2001, pp.7-45; Ogar et al.: 2018, pp. 63-67).

METHODS}

Study methodology: The researcher relied on the method of the social survey using the sampling method as one of the most suitable methods used in descriptive studies.

Data collection tool: The study relied on a questionnaire form, which was assessed by several sociology and psychology specialists and was reviewed systematically and scientifically through a questionnaire that tries to achieve the goal of this study by dealing with all aspects of the problem of the study.

Validity and reliability of the tool: The validity of the form was measured by presenting it to a group of arbitrators. It was discussed and necessary notes and amendments were made that contributed to preparing the form in its final form to apply to the sample.

Stability was also measured by doing a pretest for the form before the basic data collection process. The researcher performed this test by administering the form to a group of families in the study community. The test included (15) heads of household. This test is repeated ten days after the initial application to find out the suitability of the form to collect necessary data, to know the extent of the respondents' understanding of the questions and to discover the clarity of the questions and their understanding of them. Some of the questions have been modified linguistically to make them more accessible and easier.

Domains of the study

Geographical Spatial (Domain): the researcher has chosen Al Ain City in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi for several reasons. We can also acknowledge that the Internet is used in every family normally and that the study community has its members and the means of advanced digital technology such as mobile and tablet devices.

Human Domain: A deliberate sample was chosen, amounting to 300 of the parents who have children from Internet users, and the questionnaire was also applied by (Google). 18 forms were excluded as the answers given were not clear.

Time Domain: The study lasted approximately three months, from December 2019 to the end of January 2020, followed by data extraction, analysis, and presentation of results.

RESULTS

First: Preliminary data

Sample Characteristics include

Table 1. Diversity of the sample according to age, gender, occupation, educational level, and income.

Percentage (%)	**Number**	**Age**	**Percentage (%)**	**Frequency**	**Gender**
13.3	40	Less than 30	55.3	166	Male
14.0	42	From 31: less than 35	44.7	134	Female
24,0	72	From 35: less than 40	100%	300	Total
48.7	146	More than 40	Percentage	Repetition	Educational Status
100%	300	Total	2.7	8	Reads and Writes
Percentage	**Repetition**	**Family monthly income**	3.3	10	Primary
9.3	28	From AED 3000: less than AED 10,000	18.7	56	Average Qualifications
7.3	52	From AED 11,000: less than AED 15,000	13.3	40	Above Average Qualifications
27.3	82	From AED 16,000: less than AED 20,000	48.7	146	Graduate
46.0	138	More than AED 20,000	13.3	40	Post Graduate
100%	300	Total	100%	300	Total
%	**Number**	**Job**	**%**	**Number**	**No. of children**
%64.0	192	Governmental Sector	89.3	264	2:4
16.7	50	Private Sector	8.7	26	5:6
1.3	4	Craftsmanship	2.0	6	More than 7
6.0	18	Self-employed.	100%	300	Total
1.3	4	Retired			
10.7	32	Do not work (female).			
100%	**300**	**Total**			

Gender: In reviewing the data of the above table, it is noted that the percentage of males of household heads in the study sample was 55.3%, while the percentage of females was 44.7%. It can be observed from these statistical data that the ratio of males to females is nearly equal.

Age distribution: The study sample is divided into four age groups. The first category ages (40 years and older), represented 48.7% of the total sample population; ages (35 to less than 40 years) represented 24.0%.; ages (30 years to less than 35 years) represented 14.0%, while the group (less than 30 years) represented 13.3% of the study sample.

Educational level: As for the educational level, we find that 48.7% of the total sample population has a university degree, while 18.7% of the population have an intermediate qualification, 13.3% have post-graduate

degrees. While 13.3% have above-average qualifications, and 3.3% have a preparatory certificate, 2.7% of respondents have not completed primary education but can read and write. This indicates the high educational level of most subjects and emphasizes their awareness and cultural beliefs.

Professional Status: The data of the above table also show that the occupational status of 64.0% of the respondents in the households surveyed works in government jobs; 16.7% of the respondents work in the private sector; 10.7% are homemakers; 6.0% are self-employment, and 1.3% are retired.

Income: According to income, the percentage of the individuals who live in families whose monthly income is greater than 20 thousand dirhams was approximately 46%. This is an indication of the high standard of living of the majority of the families in the sample. (Nationalities of the sample were not a factor.) The percentage who lives in families whose income ranges from 16 to 20 thousand was approximately 27.3%. Individuals whose monthly income ranged between 3 thousand and 10 thousand dirhams accounted for 9.3% of the sample, while those whose income ranged from 11 to 15 thousand dirhams were slightly lower at 7.3% of the sample. This confirms that there is a relation between the economic status and the rates of household use of the Internet and the ownership of advanced technological devices.

Several Family Members: It was clear from the previous table that the vast majority (89.3%) of the sample has 2-4 children, while 8.7% have 5-6 children and 2.0% have 7 or more. Second: Family's perceptions of negative uses of the Internet.

Table 2. shows the family's perceptions of the risks and drawbacks of using the Internet.

Significance level	**Degree of freedom**	**Q-Squared) (Q^2)**	**%**	**Frequency**	**Responses**	**Negatives**
0,01	1	24,000	0,70	209	Yes	Long hours of internet usage leads to laziness and inactivity
0,01	1		0,30	91	No	
Not significant	1		100	300	Total	
Not significant	1	109,227	92,7	278	Yes	Using the Internet for long periods leads to addiction.
0,01	12		7,3	22	No	
0,01	1		100%	300	Total	
		0,27	50,7	152	Yes	The Internet promotes values that harm family and community security
			49,3	148	No	
			100%	300	Total	
		30,827	72,7	219	Yes	The Internet makes access to pornography easier.
			27,3	81	No	
			100%	300	Total	
		24,000	0,70	210	Yes	The use of the Internet contributes to the spread of consumer culture.
			0,30	90	No	
			100%	300	Total	
		7,707	61,3	184	Yes	Using the Internet can expose the privacy of family members leading to defamation and scandal
			38,7	116	No	
			100%	300	Total	

DISCUSSION

Before starting the study, we polled the opinions of a small sample from the study community about the negatives that children and adolescents in the family might be exposed to as a result of entering the electronic network. We then classified them in a questionnaire form and summarized their answers.

It is evident from the previous table that 70.0% of the total sample population believes that the frequent use of the Internet leads to laziness and inactivity. It is also clear that 92.7% believes that the frequent use of the Internet leads to addiction. Of the total sample population, 50.7% believes that the internet does affect values negatively and harms family and society's security. The majority (72.7%) hold that the Internet facilitates greater access to pornography. It is worth noting that there is a danger of (electronic sex). This is, of course, the result of the sexual suppression of young people, or is a result of the difficulty of intermingling males and females in our society. Some 70% believe that the Internet contributes to the spread of consumer culture. In the sample, some 61.3% believe that postings on the Internet can endanger the privacy and security of family members.

The measures and procedures used by the family to protect the child's usage on the Internet:

Table 3. shows the most prominent sites that the family prevents their children from browsing.

Significance level	Degree of freedom	Q- Squared) (Q^2)	%	Frequency	Electronic Websites
			7,3	22	Social networking sites
			27,3	82	Film sites (horror and action).
			13,3	41	Music sites.
			10	29	Online gaming sites.
Significance at .01%	4	111,98	59,3	178	Porn sites.
Total				**206**	

It should be noted that the total number here indicates the frequency of the answers, where some members of the sample referred to more than one site

A high percentage of the sample population prevents children from browsing harmful sites. Regardless of the technical capabilities available to block such content, it is sometimes insufficient. However, the best means is preventive education. The table shows that pornographic sites ranked first (59.3%) among sites that the family wants to restrict from browsing. Watching movies on many non-pornographic sites ranked second with 27.3% of parents concerned with possible traumatic negative effects on their children. Music and video clips sites ranked third (13.3%) while online games sites ranked fourth with 10.0% of parents saying that they prevent their children from accessing gaming sites. Some individual says gaming sites consume a great deal of time for their children. The social networking sites came in fifth with 7.3% preventing browsing these sites.

Table 4. explains the reasons why the family prohibits children from accessing the Internet and browsing some sites. (Answer can be more than one site)

Significance level	Degree of freedom	Q- Squared) (Q^2)	%	Repetition	Reasons
			14,0	42	Because they waste time
			11.3	34	To not neglect their homework and other responsibilities.
			12,0	36	To sleep early and not get used to staying up late
			18,0	53	Because they should not access these sites

The previous table shows the reasons for preventing children from browsing some sites, and the reasons came in order as follows:

- Because it conflicts with our values and our morals: 62.0%
- Because they are for adults: 18.0%
- Because they waste time: 14.0%.
- To encourage good sleep habits: 12.0%
- to complete their school homework: 11.3%

Table 5. shows the main reasons of family interest in regulating the children's use of the internet

Level of significance	Degree of freedom	**Q- Squared)** (**Q^2**) value	%	Repetition	**Reasons**
Significant at 0.01 level	5	36,51	60.0	180	To avoid neglecting their homework.
			36.7	110	To avoid staying up late.
			37.3	112	For fear of internet addiction.
			27.3	82	To be present when they use the internet.
			31.3	94	To get used to order and time management.
			22.0	67	For their health.
Total		**250**			

The vast majority of respondents (83.3%) do take precautionary measures to monitor and regulate their children’s internet use. They want to know what they are watching and how long. The above table indicates that 60.0% of the respondents are keen to regulate the use of the Internet so as not to neglecting school homework; 37.3% of respondents stated that they fear addiction causing the child to repeat habitual negative behavior and the loss of social sense of interacting with the family and its values and principles.

Respondents (36.7%) said that they are keen to regulate their children's use of the Internet so that they do not stay up late. About 31.3% were concerned with maintaining the order and sequence of daily habits. Letting children know they are watched was of importance to some. Religious values greatly affect the advice given to children; such values inculcate benevolent values and principles, whether by repeating advice or evoking values and principles in stories that would influence avoidance of communication deemed harmful. Finally, 22.0% of the respondents mentioned harm to health from inactivity and damage to eyesight.

Parents who do not control their children's use of the internet gave three reasons. The primary reason (60%) is that Children use the internet in their leisure time. About 24% say they do not want to put pressure on children and16% say that children use the internet for their studies.

Table 6. shows the methods of discipline used to direct children if they use the Internet negatively.

Level of significance	**Degree of freedom**		**Q- Squared) (Q^2) value**	**%**	**Repetition**	**Method of discipline**
				35.3	106	Corporal discipline
				54.0	162	Reprimand and reproach
				64.7	194	Denying the use of the Internet and seizing the

						electronic device.
				60.7	182	Speaking to and advising them.
				49.3	148	Warning them not to do that again.
Significant at 0.01 level	7		53.0	29.3	88	Withhold allowance for example.
				28.7	86	Confinement within the home.
				30.0	90	Ignorance.
Total				300		

The use of the internet itself has become one of the methods that some parents use for discipline when children fail or their behavior does not satisfy their parents. We asked the respondents about the punitive methods they use for modifying their children's behavior. The above table indicates that about 70.7% of the respondents deprive their children of their daily monetary allowance, while 64.7% of the respondents answered that they deprive them of using the internet. This reveals the significance of the internet in children's lives. Just as parents previously punished their children by preventing them from going out of the house, today they punish them by preventing them from using the internet. About 60.7% of the respondents said that they talk to their children about ill behavior as a first warning; however, if repeated, they may use alternative methods of discipline according to the behavior and the age of the child. About 54.0% said that they reprimand their children as a means of discipline, while 49.3% stated that they warn their children that they will be punished if they repeat the behavior. method of discipline, and does not correct behavior. About 35.3% of the respondents consider beating as a method of discipline, while 30.0% punish their children by ignoring them. Finally, about 28.7% punish their children by depriving them of going out.

Table 7. Reinforcement Methods that the respondents use for Directing their Children (more than one statement can be selected)

Level of significance	**Degree of freedom**	**Q-Squared) (Q^2) value**	**%**	**Repetition**	**Reward methods**
			35.3	107	Offer them money
			46.0	138	I reward them with a walk and a trip outside the city.
			36.7	110	I increase the time of their use of the Internet.
			40.7	122	I buy them a gift.
			70.7	212	Thank them and encourage them to do it again.
Significant at 0.01 level	5	48.9	78.7	236	I do nothing.
			*300		**Total**

*It is clear that the number is more than 300, but the total number of answers are what meant here, as many respondents have referred to more than one method for rewarding their children.

The above table indicates that 78.7% of the respondents do not reward their children when they do something good, while 70.7% of the respondents said that they reward their children morally, by thanking them and encouraging them to repeat the good behavior. About 46.0% of the respondents grant their children the opportunity to go out in a walk or a trip; while 36.7% allow extra time on the internet, which implies that the Internet has become a new method of rewarding and reinforcing behavior, and discipline in the case of deprivation.

Table 8. Illustrates the Role of Family Supervision of Children in Facing the Negative Sides of the Internet.

Level of significance	**Degree of freedom**	**Q-Squared) (Q^2) value**	**%**	**Repetition**	**Answer**	**Aspects of supervision**
0.01	1	34.560	74.0	221	Yes	Warning about unknown sources.
			26.0	79	No	
			100%	**300**	**Total**	
0.01	1	74.907	85.3	256	Yes	Advising not to believe all posted information
			22.0	44	No	
			100%	**300**	**Total**	
0.01	1	54.000	80.0	240	Yes	Knowing the child's friends on the Internet
			20.0	60	No	
			100%	**300**	**Total**	
0.01	1	77.760	86.0	258	Yes	Warnings of dangers posting personal info and pictures
			14.0	42	No	
			100%	**300**	**Total**	
0.01	1	49.307	78.7	236	Yes	Understanding the dangers of prolonged usage of the internet.
			21.3	64	No	
			100%	**300**	**Total**	
0.01	1	20.907	68.7	206	Yes	Talk about the experience while on the Internet.
			31.3	94	No	
			100%	**300**	**Total**	
0.01	1	19.440	68.0	204	Yes	Prevent chatting with strangers.
			32.0	96	No	
			100%	**300**	**Total**	
0.01	1	24.000	70.0	210	Yes	Follow what children post on social websites.
			30.0	90	No	
			100%	**300**	**Total**	

The above table indicates that 74.0% of the respondents supervise their children by warning them not to receive electronic messages from strangers; while 85.3% of the respondents indicated that they advise their children not to believe the information published on the internet without ensuring its credibility. About 80.0% of the respondents were also keen to know about their children's friends on the Internet. About 86.0% of the respondents stated that they warn their children about the social dangers caused by posting personal information and photographs on the internet; while 78.7% said they ask their children about the reason for using the Internet for a long period. About 68.7% of the respondents said that they discuss their own experiences with their children when they use the Internet and about 68.0% said that they prevent their

children from chatting with strangers. About 70.0% of the respondents said that they follow what their children post on their accounts on social media sites and apps. These high percentages shown above indicate that most of the respondents are highly active in supervising their children through a variety of means. The above precautions are considered an indication that there is existing family awareness of the harmful effects of using the Internet.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to answer several objectives:

The main objective: "To know the impact of the family socialization in controlling their children regarding the negative uses of the Internet." The sub-objectives were as follows:

- Identifying the family's background knowledge of the dangers of the Internet which can negatively impact their children.
- Identifying children's misuse of the internet and its effect on family socialization.
- Identifying measures taken to protect children while they use the Internet.

Accordingly, this study was conducted and applied to a sample of parents. We can summarize the results of the study as follows:

- There is no doubt that socialization plays an important role in parental control over children who use the Internet: 68.7% of the respondents indicated that they prevent their children from using the Internet, which indicates the parents' awareness of the negative influences that may come from browsing the internet.
- 83.3% of respondents are concerned with regulating time spent by their children that prevents them from performing their duties and obligations, including neglecting their studies and getting used to late nights. However, 16.7% of those who say that they do not control their children because of the preference for their children to stay at home.
- Denial of internet use 64.7%; talking to children 60.7%; reprimand 54.4%, and warning 49.3%. These are the methods that parents use if their children use the Internet negatively indicating that they see negative aspects of the Internet.
- About the role of family supervision over children in facing the negative sides of the Internet, we found that 74.3% of respondents warn their children not to receive messages from people they do not know; and 80% of parents are concerned to know who their children's friends are on the Internet. Further, 70% of parents care about what their children post on their accounts on social media.

There is no doubt that the Internet as a means of communication through many websites is an important and useful thing in our life and has changed many aspects of lifestyle. Moreover, many people work from home through their laptop or tablet devices as an important tool instead of going to the institution or the company.

On the other hand, this has brought a lot of negatives to homes. The issue is related to socialization of children, since controlling them has become difficult after the widespread of the Internet and its penetration into even the most pious family units.

Our study could open horizons for researchers studying similar aspects of the internet's implications for the family.

The most important of which are:

- Studying values on electronic devices and their impact on daily life
- Inclusion of the Internet in studies related to marriage choice and 'electronic love'.
- Conducting studies in identifying the best means of controlling children and trying to forcefully introduce education and curricula into this problem.

- Opening horizons of educational studies through schools, especially in the UAE community, as students have electronic accounts linked to their schools under educational supervision to try to address problems before they may escalate.

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Applying Interpretive Structural Modeling and MICMAC Analysis to Evaluate Inhibitors to Transparency in Humanitarian Logistics

Aplicación de modelos estructurales interpretativos y análisis MICMAC para evaluar inhibidores de la transparencia en la logística humanitaria

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to identify the variables for the lack of transparency in humanitarian logistics (HL) and to determine their mutual relationship. The interpretive structure modeling (ISM) method was applied to extend a hierarchy-based model of the identified variables. The study makes two key contributions: the variables that can be reflected as inhibitors to transparency in HL are determined, and the ISM methodology is used to determine the group of variables that have full control, low reliance and strategic importance. The study findings are beneficial for all stakeholders of disaster risk reductions.

Keywords: Humanitarian logistics, information sharing, interpretive structural modelling, transparency.

RESUMEN

El objetivo principal de este estudio es identificar las variables por la falta de transparencia en la logística humanitaria (HL) y determinar su relación mutua. El método de modelado de estructura interpretativa (ISM) se aplicó para extender un modelo basado en la jerarquía de las variables identificadas. El estudio hace dos contribuciones clave: se determinan las variables que pueden reflejarse como inhibidores de la transparencia en HL, y la metodología ISM se utiliza para determinar el grupo de variables que tienen control total, poca dependencia e importancia estratégica. Los resultados del estudio son beneficiosos para todos los interesados en la reducción del riesgo de desastres.

Palabras clave: Logística humanitaria, intercambio de información, modelación estructural interpretativa, transparencia.

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INTRODUCTION

Disasters badly disturb the concern population and lead to human, material and financial losses that are difficult for a population's capacity by applying its resources to control the situation. In the past several years in developing countries, almost two thousand million people have affected due to hazards related to climate change (Khan et al.: 2019, p. 2078; Khan et al.: 2019a, p. 450). In relief operations (RO), the central position is occupied by HL (Vitoriano et al.: 2011, pp. 189-208), as the cost and participation of logistics account for almost 80% of the total RO whereas, HL constantly has minimum attention within organizations (Khan et al.: 2019 p. 2078).

The increasing magnitude and several disasters, the shortage of resources and the competition for resources combine to escalate the significance of effective, efficient and fair HL (Larrea: 2013, pp. 211-216; Khan et al.: 2019, p. 2078). In logistics, information sharing increases the capital of organizations and the effectiveness RO (Anjomshoae et al.: 2017, pp. 194-218; Khan et al.: 2019b, p. 549). Effective HL not only decreases delivery time, risk and cost, but can also save lives and decrease people devastating. Therefore, HL should be fair. The study of (Khan et al.: 2019, p. 2078) concentrated on transparency in the HL context but the inhibitors to transparency in the HL context never been examined in the literature before. Therefore, the key objective of this research is to present variables for the lack of transparency information in HL and to determine their mutual relationship. This study contributes to the knowledge of these variables, which can be known as inhibitors to transparency in HL. The study findings contribute to the present theories and introduce the guidelines for more improvement in disaster relief operations (DRO). Practical implications are presented, and research gaps are explored.

METHODS

Transparency is not simply about what has shared the good information outside in an organization (Parris et al.:2016, pp. 222-247), but also what is real inside the organization (Park & Blenkinsopp: 2011, pp. 254-274). Transparency is a way to enhance organizational performance (Wehmeier & Raaz: 2012, pp. 337-366) and extend democratic practice (Baraibar-Diez et al.: 2017, pp. 480-489).

Temporary workers and lack of expert logisticians are obstacles in the way of transparency. Furthermore, HOs call for greater transparency but lack of monitoring (Bealt & Mansouri: 2017) and accountability, further complicates the transparency process (Scarpin & de Oliveira Silva: 2014, pp. 102-111; Mohammadi & Yekta: 2018, pp. 1-7) stated that short-term relationships of HOs in the process of HL with other stakeholders and the organization size (small & medium) have no fear of transparency. In HL, uncommon language and lack of communication impede transparency. To handle the donors' pressure, HOs attempt to gain the attention of media and favor some specific groups to evade complaints. Consequently, corruption, multiple stakeholders, mismanagement, political interference, donor behaviors, lack of technology, improper routing and competition for funding impedes transparency. Uncertainty, urgency and the complexity of disaster assistance directly affect the transparency process in HL (Bealt & Mansouri: 2017).

The transformation of HL process into transparent one is no easy task. 16 very relevant variables were identified and were grouped through a brainstorming technique. With the consensus among the participants regarding these 16 variables, the inhibitors were applied to extend the ISM based model as seen in Figure 1.

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Ism methodology and building the ism model

The brainstorming section above reveals several variables; they are inhibitors to transparency in HL. It is very important to know the contextual relationship among these variables. The best possible way to achieve this by applying interpretive structure modeling (ISM) methodology, which can effectively bring forward these interrelationships. These following steps are considering in this method.

Step i. The variables impacting transparency in HL are identified through brainstorming technique

Step ii. A structural relationship is constructed among the identified variables

Step iii. A structural self-interaction matrix (SSIM) is framed for the variables, reflecting the doublet relationships of the inhibitors of the structure under consideration. (See Table 1)

Step iv. A reachability matrix is framed from the SSIM, then scanned for transitivity. (See Table 2)

Step v. In this step, the framed reachability matrix is further subdivided into 8 levels. (See table 3 to 11 Iteration i-ix)

Step vi. In this step from the reachability matrix, a direct graph is drawn, and the associations of transitive are detached. (see Figure 2)

Step vii. The digraph drawn in the previous step is transformed into an ISM model, by putting nodes of inhibitors with statements. (See Figure 1)

Step viii. The ISM model is examined for any necessary modification and any conceptual inconsistencies.

APPLICATION OF THE PROPOSED APPROACH

Structural Self-Interaction Matrix (Ssim)

Considering the related relation for each inhibitor, the presence of a link between any two inhibitors (i and j) and the related order of the association is examined. Four indications are utilized to represent the direction of the relation between the inhibitors (i and j):

V: inhibitor i will intensify inhibitor j; A: inhibitor i will be intensified by inhibitor j; X: inhibitor i and j will intensify each other; and O: inhibitor i and j are independent.

Accordingly, the indications V, A, X, and O in Table 1, are used to portray the nature and existence of links between the 16 variables. Some cases are given below.

Inhibitor 1 (bad governance) intensifies inhibitor 2 (lack of accountability). When there is bad governance there will be a lack of accountability. This relationship in Table 2 is represented by an indication V.

Inhibitor 4 “lack of communication” is intensified by inhibitor 16 “disaster constraints”. If the magnitude of a disaster is high, there will be difficult to communicate and coordinate among stakeholder from the disaster site. Therefore, the indication is A.

Inhibitor 5 “Lack of performance measurement” and inhibitor 15 “Financial constraints” intensify and affect each other. If there are financial constraints, it is difficult to measure performance. On the other hand, in terms of HL, if there is a lack of performance measurement, the donors will not trust the organization. So, it is difficult to get funds. This association is represented by indication X.

Inhibitor 6 “Lack of long-term relationships” and inhibitor 14 “Lack of IT” has no relationship, revealed by O.

Table 1. Structural self-interaction matrix (SSIM)

***pi* Inhibitors**	***pj* Inhibitors**															
	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1. Bad Governance	X	X	A	A	X	V	V	V	V	A	A	V	V	V	V	1
2. Lack of Accountability	X	A	A	A	V	V	V	X	V	A	V	A	A	A	1	
3. Lack of Monitoring	A	V	A	A	V	V	V	V	A	V	V	V	A	1		
4. Lack of Communication	A	V	A	A	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	A	1			
5. Lack of performance Measurement	X	X	A	A	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	1				
6. Short Term Relationship	A	A	O	A	V	V	V	V	A	X	1					
7. Temporary Workers	A	A	O	A	V	V	V	O	A	1						
8. Lack of Ethical Framework	O	X	O	A	A	A	A	A	1							
9. Multiple Stakeholders	O	V	A	V	V	A	A	1								
10. Local People Involvement	X	A	A	V	V	X	1									
11. Political Interference	O	A	O	A	V	1										
12. Corruption	A	A	A	A	1											
13. Lack of Security	X	V	X	1												
14. Lack of Information Technology	A	A	1													
15. Financial constraints	V	1														
16. Disaster Constraints	1															

Reachability Matrix

The fourth phase is the transformation of the SSIM into the primary reachability matrix by taking the place of the 4 symbols of SSIM (e.g., V, A, X or O) at 1s or 0s.

For this substitution (V, A, X, O by 1 or 0 as suitable) the rules are as follows:

(1) In the SSIM, if the (i, j) symbol is V, then the (i, j) digit in the reachability matrix should be 1 and the (j, i) digit should be 0.

(2) If the (i, j) symbol in the SSIM is A, then the (i, j) digit in the reachability matrix should be 0 and the (j, i) digit should be 1.

(3) If the (i, j) symbol in the SSIM is X, then the (i, j) digit in the reachability matrix becomes 1 and the (j, i) digit should also be 1.

(4) If the (i, j) symbol in the SSIM is O, then the (i, j) digit in the reachability matrix should be 0 and the (j, i) digit should also be 0.

Subsequently, the rules are to construct the final reachability matrix, after incorporating the transitivity (as if an inhibitor L is connected to M and M connected to N, therefore L and N are connected), as seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Final reachability matrix

pi Inhibitors	**pj Inhibitors** 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	**Driver**
1. Bad governance	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	**12**
2. Lack of Accountability	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	**8**
3.Lack of Monitoring	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	**10**
4. Lack of communication	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	**12**
5. Lack of performance measurement	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	**12**
6. Short-term relationships	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	**7**
7. Temporary workers	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	**7**
8. Lack of ethical framework	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**5**
9. Multiple stakeholders	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	**6**
10. Local people involvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	**7**
11. Political interference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
12. Corruption	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**3**
13. Lack of Security	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**14**
14. Lack of Information Technology	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	**10**
15. Financial constraints	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**12**
16. Disaster Constraints	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	**11**
Dependence	**8**	**11**	**7**	**5**	**7**	**10**	**9**	**11**	**10**	**12**	**11**	**14**	**5**	**4**	**8**	**8**	

In Table 2, the driver and the dependence of each variable are presented. Both of these powers are applied in the Matrices d'Impacts cross-multiplication appliqúe a classmate (MICMAC) (cross-impact matrix multiplication applied to classification) examination.

Table 3. Iteration

Inhibitor *pi*	**Reachability set R(*pi*)**	**antecedent Set A(*pi*)**	**Intersection set R(*pi*) ∩ A(*pi*)**	**Level**
1	1, 2, 3, 4,5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15,16	1, 6,7,12,13,14,15,16	1,12,15,16	
2	2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11,16	1, 2, 3,4,5,7,9,13,14, 15,16	2,9,16	
3	2,3,5,6,7,9,10,11,15	1,3,4,8,13,14,16	3	
4	2,3,4, 6,7,8,9,10,11,15,16	1,4,5,13,14	4	
5	2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,15,16	1,3,5,13,14,15,16	5,15,16	
6	1,6,7,9,10,11	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,13,15,16	6,7	
7	1,2,6,7,10,11	3,4,5,6,7,8,13, 15,16	6,7	
8	3,6,7,8,15	1,2,4,5,8,9,10,11,13,15	8,15	
9	2,8,9,13,15	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,10,11,14	2,9	
10	8,9,10,11,13,16	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,14,15,16	10,11,16	
11	8,9,10,11	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,13,15	10,11	
12	1,8	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,13,14,15,16	1,12	**I**
13	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,13,14,15,16	9,10,13,14,16	13,14,16	
14	1,2,3,4,5,9,10,13,14	13,14,15,16	13,14	
15	1,2,5,6,7,8,10,11,14,15,16	1,3,4,5,8,9,13,15	1,5,8,15	
16	1,2,3,5,6,7,10,13,14,16	1,2,4,5,10,13,15,16	1,2,5,13,16	

Level partitions

From Table 2, for each variable, reachability and antecedent sets can be obtained. The reachability set includes the variables itself and the other variables that they may influence. Therefore, for every variable pi, reachability can be defined by setting R (pi) as the set of variables reachable from pi. R (pi) can be determined by examined the row of interest in Table 2, of the final reachability matrix regarding pi. Similarly, the variable that the column represents is then included in a suitable row in R (pi) column in the table of Iteration.

Table 4. Iteration ii

Inhibitor *pi*	**Reachability set R(*pi*)**	**antecedent Set A(*pi*)**	**Intersection set R(*pi*) ∩ A(*pi*)**	**Level**
1	1, 2, 3, 4,5, 8, 9, 10, 11,15,16	1, 6,7,13,14,15,16	1,15,16	
2	2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11,16	1, 2, 3,4,5,7,9,13,14, 15,16	2,9,16	
3	2,3,5,6,7,9,10,11,15	1,3,4,8,13,14,16	3	
4	2,3,4, 6,7,8,9,10,11,15,16	1,4,5,13,14	4	
5	2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,15,16	1,3,5,13,14,15,16	5,15,16	
6	1,6,7,9,10,11	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,13,15,16	6,7	
7	1,2,6,7,10,11	3,4,5,6,7,8,13, 15,16	6,7	
8	3,6,7,8,15	1,2,4,5,8,9,10,11,13,15	8,15	

9	2,8,9,13,15	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,10,11,14	2,9	
10	8,9,10,11,13,16	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,14,15,16	10,11,16	**II**
11	8,9,10,11	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,13,15	10,11	
13	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,13,14,15,16	9,10,13,14,16	13,14,16	
14	1,2,3,4,5,9,10,13,14	13,14,15,16	13,14	
15	1,2,5,6,7,8,10,11,14,15,16	1,3,4,5,8,9,13,15	1,5,8,15	
16	1,2,3,5,6,7,10,13,14,16	1,2,4,5,10,13,15,16	1,2,5,13,16	

Table 5. Iteration iii

Inhibitor *pi*	Reachability set R(*pi*)	antecedent Set A(*pi*)	Intersection set R(*pi*) ∩ A(*pi*)	Level
1	1, 2, 3, 4,5, 8, 9, 11,15,16	1, 6,7,13,14,15,16	1,15,16	
2	2, 6, 8, 9, 11,16	1, 2, 3,4,5,7,9,13,14, 15,16	2,9,16	**III**
3	2,3,5,6,7,9,11,15	1,3,4,8,13,14,16	3	
4	2,3,4, 6,7,8,9,11,15,16	1,4,5,13,14	4	
5	2,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,15,16	1,3,5,13,14,15,16	5,15,16	
6	1,6,7,9,11	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,13,15,16	6,7	
7	1,2,6,7,11	3,4,5,6,7,8,13, 15,16	6,7	
8	3,6,7,8,15	1,2,4,5,8,9,11,13,15	8,15	**III**
9	2,8,9,13,15	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,11,14	2,9	
11	8,9,11	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,13,15	10,11	**III**
13	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,13,14,15,16	9,13,14,16	13,14,16	
14	1,2,3,4,5,9,13,14	13,14,15,16	13,14	
15	1,2,5,6,7,8,11,14,15,16	1,3,4,5,8,9,13,15	1,5,8,15	
16	1,2,3,5,6,7,13,14,16	1,2,4,5,13,15,16	1,2,5,13,16	

In the hierarchy, variable number 12 which is corruption is on top. Subsequently, the reachability set for a top-level element pi consists of the element itself and any other elements within the same level which the element may reach, such as the components of a strongly connected subset.

Table 6. Iteration iv

Inhibitor *pi*	Reachability set R*(pi)*	antecedent Set A*(pi)*	Intersection set R*(pi)* ∩ A*(pi)*	Level
1	1, 3, 4,5, 9, 15,16	1, 6,7,13,14,15,16	1,15,16	
3	3,5,6,7,9,15	1,3,4,13,14,16	3	
4	3,4, 6,7,9,15,16	1,4,5,13,14	4	
5	4,5,6,7,9,15,16	1,3,5,13,14,15,16	5,15,16	
6	1,6,7,9	3,4,5,6,7,13,15,16	6,7	**IV**
7	1,6,7	3,4,5,6,7,13, 15,16	6,7	
9	9,13,15	1,3,4,5,6,9,14	9	**IV**
13	1,3,4,5,6,7,13,14,15,16	9,13,14,16	13,14,16	
14	1,3,4,5,9,13,14	13,14,15,16	13,14	
15	1,5,6,7,14,15,16	1,3,4,5,9,13,15	1,5,15	
16	1,2,3,5,6,7,13,14,16	1,4,5,13,15,16	1,5,13,16	

Afterward, the intersection of these variables sets is obtained for the entire variables and the levels of different variables are determined. The variables for which the sets of reachability and the intersection are the same is captured at the top level of the ISM hierarchy.

Table 7. Iteration v

Inhibitor *pi*	Reachability set *R(pi)*	antecedent Set *A(pi)*	Intersection set *R(pi)* ∩ *A(pi)*	Level
1	1, 3, 4,5, 15,16	1, 7,13,14,15,16	1,15,16	
3	3,5,7,15	1,3,4,13,14,16	3	
4	3,4,7,15,16	1,4,5,13,14	4	
5	4,5,7,15,16	1,3,5,13,14,15,16	5,15,16	
7	1,7	3,4,5,7,13, 15,16	7	**V**
13	1,3,4,5,7,13,14,15,16	13,14,16	13,14,16	
14	1,3,4,5,13,14	13,14,15,16	13,14	
15	1,5,7,14,15,16	1,3,4,5,13,15	1,5,15	
16	1,2,3,5,7,13,14,16	1,4,5,13,15,16	1,5,13,16	

The top-level variables are those variables that do not influence the other variables above their level in the hierarchy. Subsequently, the intersection of the sets of reachability and the antecedent is the same as the set of reachability is at the top level.

Table 8. Iteration vi

Inhibitor *pi*	Reachability set R*(pi)*	antecedent Set A*(pi)*	Intersection set R*(pi)* ∩ A*(pi)*	Level
1	1, 3, 4,5, 15,16	1, 13,14,15,16	1,15,16	**VI**
3	3,5,15	1,3,4,13,14,16	3	
4	3,4,15,16	1,4,5,13,14	4	
5	4,5,15,16	1,3,5,13,14,15,16	5,15,16	
13	1,3,4,5,13,14,15,16	13,14,16	13,14,16	
14	1,3,4,5,13,14	13,14,15,16	13,14	
15	1,5,14,15,16	1,3,4,5,13,15	1,5,15	**VI**
16	1,2,3,5,13,14,16	1,4,5,13,15,16	1,5,13,16	**VI**

Table 9. Iteration vii

Inhibitor *pi*	Reachability set R*(pi)*	antecedent Set A*(pi)*	Intersection set R(pi) ∩ A*(pi)*	Level
3	3,5	3,4,13,14	3	**VII**
4	3,4	4,5,13,14	4	
5	4,5	3,5,13,14	5	**VII**
13	3,4,5,13,14	13,14	13,14	
14	3,4,13,14	13,14	13,14	

As soon as the top-level inhibitors are recognized, it is detached from the matrix. After, a similar process is repeated to identify the inhibitors in the coming level. The procedure is continued until the level of each inhibitor is developed, as can be seen in Tables 3, to Table 11. These levels are useful in establishing the graph and the ISM Model.

Table 10. Iteration viii

Inhibitor *pi*	Reachability set *R(pi)*	antecedent Set *A(pi)*	Intersection set *R(pi)* ∩ *A(pi)*	Level
4	4	4,13,14	4	**VIII**
13	4,13,14	13,14	13,14	**VIII**
14	4,13,14	13,14		

RESULTS

Building the ISM-based model

Several variables affect the transformation of HL into a transparent HL. Therefore, this is one of the complicated issues. These variables are in proper order and direction in the ISM model and express the current situation instead of any single variable considered in isolation. Therefore, ISM is a perfect approach because it provides a complete structure of the variables. This approach brings forward the invisible and poorly structure models into a clear, transparent and comprehensive system as presented graphically. From Table 2, the structural model is derived via lines of edges and vertices or nodes. This model is represented by a digraph as seen in figure 2. Finally, the digraph is transformed into the ISM model as presented in Figure 1. The relationship between two variables (j to i, i to j) is indicated by an arrow.

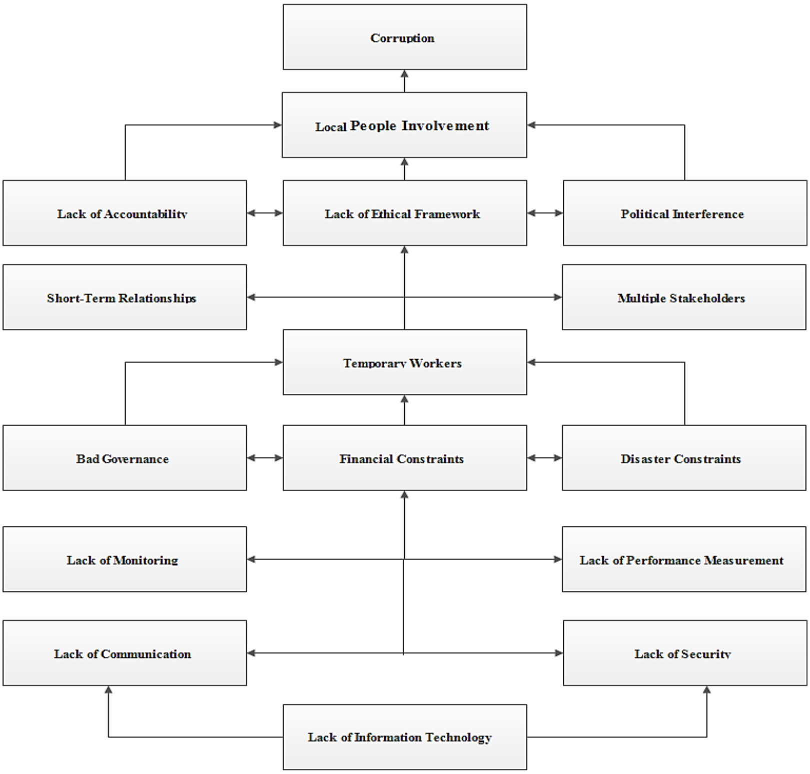


Figure 1. ISM-based model for inhibitors to Transparency in HL

MICMAC analysis

This section examines the driver and the reliance of the inhibitors, which is the main purpose of MICMAC analysis (Faisal: 2010, pp. 179-195). These inhibitors are categorized into 4 different quadrants (Figure 2). The first quadrant is called the autonomous with holders. They have very weak driver power and reliance and mostly out of the system. The second quadrant contains the dependent variables. They have very strong reliance but very weak driver power. The third quadrant consists of the linkage inhibitors that have not only strong driving power but also strong dependence. These variables are uniquely unsteady because any action on these variables will affect the others and also themselves. The fourth quadrant contains independent inhibitors. They have very strong driving power but very weak dependence. A variable that has very strong driving power is considered a key variable (Table 2). Out of the 16 variables, no variable falls in quadrant 1 and quadrant 3, whereas 7 variables fall in quadrant 2 and 9 in quadrant 4. It means that most of the variables have strong driving power as discussed next.

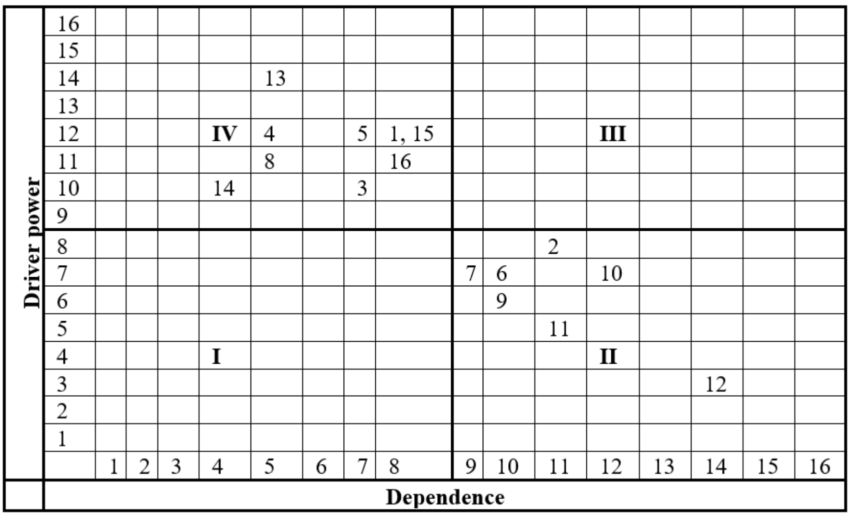


Figure 2. Driver power and dependence diagram

The fair sharing of available resources (Anaya-Arenas et al.: 2014, pp. 53-79) security, transparency (Gould et al.: 2010, pp. 287-302), monitoring, (Heaslip & Barber: 2014, pp. 60-81), the use of advance technology and effective communication lead to fast, fair and safe HL (Beamon & Balcik: 2008, pp. 4-25). Nevertheless, economic constraints (Khan & Bae: 2017, pp. 1-16), rampant corruption (Khan et al.: 2018, p. 63), bad governance, and political influence, lead to a low level of fair distribution (Ahmeda, 2013). Lack of transparency also decreases the efficiency and effectiveness of HL (Turnes & Ernst: 2015, pp. 1-8).

As in Figure 2, the variables are divided into 4 different quadrants. All variables fall in the dependent and independent categories and all of them are very important to be considered. In quadrant 2, 7 variables are having high-value reliance but have low power control. This is very true for these variables, as observed in the literature. The last group (quadrant 4) consists of 9 variables having very high driving power and low reliance, it indicates not only the importance of these variables but also their position as originators of the issue.

CONCLUSION

The study has identified 16 basic inhibitors by studying relevant existing literature and through brainstorming methods. This study is applied ISM approach to extend an interrelationship model for the inhibitors to transparency in HL. MICMAC analysis is used to recognize the driver and reliance of inhibitors to transparency applying the ISM approach. Diagraph in figure 2, reflects that information technology, security and communication are three important inhibitors to transparency having high driving power. So, management needs to focus on the identified inhibitors for proper implementation of transparency in HL. As mentioned, in this study integrated hierarchal model of transparency is extended that can be supportive to HOs to apply this model for identifying and classifying the importance of transparency of their needs and to denote the influence either direct or indirect of each inhibitor on the transparency implementation. Therefore, this study could add to the existing literature on HL and could support to know the basic causes behind the implementation of transparency in HL. The study has contributed to bringing the fair distribution of relief items which can further enhance the effectiveness of HL.

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Terminologies in limited social environment

Terminologías en un entorno social limitado

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the terms that meet the community's needs at different times and places. It also discusses the development of the Arabic language, which has been confirmed through the development of judgments and intellectual assiduousness. In this context, there is a significant semantic difference between the two types of mercy. Finally, this research concludes that the Arabic language is rich and abundant in terms' meanings; the environment plays a role in changing the term and developing the language, the importance of legislation in expanding the meaning of the terms, and social customs' effects on changing meanings.

Keywords: Classroom climate, development, Indonesia, perspective, progress.

RESUMEN

Esta investigación examina los términos que satisfacen las necesidades de la comunidad en diferentes momentos y lugares. También discute el desarrollo del idioma árabe, que se ha confirmado mediante el desarrollo de juicios y asiduidad intelectual. En este contexto, hay una diferencia semántica significativa entre los dos tipos de misericordia. Finalmente, esta investigación concluye que el idioma árabe es rico y abundante en el significado de los términos, el medio ambiente juega un papel en el cambio del término y el desarrollo del idioma, la importancia de la legislación para expandir el significado de los términos y los efectos de las costumbres sociales en los significados cambiantes.

Palabras clave: Clima de aula, desarrollo, Indonesia, perspectiva, progreso.

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INTRODUCTION

The problem statement of the research discusses the mutual influence between language and society. Language is the mirror of society, the repository of its heritage, the library of its literature, and the key to its thoughts and emotions. The Arabic language has been granted the attention of the community prior to Islam when it distinguished between poetry and others, and between prose and other. As well as after the descent of the Quran, the Arabic language has received the social attention of Muslims and others; because Islam has created an environment for the Arabic language, in which it develops with linguistic creativity along with social, intellectual and economic renaissance.

The Arab scholars addressed this problem in the first collection of texts more than a thousand years ago, developed plenty of diverse books, and included chapters to indicate the interaction of language with society such as Arabization, derivation and “similarity” of the previous term according to the custom of society. On the other hand, scholars have discussed terminologies in social environments to grant the right to the society to choose the amount of discourse leading to understanding it either briefly or in detail. Therefore, the Arabic speaker has a wide space in choosing the structure that suits the community, and should only take into account the Arabic rules to understand the text.

This problem arose along with the geographical expansion of the Arabic when it was collected and chosen with interest in the Arabic calligraphy and its development in order to preserve the Holy Quran, as in many resources of various Quranic readings. The scholars traveled to different tribes to choose the most explicit as an attempt to support the Arabic rules. They did not take the language from specific people since there was a mix of people when they transfer the language to avoid corruption.

Research then has continued until the present era in every time and place, including the books of philology and linguistics, such as Saleh (1980; 2009), Hijazi (1978), Omer (2003), Steitiya (2008) Linguistics field, function and methodology, and others and others. On the other hand, the linguistic environment of legislation goes beyond linguists’ custom for the benefit of understanding the text. As an example of using custom for inferencing judgment, the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "No prayer without purity." Purity is understood according to the custom of the legislative community environment. The meaning exists in thinking before becoming a prominent language, it is common among the linguistic of the audible sounds, and the psychic of the self-meaning.

However, the ancient studies were limited in comparison with other languages until the contemporaries have clarified this aspect. Therefore, this research summarizes these studies, along with modern plans addressed by contemporary researchers based on the nature of scientific development in the world in all life aspects. The research also plays a vital role in linking the community issues with the language to highlight its continuous interaction and to provide a model for researchers on the growth of the language in communities.

METHODS

The significance and the problem statement of the research

This research aims to confirm the vitality of the Arabic language (tongue) and to demonstrate its interaction and to keep up with the ages and times. It provides the Arab community with the impact of the language on human behavior. It also allows researchers to use the language in historical research and its relevance to geographical locations. This is obvious when the language expresses the needs of the community in the field of justice and community service, which will legislate the requirements of humanity. Quran has affirmed the eligibility of the Arabic tongue to help humanity get to safety, such fact is addressed to the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him): And thus We have revealed unto you (O Mohammed PBUH) a Qur'ân in Arabic that you may warn the Mother of the Towns (Makkah) and all around it. And warn (them) of the Day of Assembling, of which there is no doubt when a party will be in.

This research is distinguished from the previous studies for the following reasons:

1. Time difference plays a vital role in adding a new pattern to the research, while the previous ones were conducted in an environment limited by time and place. Therefore, they could not consider and include all aspects of the subject matter of the study with all its ramifications.
2. The research includes diverse modern and old resources leading to significant scientific and social results.
3. This research was written in a new environment using technology, which was not available in previous studies.
4. The research emphasized the importance of language in social interaction, the relationship of language to thought, and the uniformity of community life for the better.
5. The research revealed the evolution of life in the Islamic society in terms of behaviors and habits, so language is a container preserving the transformations experienced by the human in the new life.

The impact of the environment on language development

Arab society has known many linguistic stereotypes that bind its bonds and do not contradict its behavioral rules so that the custom is the controller to determine its meaning. Whoever said: May Allah have mercy on people, refers to a meaning of mercy that is different from mercy in the statement, Zaid (Born: 695 AD, Died: 740 AD) had mercy on Omar (Born: 584 AD, Died: 644 AD). In this context, there is a significant semantic difference between the two types of mercy. Mercy from Zaid (Born: 695 AD, Died: 740 AD) is tenderness and kindness, which is quite different from the mercy of Allah, while it is not permissible to say: Praise be to Zaid (Born: 695 AD, Died: 740 AD); many examples may be mentioned in this regard. The Arab-Muslim community has become an observer on this growing tongue as required by society in a while. The Holy Quran has elucidated the importance of society to develop the language and identified its apt environment for development, as it addressed each nation with a compiled tongue (language) and an understood dialect, Allah Almighty says: "And We sent not a Messenger except with the language of his people, in order that he might make (the Message) clear for them." (Ibrahim,4).

The names, therefore, that people need in their lives to know things, including the name of items, some are agreed upon in time. Language can be possessed by a human being to self-express human experiences and creative potentials. The language is renewed as long as the people who speak it are rejuvenated and creative; the language otherwise will remain a dead body. However, Language cannot be at this level, and it is a dynamic entity; it is a vessel filter that contains sciences, arts, ideas, opinions, and feelings. The linguistic balance of vocabulary, structures, and methods is the basis of the growing language.

A human being is in dire need of a common language in society, whereas one of the reasons for coining words is that man alone cannot fulfill all his/her needs but must co-operate with others. Therefore verbal structures have been formed in society to express the needs of the people arising from the necessity for understanding each other, and it is the product of interaction among people having senses (Vendryes: 1950, p. 35).

Jurists set forth this fact and being aware of it. For instance, Imam Al Asnawi (1999) says about language's situation and reason: Man is civilized by nature, i.e., his survival linked with civilization, living with peers, s/he cannot depend mainly on him/herself in getting what s/he needs for living, food, dress, housing, and weapons to be protected from cold, heat even wild animals, it is achieved through acquaintances and cooperation… It was necessary for people to express themselves, that was either through words or gestures … while words have been more useful than gestures (Al Asnawi: 1999). Al Aamadi (2010) says (each one was in need of an assistant to help him/her acquire his/her knowledge, which s/he cannot get it alone) (Perfection of the basics of judgments: 1/11).

The Origin of language

The arguing has continued to determine the origin of the language, most of the scholars consider that the origin of the language is based terminology, not a revelation, but it is rather the product of societies in every time and place. Some scholars have argued that the origin of the language is a type of agreement, so three or more philosophers meet to clarify information or things by setting names and or terms to them to be known and distinguished by which rather than bringing to be seen. For example, they refer to a person as a "man," so such term is specified for this creature, and when they would refer to one of the body organs, they term it; such as hand, eye, head, foot, or so, when they heard a certain word, they have a meaning for it in their minds, and so on with other names, verbs, and letters. Terms are either indicative of meanings on their own or as a result of setting an agreement. Allah sent his messengers and taught them as a practical process of human life, Allah also taught Adam (peace be upon him) the names of things that he needed in his time, then these names were spread and transferred to all the following Prophets. Allah taught our Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) the best of the advanced language ever; ultimately, it is approached to the most explicit and clearest languages .

The Qur'anic discourse explained that society has the right to use its own proper tongue. Therefore, the messengers of Allah came to present the divine revelation with the language of the addressee: "And We sent not a Messenger except with the language of his people, in order that he might make (the Message) clear for them." (Ibrahim,4). This indicates that the clear language deserves to have an impact on the behavior of society, it was long before the heavenly book, as people know the language style useful for each age provided that it is original tongue but non-perverted. Ibn Jeni said:" the language was not put at the same time, but it occurred successively and consecutively" (Al Sayouti: 1986).

Language reflects the status of society when it has specific beliefs, and language has evolved to reflect those beliefs, so the use of language is a social practice in its most vivid form. This requires us to recognize that language is an organized social organization. Any change in language practice is not merely a reflection of social change, but it is a change of verbal repertoire as social symbols and choices available to individuals representing society. This repertoire is restructuring at least to an aspect of social relationships.

Speech activities vary, such as conversation, discussion, jokes, minutes of the meeting, interviews, flirtation, litigiousness, humor, and others. "The words that have been established by using and different from the original meaning may acquire a new meaning. For instance, the word "Aljumhour" (audience), it was originally meant "much-accumulated sand"; however, this meaning is no longer used, it is taken as the customary meaning indicating a large number of people. Consequently, the term is known once it is said." (Abdel Ghafar: 1996, p. 159).

The British linguist Griham defines the language generally as the manifestation of tendencies and inclinations, the transformations of the mind and the habits of thought of human society, and the best criterion for their mental life and emotions. If this interpretation is accepted, it is only natural that the link between members of the community and their language is so close that others can judge the individual, and thus language is a lasting influence on the nature and personality of the society. When we talk about language, we are talking about an interaction between the language and thoughts of society. The speech automatically raises our imagination, and the words go directly to our consciousness without going through any logical or intellectual filters, and it can describe the impact of the word in our imagination. The language of society suffers, at this stage, from the unhealthy linguistic environment, damages thought, confusion, and anxiety in the minds. In addition, the unstable language situation causes corruption in the mental life of society and corruption in most fields, mixing in the meanings, connotations, concepts, and symbols in the language of dialogue among the educated classes leading to ambiguity and confusion in the meanings of words. The linguistic chaos has risen, which leads to great chaos in the intellectual and cultural life of our forums, streets, and even our homes.

Our world is full of insults and threats that always turn into physical violence. These are the contents of the principle of conflict: the argument of the master and the slave! I fight with words to force my adversary to recognize and acknowledge me and to adopt my self-image that I want to impose on him. The battle is no longer fought according to the rules of conversation and refinement. Since they all talk at the same time, the conversation is certainly no longer a cooperative dialogue.

The linguistic significance of the word "violence" in Arabic is broader than that in other languages. We need a model that treats language as a part of a social activity interacting with other modes of behavior and is equally important. But there is a clear absence of interest in the relationship of language to thought and society, all due to the lack of interest in the process of thinking itself independent of words, language, and society.

Language is the mirror of society, the repository of its heritage, the library of its literature, the record of its ambitions, and the key to its thoughts and emotions. It is the symbol of its spiritual survival, its unity, its progress, and the treasury of its customs and traditions. Our Sociolinguistics must receive the attention it deserves from this society, the overall performance of society changes according to the political, economic, informational and educational discourse that apply to its entity, all are closely related to the language. In addition, the collective intelligence of the entire society depends on its linguistic performance, both in terms of linguistic transparency of public opinion or the effectiveness of linguistic communication between individuals and institutions that work in the field of knowledge production and making use of it.

RESULTS

The impact of the environment on language

The impact of the environment on language is clear as of the collection of the vocabulary of the language, and its structures from the sources and the many stories in the collection and the way of taking them from the people are the best witness to the impact of societies in the development of language. A clear example is the story of Alkasai, who grew up in Kufa and took the grammar, syntax, and morphology of the language at a very old age. One day he walked till he felt so tired, then sat with people with knowledge and virtue, and he tried to say that he is so tired using a wrong word in Arabic (قد عييت), they said: “you have made a solecism” they said “you should have said: (أعييت), but (عييت) means helplessness and confusion. Hence, he was so keen to learn the language and syntax properly traveling to many tribes to hear the language from the communities and jet down the words and Arabic structures that he spent a lot on buying ink for that purpose (Asaad: 1992).

The new life has imposed on the Islamic community sorts of behaviors, traditions, and customs of which language has been a precise expression. So, it is considered an important record and container for all changes that Arabs have witnessed in the light of Islam (Al Obaidan: 2002). Islam has provided the Arabic language with an environment in which it developed. The doctrine of monotheism in the Arab society leads to linguistic creativity that accompanied the social, political, intellectual, and economic renaissance that Islam brought. Therefore, meanings of some words have been changed, created new meanings, and new words and phrases borrowed from other languages.

The scholars have written about the development of the Arabic language, while one of the best works of this development is what we find in the book "Al-Zayneh in Islamic Arabic terms." The author mentioned what some expressions had meanings before Islam, and the change with the emerging of Islam in the fields of judiciary, politics, laws, beliefs, and new expressions that were unfamiliar to speakers in their language for example angels, throne, jinn, hell, the path and others, as well as new structures that had not existed before; such as " There is no power, but that of Allah - Allah suffices us - to Allah we belong and to Him is our return" and many more (Al Saharan: 1958, Wafi: 1971). Many scholars also tackled the impact of the environment in

the use of language and development according to their circumstances in life, as pointed out by Al Dinori (died in 276 H) in his book (the writer's literature) (Al Dinori: 1967; Nahr: 2012).

If we want to examine the scholars' point of views of jurisprudence, we find they refer to the impact of the environment through the term "custom," which means that people know the word's meaning in a way, so it is known as said; such as the Arabic word (Aldaba, الدابة) means donkey and the dirham for the dominant currency. Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyyah says that words do not mean something in itself, but rather it is confined to the meanings meant by the speaker. This confirms that the speaker has to consider the listener's readiness to comprehend what is being said (Al Razi: 1992, p. 237). So, the listener knows the meaning of the word through a speech, (A word in the custom may mean some of its meaning, the word dirham is often limited to a certain type of money after it was used for all kinds of money, but later it came to an agreement to limit the meaning that was general. By the time, the second meaning prevailed in the custom, gaining a rather new meaning. Also, a word may be given a new meaning, such as The Arabic word (kill) may not mean actual killing, the statement" Zaid killed Omar" may be said meaning that Omar (Born: 584 AD, Died: 644 AD) was severely beaten (Awad:1969).

The fundamentalists assert that when contradiction occurs, custom comes first before the language (Al Qarafi: 2010). (Similarly, as custom gives a particular meaning for a word, the same applies to the combination of words and statements, this is why it is said that customary meanings precede language meanings since it is abrogated the rule is: "the abrogated cancels the abrogated." This is the meaning of our statement: The customary facts prevail over the linguistic facts) (Al Qarafi: 2010).

The linguistic environment of legislation goes beyond the knowledge of linguists and jurists for the benefit of the concept of the text; therefore, the words of the custom are used by the legislator in order to decide and pass the judgment. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "No prayer without purity." Purity is understood according to the custom of the environment, not the linguistic meaning. It is meant to have ablution according to Islam. The same applies to many terms used by Muslims, such as a compulsory deed, oath, a proviso and others (Ahmed Fahmi: 1992).

In this sense, the provisions of the jurisprudential obligations of a contract, dissolution, condition or the like are perceived according to the customary meaning of the word. The same also applies for words such as: (sale, lease, marriage, the conditions of Waqf, divorce and oath), for example: the origin of the sale is done only as a past, action and if it is present, there should be presumption of the case or intention, because the present is in fact an adverb – it is mostly used in the future, excluding what is customary known as adverb (Ahmed Fahmi: 1992).

Linguists have developed language terms to prepare the appropriate environment for the development of language to meet emptying of the meanings saved in the minds, for example the term (Similarity) for scholars of rhetoric, it is a community-based approach where the speaker is so close to the addressees. An example of this is what was narrated from Abu al-Raqqa that his friends invited him to a breakfast on a cold day saying: What do you want us to make you a food? he was poor and did not have clothes to protect him from the cold, he said to messenger "cook me a garment (jubbah (and a shirt" (Al Hashimi: 1960,p. 375).

The method of "similarity" was used in Quran, to emphasize the kindness of Allah the Almighty to his servants, and it is an indication that the speech must be integrated with the community and interacted with sender to be involved with human beings. Many verses in the Quran state "similarity", and without the interpretation of its meaning, misunderstanding is likely to occur (Zadeh et al.: 2018, pp. 57-64). The Almighty said: "Allah will mock at them and prolong them in sin, blundering blindly" Al-Baqarah: 15 (Al Sabouni: 2008), the mockery is not attributed to Allah and is not fitting for Him, but it is stated in the Qur'an as a similarity to the hypocrites' way. Many examples are included in (Surat Al-Anfal: 30 (They plotted but Allah (in reply) also plotted. Allah is the Best in plotting). Similarity in all verses of Quran makes understanding possible, there is agreement in words but difference in the meaning. Plotting from Allah is meant planning to spoil what the unbelievers do. So we find that (using "Plotting", which means planning, to the Almighty on the path of similarity

in the sense of frustration of what they plotted. More examples of similarity in all verses of Quran: "And they devised a scheme and, without their knowledge, we devised a scheme “Surah Al- Al naml:50 (Al Sabouni: 2008).

The recompense of a sin is a sin like it, but whosoever forgives and seeks to reform, his wage will be with Allah. Surely, He does not love the harm doers”. Surah Al-Shora: 40 (Al Sabouni: 2008). “They forsook Allah, so Allah forsook them. Surely, the hypocrites are evildoers”. Surah Al-Tawba: 67. Such verses are examples of similarity to make it clear for the listener to grasp the meaning (Al Sabouni: 2008).

Close to the subject of similarity on the other hand, scholars deal with topics in terms of making brief and short or making long and detailed. The community has the right to choose the amount of speech that leads to understanding either long or concise, and they said: (The good speech either brief or circumlocutory varies according to the context and or occasion of the topic, i.e. to make it simple or long. Therefore, the orator may simplify the expression or utterance while exhorting and claiming to obey Allah and obey His Messenger peace be upon him) (Rejoicing in explaining the curriculum: 3/881).

As for the level of the interlocutor, Abdul Rahman bin Ali, known as Ibn al-Jawzi (died. 597 AH), said: "I swore not to speak with people who speak dialect except by using their words and terms, until I met a carpenter and asked him of the price of two doors, I used a language I expected him to understand, and his answer was shocking, he used a mocking language that made me swear not to speak to such people anymore." (Nahr: 2012). This story makes us understand that language varies according to the groups as well, and that we have to consider the characteristics of such groups to diversify the language to suit them. Therefore, Sociolinguistics pays special attention to the study of linguistic characteristics belonging to professional groups, or social groups. Malinowski views that the action diversify the language (Nahr: 2012).

Linguists refer to the linguistic ecology or environment through the place, and differentiate between those who live in the city, or in the desert, Alasmai says: (Alkmait bin Zaidis not an evidence, because he was from Kufa and learned the strange language, and narrated poetry, and was a teacher who is not like the people of the Bedouins, even he is not from urban) (Al Merzbani: 2005, p. 192).

Regarding expanding Arabic along with the environment, it is allowed to borrow any word enriching the language, while it is not harmful for Arabic to derive from other languages as needed. For example, the word" philosopher" of Greek origin, was borrowed and given its meaning (Nahr: 2012). Borrowed words should be adapted to our environment (Al Radi & Al Strabazi: 1985, pp.1-2). Therefore, transporting language means transferring the use only by natives, which means the existence of the user.

Environment determines the meaning of the words (Al Qarafi: 2010). For instance, the word “neck” means “slave” while the neck refers to the whole human body since it is the most important organ in the life, but when we deal with emancipation against expiation, the neck is meant to be a sound and good neck (Nahr: 2012).

Legislation and language development

One of the reasons for the richness of the Arabic language is its relationship with Islamic law, and the intellectual skill of diligence and derivation, which helped spread it through the creed and the requirements of society in the judiciary, education, ethics, family life and various human activities. In addition to the new words that are not familiar to the speakers in their language before, such as the words: angels, throne, jinn, the path, and others, as well as the structures in keeping with the divine message such as: There is no power except by Allah.

There is no doubt that the transformation that took place in the Arabic language after Islam appeared in the various aspects of life and in different times. It moved from the barbarism of ignorance to the civilization of Islam. The Arab civilization spread from the limited Umayyad era to the broad world horizon in the Abbasid era. The language was developed in its methods and arts. The jurisprudence of Islamic sciences has a special status known to it by its scholars and the linguists, and it is natural to follow this boom and spread special terminology used by the people of jurisprudence that are different from the meanings of the exclusive

language, many scholars compiled books to explain the meaning of terms and words, some of these books were bigger than some of the lexicons of language (Nassar: 1988, pp. 1-66; Azhari: 1998, p. 370).

The scholars studied the sacred texts of Islam, and extracted what is legal and illegal (halal and haram), thus they gave the Arabic word a new spirit and meanings in the jurisprudential research that were not carried by words and letters itself. Some of these scholars are Mohamed bin Al Hassan Al Shaibani, Al Shafi, Ibn Hazm and others (Saadi: 1988, pp 1-2).

Al Ghazali (1980, p. 73) explained the reality of the assimilation of the society and its deep understanding of the language in many ways. The meaning of the word is limited in three aspects: conformity such as “house”, inclusion “ceiling" and commitment “ceiling indicates to a wall”. Thus, scholars of language and legislation dealt with concepts according to their view of the words, such as limiting pilgrimage to visiting Mecca so that visiting another spot cannot be called pilgrimage (Al Ghazali: 1980, p. 73). The scholars of Shari'ah, indicated that their knowledge consists of speech, Arabic and jurisprudence. This applies to theology, speech and the principles of jurisprudence such as goodness and badness, the difference between command and will, and psychological speech (Nashaat: 2006, p. 179).

Many words got new meanings other than their meanings before Islam, such as Muslim, believer, infidel, invocation, Quran, prayer, hypocrite, zakat, fasting and Hajj, such vocabulary have moved from a real linguistic origin in Arabic to a new metaphorical meaning added by Islam to it.

There is no doubt that the link between Arabic and the Quran has a great impact on the Arabs, especially the language of Quraysh which gave them strong authority on the dialects, because the Quran is the source of legislation, and scholars have a continuous connection to it, studying and keeping it and citing its language. This close association gave birth to Islamic terms that have given ample scope to the development of the language towards prayer and zakat, at the same time, it has a close relationship with its language equivalents (Al Obaidi: 2004, p. 179), whether through specifying the meaning, generalization or transferring it to the new meaning, which is ambiguous against the linguistic meaning. Scholars of Islamic jurisprudence had contributed a lot in investigating the secrets of the language from various aspects (Al Sabki: 2004). They also considered the understanding of things from the words that were used by the Arabs, that the grammarians and the linguists did not come to consider (Ocean Sea: 1/14).

Many of the issues and transactions depend mainly on the definition and the meanings of words, and depend on the interpretations and legal provisions. This in fact urged to make a lot of efforts in this way and rather than transferring words from the language to Shara, which were not known to the Arabs before, so it is necessary to have their own conventions that indicate those meanings and actions, as well as what developed by the people of science and industries such as prosody, Grammar and etc (Al Sayouti: 1986).

The scholars pointed to the speech within the planning and thinking of human beings before it becomes a prominent language. Al Razi (2006) explained that the language is common between the linguistic and the psychological sides. The fundamentalists mean by the spoken voices the words, and mean by the psychological meaning what is hidden in the self (Al Razi: 2006).

Through the investigation of the similarity between the sciences of language and Sharia, we find that it is due to the approach of scholars and the curriculum of the grammar, both sects belong to one particular branch that can be called the Islamic method (Hassan: 2000; 2007) or approach. The aim of the jurisprudent was to reach the rule, and the most important bases for achieving this are the rules of understanding the language, because the talk in most sections of the origins of jurisprudence and questions are based on the functions of the words (Al Zamakhshari: 2001). However, this interest does not prevent from taking into account the consideration of society, because the jurists consider the words and do not consider the truth of Arabic in the sense that there may be an increase in speech and the public commit mistakes.

One of the most famous rules running on the tongue of jurists is that what has no limit in Shara’ or in the language judged by the custom. According to the fundamentalists if the meaning in the custom and language conflicts, the priority is for custom, for example: if someone swears not to ride the animal of Zaid's slave, the

literal meaning is different from the customary meaning. The first means the slave has an animal, but customary animals belong to the master not the slave (Rejoicing: 3/935). The social custom determines to whom the pronoun refers in the Arabic sentences as in the word (Tayamamo= dry ablution) in Quran: (Believers, do not come close to prayer when you are drunk, until you know what you are saying, nor when you are in a state of impurity, unless you are crossing through the way (prayer area) until you have bathed yourselves. If you are ill or on a journey, or if any of you comes from the toilet or you have touched women, and you cannot find water, so touch pure dust and wipe your faces and your hands. Allah is the Pardoner, the Forgiver) An Nisaa: 43. At this point, although the pronoun refers to all those mentioned, it is known that the patient may not be able to use water, so he is previously excluded despite mentioning him in this verse. A patient may have dry ablution despite the availability of water. The society has the right to determine the subject and its dependency on the other subjects in the sentence (Al Saadi: 2000, pp. 438). For example, the verse says: "Therefore remind, if the Reminder benefits" Al Alla 9, This condition does not depend on the answer, this means remind in both cases (Al Saadi: 2000, pp. 438).

The adjective does not limit the ruling as long as the custom mentions it according to the habit, an example in the Quran :

Forbidden to you are your mothers, your daughters, your sisters, your paternal aunts and maternal aunts, your brother's daughters, your sister's daughters, your mothers who have given suck to you, your suckling sisters, your wives mothers, and your stepdaughters who are in your care from your wives with whom you have lain, but if you have never lain with them it is no fault in you. (Also forbidden to you) are the wives of your sons who are of your loins, and to take to you two sisters together unless it is a thing of the past. Allah is the Forgiver and the Most Merciful. Nesaa: 23.

The scholars said: The words can be given meanings according to the terms used by the society (Al Qurtobi: 1976, pp. 5-112), so we see jurists differentiate between the legal and linguistic meaning, for example, what Zarkashi (1958) that the imposition, duty and compulsory are synonymous in Sharia, even if there is a linguistic difference (Al Attar: 2001, pp. 1-380). The Sharia meaning of words may prevail. For example, the word "prayer" in the Shariah is a specific element, whether it has du'aa' or not (Al Rakhsi – Al Mabsout Book: 1/5). The word "usury" is one of the words that have been quoted from the language to Shariah. The legal research is based on the basis of what the society knows about (Al Saadi: 1989, pp. 265), an example of this is that Ibn Jini (1995) said that the linguistic measurement of the fundamentalists is related to the pronunciation not the collective meaning, because the word is transferred from the set meaning to another meaning that is common in this occasion (Ibn Jini: 1995). The Islamic method has used terms that make the language and legislation a means to contact other communities, for example the term (Ma'arab- Arabized), which is (a term used by Arabs in the meaning of a language other than their own) (Ahmad & Ahmad, 2019; Al Sabki, 2004).

DISCUSSION

Controlling Ethics of the Language

The Arabic speaker has a wide space in choosing the structure that suits him, s/he only has to take into account the correct rules set by the Arabs to control the Arabic speech. So, this helps understand the suggested text, the types of structures in general are fixed by their rules, where the “subject” is established to assign each act to the one who issued it. But the structure may assign it to others for a relationship between them (Al Zarkashi: 1958; Al Qarafi: 2010). Subsequently, this will lead to the fact that the language is the daughter of society, or rather the product of the society, and there is no society without a language, and vise verse. Therefore, this approach is interested in the substantive implications of the language taught through the impact, text or logic, or psychological and verbal attitudes of the language’s user. The linguistic effect is a structural form expressing a certain attitude towards the movement of history and society (Al Obaidi: 2004, pp. 180 - 181). Hence, the language must be taken with controls of reliable and trusted sources. This means

that (the language is taken as an Arab boy hearing his parents and others, he takes the language from them over time, and it is received from the teacher, and is heard from the narrators who are trustworthy and honest).

The language is an organism that has the attributes of control, ethics and freedom of expression, and society is the controller of every flaw in good behavior or pure doctrine. After the divine revelation, the effect of new life was to prevent the use of certain words in its usual meanings and Arabic denotation. The word Lord was used for the "master, kings", then the word is specially used for Allah the Almighty (Al Obaidi: 2004, pp. 180 - 181). The Arabs stopped using some of the structures that do not follow the known and established structures (Abohean, ocean sea: 2/30). To be more careful, the Arabs did not rely on the written text, and considered oral telling more trusted (Al Sayouti: 1986). Ibn Khaldun advised those who seek good language to acquire it from the old sayings, in addition to Quran and Hadith, and the words of the predecessor, which guarantee the good performance.

Allah has prepared guards for Arabic language and has preserved it in a way never seen before. The Arabic language has the right to receive this courtesy from the human race since it is the Quran language, on the other hand, it is found that other languages become dominant as well because their people exert the utmost efforts to maintain them. (The most prominent example of this is what happened to the German language in the twentieth century, where the systematic cleansing of French words from the German language, these words have been used for long) (Al Sehran, Mahmoud - Language and Society: pp. 45 - Benghazi - 1958). Scientists decided that the language performs its function on various levels, each level has its direct effect on choosing the used vocabulary and structures. Al-Khatib al-Qazwini says: "The levels of speech are different, the definite is the opposite of the indefinite". The community producing the language shall take into account the appropriate expression for each person, and each situation; therefore, we see Al-Jahiz gives each character in his book suitable language, words and expressions that correspond to what is in life".

CONLUSION

The findings and recommendations along with the benefits that have been identified and studied for the favor of the individual and society in strengthening the relationship of the community with their language and heritage can be summarized in the following points:

- Freedom must be given to language to express itself, to obtain the finest form of literary talent and words' control. At this point, language can meet the needs of the society, be consistent with its age, integrated into its surroundings, and expressing the culture of society and its development.
- Jurists concern with the treatment of people's words and the development of jurisprudential terminology, in order to draw judgments, linguists have developed linguistic terms to create the appropriate environment for the development of the language to satisfy the emptiness of the meanings stored in the minds. Example of this is the term "Similarity" which is of great help to make exchanging thoughts easy.
- The community committed to its doctrine and legitimacy is influential in the language, highlighting what happened after the emergence of Islam, in addition to the new words that were not familiar in their language, such as: angels, throne, jinn, the path, and others, as well as structures such as: "There is no power but from Allah".
- The scholars pointed out that speech is thinking before it becomes a prominent language. Al Razi (2006) explained that the language is shared between the linguistic section and the psychic section. Fundamentalists mean by linguistic the audible sounds, while the psychological mean the self.
- Through the investigation of the similarity between the sciences of language and Sharia, it is found that it is due to the approach of both scholars and grammarian, they get its resources from one particular source that is the Islamic approach. The Islamic method used terms that make language and legislation a

means to communicate with other societies, for example the term "Arabization" which is used for words borrowed that were not used by the Arabs).

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Features of interaction of children with developmental disorders with peers and adults

Características de la interacción de niños con trastornos del desarrollo con compañeros y adultos.

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ABSTRACT

The ability of children to interact with their peers and adults allows them to adapt to new social conditions. The aimed of this study was to explain how preschoolers with developmental disorders understand the rules in a normative situation. The research involved 227 children of 5-7 years of age: 95 children with no developmental disorders and 132 children with speech, motor, sensory, and emotional disorders. It was used the technique called "The methodology for the study of preschooler compliance with the rules in a regulatory situation." It is suggested that children of all gnoseological groups have problems social adaptation.

Keywords: Developmental disorder, child, interaction, preschool age, socialization.

RESUMEN

La capacidad de los niños para interactuar con sus compañeros y adultos les permite adaptarse a las nuevas condiciones sociales. El objetivo de este estudio fue explicar el desarrollo de los trastornos en preescolares y como entienden las reglas en una situación normativa. La investigación incluyó a 227 niños de 5 a 7 años de edad: 95 niños sin trastornos del desarrollo y 132 niños con trastornos del habla, motores, sensoriales y emocionales. Se usó la técnica llamada "La metodología para el estudio del cumplimiento de un preescolar de las reglas en una situación regulatoria". Se sugiere que los niños de todos los grupos gnoseológicos tienen problemas de adaptación social.

Palabras clave: Intercultural

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INTRODUCTION

The ability of children to interact with their peers and adults according to the generally accepted rules and norms of behavior allows them to adapt to new social conditions (Akhmetzyanova et al.: 2017, pp. 489 –504). Children interact with a culture all the time, and the success of their socialization lies in this interaction (Bayanova et al.: 2016, pp. 94-105). According to Vygotsky (1996), it is necessary to take into account the role of a culture in a social situation of the development of a child. This interaction and the rules create a particular situation, which is called a normative situation in psychology. As noted by L.F. Bayanova and T.R. Mustafin, cultural congruence is understood as "a degree of a child's conformity to culture as a system of normative situations typical for their age" (Bayanova: 2017).

The social situation of development determines adults play the social relationships of children with people around them and the main part. The links of a preschooler are associated with the socialization of a child and transmission of the existing rules of culture from adults to children. The more a child can overcome natural egocentrism and subordinate one's behavior to cultural standards, the more congruent with the lifestyle he seems in social interaction. Cultural congruence is an indicator of the compliance of a child with a regulatory situation. It is determined through the assessment of a child by an adult, which is also explainable in terms of a cultural-historical theory developed by Vygotsky (Veraksa et al.: 2018, pp. 648–658). During the process of interiorization, culture gives a child the means that allow them to learn and explore the surrounding world, to express their feelings, and also to organize their behavior (Vygotsky: 1996).

Barkhatova (2009, pp. 18 - 25) states that a culture of behavior is formed through acquiring universal moral values, moral and ethical norms of behavior, aesthetic culture. At the same time, a significant role is played by adults who – in the process of interaction with preschoolers – contribute to their socialization and transmission of existing rules (Bayanova: 2017).

Solntseva (2006) notes that children with visual impairments have specific features associated with a sensory sphere, which lead to restrictions on the ability to obtain information from the outside world, changes in methods and means of communication, difficulties of social adaptation and social experience (Solntseva: 2006). All of these factors can also impede the assimilation of rules in a normative situation. T.Y. Shilina (2017) writes that preschoolers with visual impairments may have a low level of development of social development components such as understanding of moral norms, knowledge of the rules of behavior, self-esteem, value orientations (Mirkazemi & Hosseinjani: 2016, pp. 56-61; Shilina: 2017).

The danger of misunderstanding the norms and rules of behavior and non-observance of these rules by children with autism spectrum disorder leads to the emergence of problematic behavior (Rozental: 2018, pp. 124-131; Akhmetzyanova: 2018, pp. 508-515; Artemyeva: 2016, pp. 1551-1558) including the aggressive one which is often found in this disorder and leads to a significant violation of a child's socialization, causing secondary isolation (Bellini et al.: 2006, pp. 1-4; Chereneva & Volodenkova: 2017).

According to most experts, problematic behavior is one of the underlying disorders in autism, which can manifest itself in repeated gestures and movements. In terms of action, it can be expressed in the aggression both towards the teacher and towards oneself (Maltinskaya: 2016, pp. 67-74). Difficulties in understanding and mastering the norms and rules of social interaction make it difficult for a child with developmental disorders to adapt to new social conditions and socialize in society. Therefore, the purpose of our study was to explore the peculiarities of how preschoolers with developmental disorders understand the rules and norms of social interaction. The empirical research of children of preschool age with developmental disorders and without developmental disorders allowed us to find out that children of all nosological groups have difficulties in social adaptation, in obtaining social experience and assimilating the rules in a normative situation. Limited opportunities for getting information from the outside world make it difficult for them to develop means of communication with adults and peers. Children with developmental disorders find it harder to master the skills of taking care of their things and regime moments; not always do they follow the safety rules in social interaction with strangers, and in their behavior, they also have limited interaction with adults.

METHODS

At the scoping stage, we prepared a set of documents including information on the relevance of the study, description of the study's aims, objectives, and steps, as well as characteristics of research methods. This set of documents was submitted to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Tatarstan region. As a result, we received authorization to conduct the study. Several nursery schools in the Tatarstan region were chosen to provide a sturdy base. We met the principals of each participating nursery school and explained the aims, objectives, and the procedure of the study to them. The parents and legal representatives of the children gave us written consent for children's participation in the study.

In our study, we used the method for studying the compliance of a preschooler with the rules of a normative situation developed by L.F. Bayanova, T.R. Mustafin (2015, pp. 325-332). It is aimed at studying the preschooler's compliance with the rules of social norms. It allows us to identify four substantial factors that describe the practices in normative situations that are typical for preschool age: "Obedience, compliance with the expectations of an adult," "Safety," "Self-care, hygiene," "Self-control." The degree of compliance of a preschooler with the rules of a normative situation is considered as his cultural congruence (Bayanova & Mustafin: 2015, pp. 325-332).

SPSS Statistics 23 statistical program.

The study involved 227 children aged 5-7 years: 95 children with no developmental disorders and 132 children with speech, motor, sensory, and emotional disorders:

- 95 children with no developmental disorders;
- 73 children with severe speech disorders;
- 24 children with visual impairments, various stages of amblyopia and strabismus;
- 15 children of pre-school age (5-7 years of age) with hearing impairment (sensorineural hearing loss, IV degree);
- Ten children with autism spectrum disorder;
- Ten children with movement disorders.

RESULTS

Statistical data

The results of an empirical study aimed at identifying the specifics of social interaction and a child's understanding of social norms and rules are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The specifics of social interaction of preschoolers

Factors	Obedience		Safety		Hygiene		Self-control	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Children with normal development (n=95)	46.50	6.70	58.0	10.60	39.60	6.42	32.74	3.61
Children with speech disorders (n=73)	44.0	9.90	53.50	12.60	37.50	8.70	32.00	6.93
Children with autism spectrum disorder (n=10)	29.60	13.6	37.80	13.41	29.40	15.21	21.80	7.42
Children with visual impairment (n = 24)	35.77	10.09	51.57	10.48	26.97	10.47	23.70	7.80
Children with impaired hearing (n=15)	33.27	10.70	45.34	7.61	36.34	6.50	31.00	7.70
Children with movement disorders (n=10)	29.78	8.39	39.33	8.26	34.11	6.39	28.78	6.36

To identify statistically significant differences between the values of the samples of children with developmental disorders and children without developmental disorders, we used Student's t-test.

Children with speech disorders

We found that the average indicators for the factors "Obedience," "Safety," and "Hygiene" in preschoolers with severe speech disorders are lower than in children without developmental disorders. Statistically significant differences were identified in two factors: "Safety" (t = 2.49, p <.001) and "Obedience" (t = 1.96, p <.05). According to the "Obedience" factor, preschoolers with severe speech disorders have a lower average value than children without disorders (Msd = 44.0, Mn = 46.5): the behavior of children with severe speech disorders does not always meet the expectations of adults. Children with speech pathology do not always comply with safety rules (Msd = 53.5, Mn = 58.0).

The values of the "Self-control" factor in children of two samples are equal (Msd = 32.0; Mn = 32.7). Like their homotypic peers, preschoolers with severe speech disorders can limit their impulsiveness and can control their actions in social interaction.

When it comes to the "Hygiene" factor, preschoolers with severe speech disorders have a lower average (Msd = 37.5) than preschoolers with no developmental disorders (Mn = 39.6): not always children have self-care skills or fully understand the rules aimed at maintaining hygiene.

Children with visual impairment

Significant differences between the samples of children with visual impairment and neurotypical children were identified in the "Safety" factor (t = 3.11, p <.001). Children with visual impairment are not always able to comply with the safety rules aimed at the preservation of life and health (playing with dangerous objects, communicating with strangers). Besides, not always try to avoid physical damages as well.

Average indicators of all factors in children with visual impairments are lower than those of their peers without visual impairment. Not always self-care skills and hygiene rules are followed by visually impaired children (Mvi = 26.97, Mn = 39.60).

The behavior of children with visual impairments in society does not always meet the expectations of adults as they violate the norms and rules of interaction in a situation of communication. Children can touch other people's things without their permission and may do something without asking permission from an adult (Mvi = 35.77, Mn = 46.50).

Not in all situations, children with visual impairment show enough self-control. Preschoolers with a disorder of the optical analyzer may not always follow the rules that provide for limiting impulsivity, control of actions, attentive and careful task performance (Mvi = 23.70, Mn = 32.74).

Children with impaired hearing

The analysis of the research results revealed statistically significant differences between samples of preschoolers with hearing impairments and their homotypic peers in the "Security" factor (t = 4.58, p <.001). Subjects with hearing impairment are less likely to follow the rules that prevent physical injuries and dangers from contacting strangers. They play with dangerous objects and like to be and move in the places where they can fall.

Low values of the "Obedience" factor (Mih = 33.27; Mn = 46.50) indicate that the behavior of preschoolers with hearing impairments does not always meet the expectations of adults: children may not greet adults, interrupt their speech, or show no respect to them.

The results on the "Hygiene" factor in children with hearing impairments are lower compared to their peers with no violations (Mih = 36.34; Mn = 39.60): children not always follow the daily regimen, rules of personal care, and also take care of their things. Children with hearing impairments are not still successful in such areas as self-control in social interaction, attentive execution of the tasks, self-control of emotional reactions (Mih = 31.00; Mn = 32.74).

Children with an autism spectrum disorder

The analysis of the research results revealed statistically significant differences between samples of children with autism spectrum disorder and their homotypic peers in the "Safety" factor (t = 5.63, p <.001).

Children with autism spectrum disorder are more likely to do things that may entail consequences that might be dangerous for them; not always, they understand these dangers and try to avoid such situations. The results of children with an autism spectrum disorder in obedience factor indicate their limited orientation to interact with adults and meeting expectations of the adults (Masd = 29.6, Mn = 46.50).

The behavior of children with autism spectrum disorder does not always comply with the rules aimed at maintaining hygiene, such as following the daily regimen and taking care of things (Masd = 29.4, Mn = 39.60).

Children with autism spectrum disorder showed a reduced ability to control their actions and behavior following social norms and rules (Masd = 21.80, Mn = 32.74).

Children with movement disorders

In children with movement disorders, the differences in almost all factors were statistically significant: “Obedience” ($t = 6.81$, $p < .001$); “Safety” ($t = 5.57$, $p < .001$); “Hygiene” ($t = 4.12$, $p < .001$). The behavior of children with movement disorders often does not meet the expectations of adults; their self-service skills are poorly formed, and they tend not to follow the rules of hygiene and safety.

DISCUSSION

Compliance with the safety rules is part of the culture of a modern child, which requires absolute conformity and congruence with culture from him. According to Obukhova (2013), preschool age is a period when a predominance of controlled actions over impulsive ones begins to prevail in a child (Obukhova, 2013). Self-control is caused by the emergence of the subordination of motives and by the development of voluntary behavior in children, which means that children of preschool age can control their behavior in a situation of social interaction (Jacquez: 2013, pp. 176–189). The results of our study confirm this statement. Children without disabilities in development showed high results on the factor "Self-control," indicating the ability to control their emotional reactions and behavior in social situations.

The study suggests that children of all nosological groups have difficulties with social adaptation, gaining social experience, and learning the rules in a normative situation. Limited opportunities for obtaining information from the outside world make it challenging to develop a means of communication with adults and peers.

Talking about the socialization of children with different types of dysontogenesis, the researchers point out the specific features of assimilation and reproduction of social links and relationships. The study by Guralnick (2010, pp. 73-83) revealed that it is tough for visually impaired children to have good interaction with peers since there are certain limitations in their behavior that are caused by difficulties in obtaining information through vision. Studies have shown that children with visual impairments demonstrate the kind of playful behavior which is individual and exploratory. In essence, such children do not seek to engage in collective games. The study revealed that children with developmental disabilities experience difficulties in social interaction, their behavior does not always meet the expectations of adults, they often violate the norms and rules of communication in situations of interaction with peers, which affects the socialization of children. Also, not in all cases, children with visual impairment show enough self-control as they cannot always follow the rules of social interaction and control their actions.

The study by Smirnova and Kholmogorova (2003), Corsaro (1993, pp. 357–374), Denham (2007, pp. 1–48), Mirabile (2018, pp. 466–481) emphasize the importance of friendly relations between children of older preschool age because they form the basis for understanding the rules of relationships and the ability to find adequate ways of expressing attitudes towards peers, which – under certain conditions of upbringing – grow into real motives and encourage children to take socially valuable behavior towards others. This study confirmed that the ability for self-control in social interaction in children with developmental disorders is significantly reduced and lower in comparison to their peers with no developmental disorders.

CONCLUSION

Empirical studies showed that the values of children with no developmental disorders in all factors of the methodology, which reflect the level of cultural congruence and compliance with social norms and rules, are significantly higher in comparison to their peers with speech, hearing, visual, motor and emotional disorders. The most top results in children with typical development were marked in the "Obedience" factor, which reflects the congruence of children's behavior with the expectations of adults regarding usual rules of interaction in a normative situation. Children usually demonstrate honesty and respect for adults, and they also organize their behavior following their requirements and expectations. High values of the "Self-Control" indicator reflect the compliance of children's behavior with the rules providing for careful execution of tasks, accuracy, self-control of emotional reactions, attentiveness, and restraint.

Our study suggests that children of all nosological groups have difficulties in social adaptation, gaining social experience, and learning the rules in a normative situation. Limited opportunities for obtaining information from the outside world make it difficult for them to develop means of communication with adults and peers. Children with developmental disorders find it harder to master the skills of taking care of their things and regime moments; they do not always follow the safety rules in social interaction with strangers, and in their behavior, they also have limited interaction with adults.

Preschoolers with hearing impairments face difficulties with controlling their behavior in a normative situation. Children with autism spectrum disorders not always understand and avoid dangerous situations. Children with an autism spectrum disorder, with severe speech disorders and movement disorders, are characterized by a significantly reduced orientation towards interaction with adults and compliance with the expectations of adults. Children with harsh speech disorders not always perceive the prohibitions of an adult as a source of their safety, which, in turn, leads to behavioral disorders.

The values of the "safety" factor in all groups of children with developmental disorders are significantly lower than in children without developmental disorders. The study suggests the need for special correctional and developmental activities aimed at developing successful social behavior in children with developmental disorders.

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Shifts from English into Bahasa Indonesia of Zig Ziglar's "See at the top

Cambia del inglés al Bahasa Indonesia de Zig Ziglar's "See at the top."

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ABSTRACT

This article is aimed at identifying the shift in the Indonesian translation from "See You At the Top." Translators would tend to translate his materials with one or more strategies. However, in the interpretation of English as a source text into Indonesian as the target text (TT), it was found that shift became the most commonly used. The shift in meaning and form might always become problems in the TT since it changes the original forms of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in ST. Findings revealed that shift from words to phrases reached 35.4%, from phrases to words 10.32 %, and from phrases to sentences 54%.

Keywords: Shift, indonesian translation, see you at the top, procedures

RESUMEN

Este artículo tiene como objetivo identificar el cambio en la traducción al indonesio de "See You At the Top". Los traductores tendrían la tendencia de traducir sus materiales con una o más estrategias. Sin embargo, en la traducción del inglés como texto de origen (ST) al indonesio como texto de destino (TT), se descubrió que el cambio se convirtió en el más utilizado. El cambio de significado y forma siempre puede convertirse en problemas en el TT ya que cambia las formas originales de palabras, frases, cláusulas y oraciones en ST. Los resultados revelaron que el cambio de palabras a frases alcanzó el 35.4%, de frases a palabra el 10.32% y de frases a oraciones el 54%

Palabras clave: Turno, traducción al indonesio, nos vemos en la parte superior, procedimientos

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INTRODUCTION

Catford was the first scholar who used the term shift (see Hatim and Munday 2004), which might appear when a source of the item has a textual equivalent on a different linguistic level. Halliday (1961, pp. 242-292) argued shift has four types of categories, such as unit, structure, class, and intra-system; mentioned shift of shape and shift of meaning. The shift in the translation might be caused by no expression of the suitability of a source language (SL) text to be realized in an equivalent in the target language (TL) (see also Machali l998 and Newmark l981). Machali (l998) quoted Halliday (1978), who proposed a shift in grammatical structure, cohesion, and pronunciation, and optional shift or shift option. Catford (1966) also proposed two kinds of shift, such as a level of shift comprising grammar in one language and lexis and shift of categories, for instance, structural shift, class shift, unit shift or secondly in a rank shift, and intrasystem shift (Putra: 2015).

Al-Zoubi & Al-Hassnawi (2001, pp.1-22) define shift as a mandatory action which is determined by the structural differences between the two language systems involved in the translation process and optional action that are determined by personal preferences and stylistics consciously to produce natural and communicative translations from the source language to the target language (Abbasian & Hajmalek: 2017, pp. 45-51; Ekasani et al.: 2018, p. 290397; Ahmad & Ahmad, 2019). Michael (1987) views shift as metamessage (substitution), and his perception of the meaningfulness of shifts in translation is built on the theory of metacommunication (Ginting: 2018). Regarding texts that are compared in two languages, Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) recorded differences between languages and identified strategies for differences in translation and 'procedures' and also compared the styles of the two languages. The shift can be in shape or transposition (Catford, 1996) stressed that the determination of a word to represent a thing, item, or person depends on its meaning.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) described two strategies, namely translation of words by words (direct translation) and indirect translation (or oblique translation), which consisted of seven procedures. Machali (2000) argued shifts occur in both languages at the lowest level, such as syntactic structures, clauses, cohesion, and so on. Simatupang (2000) mentioned five types of shifts: 1) shift in the morphemic level, 2) shift in the syntactic level, 3) shift in the category of words, 4) shift in the semantic level, 5) meaning shift because of differences in cultural perspectives (Prasetya: 2016, pp. 251-261).

METHODS

This research is descriptive in which the data collection was carried out by taking notes on the items of textual meanings with their equivalences put in the data cards; the grammatical analysis was done by sorting out and describing the shift of textual meaning, such as 1) level shift comprising me) lexical, and ii) grammatical, and 2) category shift. The latter has four categories: i) unit category, ii) structure category, iii) word class category, and iv) intra-system category (Herman: 2014, pp. 31-38). This study focused on the translation shift realized in lexico-grammatical. Three forms of shift are 1) shift rank including morpheme, word, group/phrase and clause/sentence, 2) category shift: structure, class, unit, and intra shifts, and 3) textual shift covering thematic organization, shift in information and organization, and shift in text type (Rosa et al.: 2017, pp. 85-101).

The source of data is Ziglar's "See you at the top" (Towards greater success). The language style of the book is informal that brings complex grammatical structure and does not have their equivalences in TL so that it is possible to find the shifts in textual meaning. If the texts do not have their equivalences in the TL, free translation is applied. The following techniques were used in data collection: 1) identifying the shift in textual meaning by grouping them in the features; if there is a difference then the type of shift can be determined, 2) analyzing the equivalence, 3) looking for the textual meaning in SL and TL and if there are differences between the two, then the type of shift is determined, and 4) searching for the textual meaning of TL, and if there is a

difference between the two, then the shift can be determined. All this can see all the problems of shifting and textual meaning in detail, SL and TL.

RESULTS

Shift from Plural in SL into Singular in TL

A shift is found from plural in SL into singular in TL amounting to 71 nouns in which some of them appeared repeatedly, and the translation showed that they remained in singular forms in TL, for example, the plural 'students' was translated 'siswa' as a singular in TL, the plural 'pencils' as a singular 'pencil,' the plural 'upstairs' as a singular 'lantai,' the plural 'problems' as a singular 'masala,' the plural 'some' as a singular 'sesuatu.' There are found 71 plurals in SL, which shifted to 71 singulars in TL, and the percentage of plurals in SL to become singulars in TL is 100%.

Table 1. Shift from plural in SL into singular in TL

No	Plurals in SL	Singulars in TL	Page
1.	*Finders*	enemy	2
2.	*millionaires*	jutawan	3
3.	*Towns*	Kota	7
4.	*Finders*	penemu	9
5.	*Some*	suatu	37
6.	*Students*	siswa	43
7.	*Teachers*	guru	33
8.	*Faces*	wajah	47
9.	*Students*	siswa	49
10.	*Classes*	kelas	49

The shift of adjectives in SL into repetitions of adjectives in TL

It is found 21 adjectives in SL which become repetitions in TL, for example, the adjective 'over' is translated as 'berulang-ulang,' the 'on occasion' as 'kadang-kadang,' the 'average' as 'rata-rata,' the 'neglect' as 'tergesa-gesa.' It is also found adjectives in SL that are translated by repeating the pronouns, such as 'the only one' as 'Satu-satunya, and the 'the only' as 'Satu-satunya' (see Table 2).

Table 2. The shift of adjectives in SL into a repetition of adjectives in TL

No	SL	TL	Page
1	*Varied*	Berbeda-beda	5
2	*Traits*	Ciri-ciri	6
3	*Characteristics*	Sifat-sifat	6
4	*That all*	Satu-satunya	32
5	*Marvel*	Terkagum-kagum	102
6	*Indifferent*	Biasa-biasa saja	103
7	*Total*	Jumlah	109
8	*Really*	Benar-benar	111
9	*Neglected*	Tergesa-gesa	115
10	*Principles*	Prinsip-prinsip	137

The frequency of shift in repetitions of adjectives in SL into TL amounted to 22 shifts in TL. The number of adjectives in SL is 21, and shifts to the repetition of adjectives in TL are 21 so that the TL dominates the shift. In other words, the shift occurs 100% into TL, and the percentage of frequency also changes. The percentage of a shift in adjectives in SL into a repetition of the adjective in TL is recorded 100%. Thus, the shift occurs because the structure in SL is not found in TL.

The shift in grammatical cohesion

The grammatical cohesion in SL compared to the one in TL may have three elements: pronouns, comparison, and referents (see Table 3).

Table 3. Shift in grammatical cohesion

No	Referent	Quantity SL	Quantity TL	Percentage SL	Percentage TL	Elipsis SL	Elipsis TL	Substitution SL	Substitution TL
1.	Pronouns:								
	you	149	143			-	6	-	6
	they	109	103			-	6	-	3/2
	I	83	83			-	-	-	-
	We	57	57			-	-	-	-
	He	107	107			-	3	-	-
	She	101	101			-	5	-	
2.	Comparison:								
	Positive	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Comparative	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Superlative	94	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Demonstrative:								
	That	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
	This	32 47	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As stated		47	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	607	600	-	-	-	20	-	9

The shift in pronominal grammatical cohesion

The pronouns 'you' and 'they' in SL are different in TL and have six shifts in ellipsis, and six shifts of 'you' in the substitution and three substitutions for they; the pronouns that do not have differences in SL and in TL are 'I,' 'he,' 'she,' 'we' (see Table 4).

Table 4. Quantity of shifts in the pronominal grammatical cohesion

Pronominal grammatical Cohesion								
Pronouns	Referents SL	Referents TL	Ellipsis SL	Ellipsis TL	Substitution SL	Substitution TL	Total SL	Total TL
You	149	143	-	6	-	6	149	155
They	109	103	-	6	-	3	109	112
I	83	83	-	-	-	-	83	83
We	57	57	-	-	-	-	57	57
he	107	107	-	3	-	-	107	110
she	101	101	-	5	-	-	101	106

The pronoun 'You' in SL appeared 149 times, but in TL 143 times, so there were six shifts (the pronoun 'you' also underwent six shifts in TL in ellipsis); meanwhile, six substitutions for the pronoun was also found TL. The pronoun 'they' showed its existence for 109 times in TL and 103 times in SL, so there were six shifts (the ellipsis for this pronoun was found six in TL and three substitutions in TL). All this means that the pronoun 'they' dominated other pronouns. The pronoun 'I' in TL appeared 83 times, but there was no shift for this pronoun in SL, and in TL, there were 57 cases of the pronoun 'we' in TL and in SL so there was no shift in SL and in TL. Thus, the pronoun 'we' in Bahasa Indonesia was the rarely used pronoun. There were found 107 pronouns 'dia (he)' in TL and in SL, so there was no shift. There were three cases of ellipsis for the pronoun 'he' in SL while in TL such cases were not found; there were 101 cases of the pronoun 'she' in SL and in TL. Hence, there was no shift in these two languages except in ellipsis. Thus, the pronouns 'you' and 'they' appear more frequently in SL but not in TL, and both of these pronouns have ellipsis and substitution in TL.

The second aspect of grammatical cohesion is an ellipsis, which has striking differences among pronouns. The pronoun 'you' as well as 'they' undergo six shifts in TL. There were three ellipses for the pronoun 'he' and five for the pronoun 'she' in TL, and there was no shift for the pronouns 'I' and 'we' in ellipsis both in SL and in TL. The third aspect of grammatical cohesion refers to substitution, which also occurs in pronouns. The

pronoun 'you' in TL changes that occur in the addition of pronoun 'you' in SL amounting to six; the pronoun 'they' undergoes a shift. The pronouns which have no shifts are 'I,' 'We,' 'He,' and 'She' in SL and in TL. The cohesion dominates, followed by elliptical cohesion and substitution.

The shift in comparative grammatical cohesion

The comparative cohesion consists of two participants who are interlocked and includes positive, comparative, and superlative comparisons. Each has a different number of referents and does not have ellipsis and elements of substitution. Superlative dominates the shift in the comparison. Such shifts can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. The shift in comparative grammatical cohesion

Comparative grammatical cohesion								
Comparison	Referent		Ellipsis		Substitution		Total	
	SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL
Positive	52	52	-	-	-	-	52	52
Comparative	22	22	-	-	-	-	22	22
Superlative	94	94	-	-	-	-	94	94

With reference to the grammatical cohesion in ellipsis in the positive, comparative, and superlative comparison, there was no shift in both SL and in TL. In substitution, there was no shift in positive, comparative, and superlative comparison, and of the comparison, the comparison in referent becomes dominant. In ellipsis and substitution, there is no shift, and the demonstrative cohesion does not show any shift in SL and in TL (see Table 6).

Table 6. Quantity of shift in indicating grammatical cohesion

Demonstrative in Grammatical Cohesion								
Demonstrative	Referent		Ellipsis		Substitution		Total	
	SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL
That	22	22	-	-	-	-	22	22
This	32	32	-	-	-	-	32	32
As stated	47	47	-	-	-	-	47	47

The cohesion of grammatical demonstrative in ellipsis and in substitutions did not undergo a shift in SL or in TL. Of the three demonstratives, the grammatical cohesion for referents dominates the popular English text. The percentage of frequency in the grammatical cohesion of pronouns also experienced a striking range. This can be seen from Table 7 below, which shows that the frequency of the grammatical cohesion in pronoun becomes the dominating frequency. The shifting percentage of the pronoun 'I' reached 100% in SL as well as in TL.

Tabel 7. The percentage of a shift in grammatical cohesion of pronouns

Grammatical cohesion of pronouns								
Pronouns	Referent		Ellipsis		Substitution		Total	
	SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL
you	100%	92,2%	-	3,9%	-	3,9%	100%	100%
they	100%	92%	-	5,35%	-	2,7%	100%	100%
I	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
we	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
he	100%	7,2%	-	2,8%	-	-	100%	100%
she	100%	95.2%	-	4,8%	-	-	100%	100%

The second pronoun is 'he,' which reaches 100% in SL and 97.2% in TL, and the frequency of the three pronouns is 100% in SL and 95.2% in TL. The fourth pronoun is 'you' in which its predominance is 100% in SL and 92.2% in TL. The last pronoun is 'they,' which also gets 100% in SL and 92% in TL. The percentage frequency of the second grammatical cohesion is an ellipsis in which the pronoun 'they' dominates the shift percentage; in SL there is no a shift, but in TL the shift reaches 5.35%, followed by the pronoun 'she' which has no percentage frequency in SL but reaches 4.8% in TL. Likewise, the pronouns 'you' and 'he' do not have shift percentage in SL, but in BT, the pronoun 'you' gets 3.9% and the pronoun 'he' 2.8%.

The third percentage frequency of grammatical cohesion is a substitution, which only occurs for the pronoun 'you' reaches 3.9% in TL without percentage frequency; the pronoun 'they' gets 2.7% with no percentage frequency in TL. Whereas, the pronouns 'I,' 'we,' 'she,' and 'he' have no percentage frequency in SL and in TL. Their percentage ratio also has a very striking percentage. With reference to the grammatical cohesion for positive, comparative, and superlative comparisons, the reference frequency is reaching 100% in TL. In ellipsis and in substitution, the positive, comparative, superlative does not have a percentage frequency (see Table 8).

Table 8. Quantity of Shift Percentage of Comparative Grammatical Cohesion

Comparative grammatical cohesion								
Comparison	Referent		Ellipsis		Substitution		Total	
	SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL	TL	TL
Positive	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Comparative	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Superlative	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%

Table 9. Shift percentage of demonstrative grammatical cohesion

Demonstrative grammatical cohesion								
Demonstrative	Referent		Ellipsis		Substitution		Total	
	SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL
That	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
This	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
As stated	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%

The percentage of frequency of grammatical cohesion for demonstrative is very striking, reaching 100% in TL; meanwhile, in ellipses and in addition, such demonstrative elements do not have a percentage frequency.

Shift in synonimy from SL to TL

There were 101 words having synonyms in SL and only 80 in TL; synonymy is dominant in SL rather than in TL. There were 21 shifts that cause the narrowing of meaning in TL (see Table 10 for samples of synonymy and in Table 11 for the percentage of synonymy), and the total synonymy from SL into TL is 181 (with 101 lexicons in SL and 80 lexicons in TL).

Table 10. Synonymy from SL into TL

No	Vocabulary in SL	Vocabulary in TL	Source
1	see, recognized, saw	memandang, melihat	1, 10, 38, 90 , 365
2	good, nice, beautiful, the best, top, great, greatest	bagus, baik, kebaikan, indah, terindah, terbaik, hebat, terbesar, kebaikan terbesar	2, 9,10, 143, 103, 160, 29,21, 296, 44,58, 69, 82, 86, 9,29, 246,30,297, 126.
3	made, do, make, treat, conducted	dilakukan, melakukan, membuat, membuat.	3, 28, 55,59,61
4	know, aware	mengenal, mengetahui, memahami	47, 67, 89
5	want, going to ask	ingin	71,73, 58,66
6	a tribute, the recognition, the appreciation	penghargaan	68, 40, 41, 48, 79,
7	Called	dipanggil, bertelepon	50, 59
8	passed, went	melewati, berlalu	63, 42
9	delighted , appreciate, smiled broadly, fun	senang, menyambut baik, mmenyenangkan	48, 60,74, 364
10	story.	kisah, cerita	84, 11,185

Table 11. Percentage of a shift in lexical cohesion of synonymy from SL to TL

Lexical cohesion		
Synonymy from SL into TL		Total
SL	TL	Percentage
55.9%	44.20%	100%

The frequency percentage also changes, in which the synonymy in lexical cohesion from SL to TL amounted to 44.20% in TL. Likewise, the percentage of cohesion from SL to TL in BS was recorded to reach 55.9%. There is a dominating difference in synonymy shifts from SL to TL.

Shift from one meaning to meaning domain in synonymy

There found an extension of meaning from SL into TL by synonymy. In SL, four words are found while in TL, such words extend to eight words (see Table 12).

Table 12. Shift from one meaning to meaning domain in synonymy

No	A meaning in SL	Meaning domain in TL	Source
1	called	panggil, bercerita	50, 59
2	story	bercerita, naskah	11, 84
3	but	melainkan, tetapi,	126, 158, 140
4	difference	perbedaan, berbeda	200, 201, 242

Table 13. Quantity of shift from one meaning to the meaning domain in synonymy

No	Quantity of shift from one meaning to the meaning domain in synonymy		
	One meaning in SL	Meaning domain in TL	Total
1	1	2	3
2	1	2	3
3	1	2	3
4	1	2	3
Total	4	8	12

Tabel 14. Quantity of shift from one meaning into the meaning domain in synonymy

Lexical cohesion		
From one meaning to meaning domain in synonymy		Total
SL	TL	
4	8	12

Based on the frequency of the shift in lexical cohesion from one meaning to the meaning domain in synonymy, there are four shifts in lexical cohesion in SL but eight shifts in TL. There are four shifts TL, and in SL, so the frequency percentage also changes. The percentage of lexical cohesion from one meaning to the meaning reaches 66.6% in TL. Likewise, the percentage of lexical cohesion from one meaning into the meaning domain in SL is not the same as in TL because, in SL, the percentage is 33.3% (see Table 15).

Tabel 15. Percentage of the shift from one meaning into the meaning domain in synonymy

Lexical cohesion		
From one meaning to meaning domain in synonymy		Total
SL	TL	SL TL
33.3%	66.6%	100%

The one-word shift in TL into the meaning domain in SL

The shift from one meaning in TL to the meaning domain in SL is marked by shifts from 17 to 8. This phenomenon shows that the SL has more dominant uses of meaning domain than the TL.

Tabel 16. The one-word shift from TL into the meaning domain in SL

No	One word meaning in TL	Meaning domain in SL	Source
1	ingin	*want, going to ask*	73, 74, 58, 66.
2	pujian	*complements, praise*	110, 109
3	keberhasilan	*success, roses, remarkable*	42, 55
4	harapan	*hope,expect*	302, 304, 305
5	sedih	*miserable, sad*	387
6	bodoh	*idiot, bad, dumb*	185,187, 234
7	memperlihatkan	-	
8	penghargaan	*a tribute, recognition, appreciation.*	68, 40, 41, 48, 39
Total	8	17	

The table shows a shift from one meaning in TL into domain meaning in SL. In short, the LT is more likely to use the extension of meaning, and the distribution of meaning shift to the meaning domain can be seen in Table 17.

Tabel 17. Distribution of one-word shift in TL with domain meaning in SL

No	One word shift in TL into the domain meaning in SL		Total
	One meaning in TL	Domain meaning in SL	
1	1	2	3
2	1	2	3
3	1	3	4
4	1	2	3
5	1	2	3
6	1	3	4
7	1	0	1
8	1	3	4
Total	8	17	25

The distribution of the shift from one meaning to the domain meaning indicates that TL is more dominant in using the domain meaning. There are nine shifts from TL to SL. There are eight shifts in TL and 17 in SL.

Table 18. The quantity of one-word shift in TL with the domain meaning in SL

Lexical Cohesion		
One word in TL and domain meaning in SL		Total
SL	TL	
17	8	25

The percentage of frequency also changes; the percentage of lexical cohesion in one word in TL with the domain meaning in SL is 32% in BT and 68% in SL.

Table 19. The percentage of shifts for one meaning in TL with the domain meaning in SL

Lexical Cohesion		
One word in TL and domain meaning in SL		Total
SL	TL	
68%	32%	100%

The frequency of shift in lexical cohesion from one word in TL into domain meaning SL is 32% in TL and 68% in SL. The SL has a more dominant shift from one word in TL than domain meaning in SL.

DISCUSSION

Shift in antonymy

Analysis of the shift in antonymy is done to get how significant a shift occurs in the process of translating from SL into TL. The SL uses more antonyms than the TL even though there is a minor shift, and this proves that the equivalence in TL is almost perfect.

Table 20. Shift in antonymy

No	SL/ TL	Antonymy	Source
1	*Hated* 'membenci'	*Love* 'menyayangi'	11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22
2	*send out* 'kirim keluar'	*came back* 'datang kembali'	
3	*Sow* 'tabur.'	*Reap* 'tuai'	25
4	*Give* 'berikan'	*Get* 'peroleh'	26
5	*Positif* 'positif'	*Negative* 'negatif'	46
6	*good, beautiful* 'baik, cantik'	*Baik* 'buruk'	10, 58, 51
7	*Hated* 'benci, membenci'	*love, delighted* 'menyayangi, senang'	-
8	*Back* 'kembali'	*Come* 'datang'	14, 7
9	*Little* 'kecil'	*Bigger* 'besar'	15
10	*send out* 'kirim keluar'	*comes back* 'datang kembali'	24

Table 21. The total amount of shifts in antonymy

Shift in antonymy					
SL/TL		Antonymy		Total	
SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL
20	18	18	20	38	38

There are 20 shifts in antonymy in SL and 18 ones in TL, and there are two kinds of variations either in SL or in TL. The percentage of frequency also changes; the rate of a shift in antonyms is 47.3% in TL and 52.75% in SL.

Table 22. Percentage of a shift in antonymy

Shift in antonymy					
SL/TL		Antonymy		Total	
SL	TL	SL	TL	SL	TL
52,7%	47,3%	47,3%	52,7%	100%	100%

Shift in collocation

Collocation refers to the use of formal lexis based on collocation or to the concept that allows two different words having different meanings unite to realize one purpose

Table 23. Shift in collocation

No	SL	TL	Source
1	*Background (kl)*	latar belakang (kl)	5
2	*Hillside (kl)*	lereng bukit (kl)	18
3	*Smiled broadly (kl)*	tersenyum lebar (kl)	60
4	*Thank you (kl)*	terima kasih (kl)	61, 69
5	*Excuse me (kl)*	Maaf	64
6	*Walked in (kl)*	Masuk	66
7	*Taken over (kl)*	mengambil alih (kl)	68
8	*Upstairs*	lantai atas (kl)	70
9	*ever sit (kl)*	Pernah ada (kl)	71
10	*Ever sit (kl)*	menggantung bulan (kl)	73

There are 14 words in SL that are not collaborated (in the table, they are not indicated with [kl]), and when they are transferred into TL, they become collocated; so, there are 14 shifts in TL.

CONCLUSIONS

Translation involves two languages, and each language has a different system, culture, and ideology. Translation produces the most commensurate messages and is inseparable from the shift and its equivalence. It is found that there is perfect equivalence, that is, amounting to 714 words which become dominant, leading to the expansion of the meanings; the number of 367 words are eliminated and resulted in narrowing the level of word equivalence; the source language does not have the equivalent word to replace up to 65 shifts in the level of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

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Methodological aspects of modernization of professional training of future music teachers

Aspectos metodológicos de la modernización de la formación profesional de los futuros maestros de música

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ABSTRACT

The paper reports the experience of implementing an innovative methodological model of professional training of future music teachers. The basic methods and forms of pedagogical experimental works in Kamianets-Podilsky Ivan Ohienko National University are presented. The reliability of the data was confirmed by the results of final processing according to the diagnostic methods of the confirmatory experiment. 67 students with bachelor and specialist degrees specializing in music were prepared according to the 4-stage methodological model of innovative instrumental-performing training. The results can serve as a model for preparing future music teachers for innovative instrumental-performing activity.

Keywords: Educational innovations, methodological model, music, professional training, teacher.

RESUMEN

El artículo informa sobre la experiencia de implementar modelos metodológicos innovadores de capacitación profesional para futuros maestros de música. Se presentan los métodos y formas básicas de los trabajos pedagógicos experimentales de la Universidad Nacional Kamianets-Podilsky Ivan Ohienko. La confiabilidad de los datos fue confirmada por el procesamiento final de los resultados de acuerdo con los métodos de diagnóstico del experimento confirmatorio. 67 estudiantes de títulos de bachiller y especialistas en música se prepararon de acuerdo con el modelo metodológico de 4 etapas de entrenamiento innovador de ejecución instrumental. Los resultados pueden servir como modelo para preparar a los futuros maestros de música para una actividad innovadora de interpretación instrumental.

Palabras clave: : Formación profesional, innovaciones educativas, maestro, modelo metodológico, música.

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INTRODUCTION

According to the current pedagogical practice, modern innovative educational processes are developed in three main areas: the change of activity system of activity of the subject of learning, functions and hierarchical structure in the process of forming the personal style of work of the future teacher (Dychkivska: 2012; Osadchuk: 2018, pp. 18-29). Within this context, the problem of professional training of future music teachers and their readiness for innovation activity is a vital one.

For the successful professional activity of a music teacher, his instrumental-performing training is very important. Its modernization is due to external (motor skills, musical language, emotionality, etc.) And internal features while forming professional consciousness (memory, thinking, etc.) and developing a professional outlook. The change of the components of subject's activity in the cognitive sphere it is manifested by the rise of the awareness of an object, in emotional – by the interest in interaction with it, in practical – by the awareness about the real possibilities of changing the object (Kozyr: 2008; Cherkasov: 2017; Pankiv: 2017, pp. 152-160).

The research aim is to study the experience of implementing an innovative methodological model of instrumental-performing training of future music teachers.

METHODS

The pedagogical experiment was carried out at Kamianets-Podilsky Ivan Ohienko National University. The subjects of the experiment were 67 students of Bachelor and Specialist degrees specializing in Music.

The 4-stage methodological model of innovative instrumental-performing training of future music teachers was used. The stages sequence was defined by the strategy of the functioning of grounded complex-component structure.

The implementation of stage-by-stage methodology was carried out according to the methodological model of innovative instrumental-performing training of future music teachers.

The first stage of the experiment was the motivational-informational one providing the formation of motivation-value and competence-orientation components of instrumental-performing training of future music teachers to perform innovation activity (Pitts: 2016).

Motivation-value component and special criterion allowed us to ascertain the extent of manifestation of motives to innovation activity. It was aimed at: students' understanding of the perspectives of creativity in general and musical creativity in particular within the instrumental-performing training; the formation of future specialists' position of being the subject of own motivation; the stimulation of future teachers' needs and interests to music; the formation of motivation-value attitude towards the set goals of the instrumental-performing activity.

RESULTS

To check the effectiveness of the implementation of stage-by-stage methods of instrumental-performing training of future music teachers to artistic innovation activity the final control diagnostics and comparative results analysis were applied in the experimental and control groups. The results obtained in the experimental group were significantly higher than in the control group. The students of the experimental group studied more actively and demonstrated a higher level of professional competence. The reliability of the data was confirmed by the results of final processing according to the diagnostic methods of the confirmatory experiment (Ivanovn & Evgenevna: 2016, pp. 1-2).

In general, the dynamics of preparing students for instrumental-performing innovation activity are positive (Table. 1). This confirms the effectiveness of the proposed pedagogical conditions of instrumental-performing

training of future Music teachers and the expediency of introducing a stage-by-stage methodology into the educational process.

The Competence-orientation component and special criterion showed the degree of future music teacher's personal need of acquiring innovative knowledge, methods, and forms of musical and instrumental activity. It was aimed at activating students' interest to art, to qualitative teaching of subjects of a musical-pedagogical cycle, to the art instrumental-performing innovation activity; and at forming of future music teachers' ability to improve their knowledge and define necessary aspects of innovative learning.

At this stage, there were provided the conditions for the formation of future teachers' interest in the artistic instrumental-performing innovation activity. The chosen methodologies allowed to determine students' motives for artistic innovation activity and make a comparative analysis of the obtained data.

At this stage of work were effective methods of intrinsic motivation development (Dychkivska: 2012), methods of task solving (Naumenko: 2015), modified methods of modeling real educational situations (Cherkasov: 2017), etc.

It was proved that the motivation-value component involves the development of future music teachers' stable interest in musical-pedagogical activities, art, pedagogical work with children, the desire of introducing artistic values to the younger generation's environment, etc. According to A. Rean's theory (Rean et al.: 1999), the optimal level of teacher's motivational complex is associated with high internal and external positive motivation, and this causes teacher's activity motivated by the content of pedagogical activity and objective to achieve positive results.

This stage was subordinated to form the conditions for the development of students' internal motivation to innovation activities, the actualization of their needs of self-development, awareness of the perspectives of implementing artistic innovations into their educational and further professional activities. Implementation of the "creative consultation" method allowed us to discuss each group's problems and positions. Group idea was presented to the audience by the chosen representatives who advocated it during the discussion, followed the instructions given in the form of notes and had time-outs for consultations to adjust further discussion. Such critical discussion of issues allowed to highlight the priority directions of the press-conference and collect the materials for interviewing (Brodsky: 2019).

Students' independent preparation for the conference contributed to outlining a series of questions concerning the most relevant problems of instrumental-performing training of future music teachers. Group discussion of their content was organized using the method "Conference of ideas" which promoted the actualization of students' needs of self-development and self-dependence in forming motives to innovative artistic activity.

The next mini-stage of conference preparation was presented by the session of formed student expert group, reports on the selected questions, collective exchange of students' views on the problems and relevance of these questions for interviewing guests. Thus, the base of prepared questions revealing the essence of the problem was formed.

Students of experimental groups could ask them in alternate, variation or improvised way at the conference. As each student was involved in interviewing, all students of experimental groups were enlisted to perform this activity. While preparing for the conference they studied the question of innovative approaches application within the artistic instrumental-performing activity, designed the course and content of the event, defined problem issues, and anticipated the consistency and efficiency of expected press-conference which was carefully recorded by all the recipients of the experimental groups (Lamont & Hargreaves: 2019, p. 109).

Generalization and discussion of the press-conference results, sharing experimental groups' conclusions on the possibilities of mastering artistic innovations within instrumental-performing training and identifying students' attitudes to this problem was organized in collective form using the method "feeling of flow".

Future music teachers expressed their arguments on the relevance of artistic instrumental-performing innovation activity and prospects for the development and improvement of true teacher and musician's personality. To understand the personal status of internal motivation to the designated activity and values

formation, experimental groups shared their impressions, feelings, and emotions of the information obtained in the process of communication at the press-conference concerning the content and specificity of artistic-innovative activity. There was noted a sense of fun, quick time passing, full concentration of attention, thoughts, well-defined feedback, desire to learn new things, act in a new way, set goals, acquire innovative approaches; thus, the feeling of flow was developed. During the experiment students' inner motivation to instrumental-performing activity was formed, the need for self-development and awareness of the perspectives of artistic innovations implementation in their training and further professional activity was highlighted. This was achieved through the revealing of their content, personal and social significance and the formation of future music teachers' professional motives to innovation activity.

Within the first stage of experimental work, there was planned to form the competence-orientation component of future music teachers' instrumental-performing preparation for innovation activity. It allowed defining the level of future music teacher's personal need in acquiring innovative knowledge, methods, and forms of musical-instrumental activity. It was aimed at the activation of students' interest in qualitative teaching of music and artistic instrumental-performing innovation activity, their orientation on knowledge improvement and innovative learning. The main pedagogical condition of this stage of work is the activation of students' interest in learning.

Such an approach of determining future music teachers' instrumental-performing readiness to innovation activity was developed to prepare a new generation of specialists able to improve their professional-educational mobility in the process of professional competence formation.

To determine the formed level of competence-orientation component, the following modified methods were used: methods of evaluating teaching competence (Ratko: 2014), methods of determining professional orientation and methods of success in achieving the goal (Hreben: 2007; Casey et al.: 2016).

At this stage of experimental work educational conditions were implemented such as activating students' motivation to independent scientific knowledge, active professional position, ability to continuous professional development and achievement of dialogue principles in the process of creative interaction within the instrumental class.

This stage is very important for the effective training of future music teachers. It provided guidelines for students' learning activities and their future professional work.

The second stage was aimed at the formation of future music teachers' ability to reflexive-sense estimation and analysis of pieces of music; activation of self-knowledge mechanisms and self-improvement as main factors of developing students' creative personalities; ability to analyze and synthesize the results of their activity correlating with specific problematic situations (getting rid of students' personal experience stereotypes through their reinterpretation; the formation of the system of value attitudes, self-regulation mechanisms, motives of behavior-oriented at solving problem situations; understanding the causes of conflicts which are the basis for further development of future music teacher's personality).

As the foundation of instrumental-performing activity is the work with pieces of art, the second stage of the experiment was also directed at the formation of students' empathy and sensual attitude to pieces of art which carry mankind's emotional experience and are of great importance in the professional-pedagogical activity of future music teacher.

Such approach of determining future music teachers' readiness to innovation activity within their instrumental-performing training took into account students' course on their reflective acme-development, focus on self-knowledge and self-improvement, interpersonal communication, self-management and creative interaction in the process of pedagogical tasks solution, students' perceiving of themselves as creative individuals capable of performing non-standard creative projects.

At the stage of forming reflexive-empathy component there were used basic ideas of V. Razhnikov's concept of cooperation, modified methods of constructing emotional scores (Razhnikov: 1989), H. Tsypin's modified methods of sketchy work with pieces of art (Tsypin: 1994), modified methods of self-estimation,

modified methods of feedback and modified methods of empathy abilities diagnostics (Havrylchyk: 2007; Hargreaves & Lamont: 2017).

According to these principles, the following methods were implemented: method of emotional-sense analysis; modified method of sketchy work with pieces of art (Tsypin: 1994); method of comparison; method of constructing emotional scores; Descartes' method; method of e-mail seminar. The pedagogical condition of this stage is to stimulate students' reflection and empathy in their work with the music genres (Bonde & Wigram: 2002).

The third stage of the experiment was a complex-modeling one providing the formation of the creative-technological component. It allowed us to determine the degree of students' inclination to master the innovative technologies and the ability to form the creative environment for mutual creative enrichment of the subjects of musical-pedagogical cooperation. At this stage of experimental work, there was evaluated the ability of future music teachers to comprehend, transmit and transform innovations according to the specific pedagogical situation and their ability to create innovations in the process of instrumental-performing training.

The third stage was aimed at stimulating students to a creative search of their interpretation of instrumental pieces of music based on the activation of their cognitive-search sphere; at self-regulation of students' emotions, artistry and inspiration; at students' search of their creative-individual style of instrumental-performing activity.

At the stage of forming creative-technological component, there were used: methods of individual's creativity, methods of creative thinking, modified methods of managing the artistic process (Padalka: 2008), modified methods of creativity diagnostics (Kozyr: 2008). According to these principles, the following methods were implemented: modeling method; method of sweeping away stereotypes; algorithm method; innovative learning methods; method of problem exposition; method of partially-search activity; self-research method; IT-methods.

At this stage of experimental work, the stimulation of innovative learning by interactive methods was of great importance. It was stressed on the use of forms, methods, and means of artistic innovations in teaching practice and self-education, and the creation of new original methods of teaching music. The main pedagogical condition of this stage is to provide creative situations in the study of musical works.

The fourth stage methods included systematic development of students' creative thinking, particularly critical, analytical and associative-imagery ones aimed at independent projecting of instrumental-performing activity's goals, constructing the ways of its creative implementation in the process of stage-by-stage fulfillment of artistic-practical tasks; comprehensive solution of communicative and artistic-educational problems; optimal use of innovation technologies for the study of pieces of art, the search for new knowledge, overcoming the intellectual barriers, acquiring new approaches in the process of perceiving pieces of music; extrapolation of innovative knowledge into the development of personal instrumental mastery, and projecting of innovative creative action to achieve qualitative new original results.

DISCUSSION

The effectiveness of innovative stage-by-stage methods of instrumental-performing training of future Music teachers within the educational process of higher education art institutions was proved. The statistical data showed the positive dynamic of the educational process and its innovative character.

To evaluate future music teachers' readiness to innovation activity at the projective and creative stage of forming projective-activity component there were chosen methods that allowed to determine and verify the effectiveness of students' artistic innovation activity: methods of critical thinking, methods of personal constructs determination, methods of specifying objectives, methods of designing cognitive and practical purposes, methods of project activity taxonomy. According to these principles at this stage of the experiment, the following methods were implemented: modified method of imitations; modified method of projects; modified

method of "brainstorming"; meta-plan method. The pedagogical condition of this stage is the development of students' independence in the interference of musical educational tasks. This stage is the result of instrumental-performing training of future music teachers. It is based on the results of students' previous learning.

CONCLUSION

The stage-by-stage methodological model provided the formation of the main components of instrumental-performing training of future music teachers to perform innovation activity: 1) motivation-value and competence-orientation components; 2) reflexive-empathy component; 3) creative-technological component; 4) projective-activity component. The statistical data showed the positive dynamic of the educational process and its innovative character.

The results can serve as a model for preparing future music teachers for innovative instrumental-performing activity.

Table 1. The dynamics of future Music teachers' instrumental-performing preparedness to innovation activity

Components	Control groups						Experimental groups					
	Levels of preparedness						Levels of preparedness					
	high		medium		Low		high		medium		low	
	a	%	a	%	a	%	a	%	a	%	a	%
	80	100	80	100	8	100	75	100	75	100	75	100
Motivation-value	7	9.15	42	51.65	31	39.2	11	14.5	39	51.8	25	33.7
Competence-orientation	2	3.1	29	35.95	49	60.95	7	9.7	35	46.7	33	43.6
Reflexive-empathy	15	18.8	42	53.05	23	28.1	31	41.65	33	43.8	11	14.55
Creative-technologic	6	7.3	35	44.05	39	48.65	14	18.45	34	45.8	27	35.75
Projective-activity	4	5.2	29	36.6	47	58.2	21	28.3	35	46.95	19	24.75
General results	7	8.72	35	44.2	38	47.02	17	22.5	35	47.01	23	30.47

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The Chairman's leadership of corruption investigation management

Liderazgo de presidentes de gestión e investigación de corrupción

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ABSTRACT

Corruption crime has recently received more attention from the police. The management of investigating corruption cases is an interesting problem and it has had a big influence on both political and state life. The purpose of this study was to explain and identify the leadership of the team of investigators in the corruption cases investigating management. This research used a qualitative approach combined with a descriptive research method. The results of this study concluded that leadership is a process used by leaders to direct the organization and to provide examples of behavior for their subordinates in the investigation team.

Keywords: Corruption crime, investigations, leadership, police investigators.

RESUMEN

El crimen de corrupción recientemente recibió más atención de la policía. La gestión de la investigación de casos de corrupción es un problema interesante y ha tenido una gran influencia en la vida política y estatal. El propósito de este estudio fue explicar e identificar el liderazgo del equipo de investigadores en los casos de corrupción que investigan la gestión. Esta investigación utilizó un enfoque cualitativo combinado con un método de investigación descriptivo. Los resultados de este estudio concluyeron que el liderazgo es un proceso utilizado por los líderes para dirigir la organización y proporcionar ejemplos de comportamiento para sus subordinados en el equipo de investigación.

Palabras clave: Crimen de corrupción, investigaciones, liderazgo, investigadores policiales.

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INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a problem that occurs in Indonesia. Based on the Corruption Perception Index in 2018, Indonesia ranked 89th out of 180 countries. The value obtained by Indonesia was 38 on a scale of 0 - 100; the lower the value, the more corrupt the country and vice versa. In 2017, Indonesia ranked 96th with a value of 37. An increase of one point in the CPI does not indicate the heavy enforcement of the law about the eradication of corruption. This condition needs to be used as the evaluation material for law enforcement officers when developing a strategy to eradicate corruption (Marnoch et al.: 2014, pp. 302-317).

Changes in the organizational environment of the Indonesian National Police are increasingly complex and competitive, requiring every organization and company involved to be more responsive to be able to survive and continue to grow. To support this organizational change, it is necessary to change the individuals within the organization itself (Campbell & Armstrong: 2013). The process of aligning organizational change with individual change is not easy. Leaders are role models in organizations, so the change must start from the very top level (Jones: 2014, pp. 129-141). Organizations, therefore, need reformist leaders who can be the driving force for organizational change. Up until now, leadership has been an interesting topic to study and research because it is most often observed but little understood (Martin et al.: 2017).

The phenomenon of leadership style in the Indonesian National Police, especially in the management of the investigation of corruption cases committed by the East Java Regional Police, becomes an interesting and major problem in both political and state life. In corruption, leadership style has a strong influence on the path and survival of the Sub-Directorate III Corruption Crime of East Java Regional Police. The role of leadership is very strategic and important in an organization as it is one of the determinants of success in achieving the mission, vision, and goals of an organization. This is a challenge related to developing a clear organizational strategy that depends on the organization on one hand and the leadership on the other (Neyroud: 2011). Along with the rapid development of information technology and Indonesia's unstable economy due to rampant corruption, this could be a source of obstacles for management when investigating corruption.

According to Dalakoura (Dalakoura: 2010), a good leader always motivates his people so then they can have a positive impact on the achievements obtained through their work. Without leadership, the relationship between individual goals and organizational goals may not be in the same direction. This has the consequence that every leader is obligated to pay serious attention when fostering, mobilizing and directing all of the potential employees in their environment. This is to realize organizational stability and to increase productivity that is oriented to the organizational goals (Igboin: 2016, pp. 142-160). The purpose of this study is to explain and identify the leadership within the team of investigators in the management investigating corruption cases in the Sub-Directorate III Corruption Crime of the East Java Regional Police.

Leadership is a process through which the leader is described as giving orders or directing, guiding or influencing the work of others when choosing and achieving the goals that have been determined (Abu Bakar & McCann: 2016, pp. 32-58). Chan and Mak (Chan & Mak: 2014) stated that leadership is the ability to influence human behavior and to control people in an organization so then they are following the behavior desired by the leadership of the organization. Leadership is an activity used to influence the behavior of others and the art of influencing human behavior, both that of individuals and that within groups (Dalakoura: 2010). Effective leadership can help organizations to survive situations of uncertainty in the future (McGurk: 2010).

An effective leader must be responsive to change, able to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of his human resources to maximize organizational performance and able to solve problems appropriately (Northouse: 2015). Northouse (Northouse: 2015) also revealed that effective leaders can influence their followers to have greater optimism, confidence, and commitment to the goals and mission of the organization. In leadership, there is a will tied into initiative, progressiveness, and motivation in line with the organization's vision and mission (Jones: 2014, pp. 129-141). According to McGurk (McGurk: 2010), the leadership function includes several functions. First, there is the Instructive Function. This function is a one-way form of communication. The leader, as a decision-maker, instructs the people who are led for them to carry out their

functions and goals. The function of the person who leads is only to carry out orders and initiatives related to everything that has to do with the position of command.

Second, there is the Consultative Function. This function is two-way communication to determine decisions. The function of the leader here is as a consultant to listen to opinions, suggestions, and questions from their subordinates regarding the decisions to be taken by the leader. Third, there is the Participation Function. This function is where the leader carries out and activates the people that he leads, in terms of both participating in making decisions and when carrying out the activities that are described according to the main tasks according to their respective positions. This is where the leader is not only participating in the decision-making process in this function but where they also participate in the implementation process.

Fourth, there is the Delegation Function. This function is where the leader, as the highest authority holder, must be willing and able to trust other people, including following their position if they are delegated authority. Fifth, there is the Control Function. Successful and effective leadership can manage the activities of its members in a system of directed and effective coordination. This enables the achievement of shared goals through the activities of guidance, direction, coordination, and supervision. The purpose of this study was to explore the Chairman's leadership of corruption investigation management in a team.

METHODS

This research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. Bogdan and Taylor in Denzin and Lincoln (Denzin & Lincoln: 2014) defined qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and the observed behavior of the phenomena that occurs. Denzin and Lincoln (Denzin & Lincoln: 2014) suggested that descriptive research emphasizes the data in the form of words, images and not numbers through the application of qualitative methods. Everything collected is likely to be a key to what has been studied. The data source is the subject where the data can be obtained. It can facilitate researchers in identifying data sources.

The researchers used the 3P formula, namely: a) Person (where the researcher asks them about the variable understudy), b) Paper (where the researchers read and study everything related to the research such as archives, numbers, pictures, documents, symbols, etc) and c) Place (the place of the activities related to the research). The determination of the informants as the collective source of the data in this study was conducted purposively. The sample size was determined through a snowball collecting techniques through triangulation (combined) and qualitative data analysis. The results of the study emphasized the meaning of generalization. The following is the background of the informants needed in this study.

Table 1. Background of the Research Informants

Participant I	Medium rank	3	POL-001
Participant II	Medium rank	1	POL-002
Participant III	Low rank	1	POL-003
Participant IV	Low rank	3	POL-004
Participant V	Low rank	2	POL-005
Participant VI	Low rank	1	POL-006
Participant VII	Low rank	3	POL-007
Participant VIII	Low rank	2	POL-008
Participant IX	Low rank	4	POL-009

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The determination of the focus of the research is more directed at the level of novelty of the information that will be obtained from the leadership situation of the investigative team about the management of investigations into corruption by the East Java Regional Police. This is intended to limit the qualitative study while limiting the research to choose which data is relevant and which data is not relevant.

RESULTS

Activities and standard operating procedures for investigating crimes by the East Java regional police

According to Agunos (Agunos: 2019, pp. 147-152), police investigators, because of their obligations, have the following authority areas: 1) Receive a report or complaint from a person about a crime, 2) Take the first action at the scene, 3) To stop a suspect and examine the suspect's identification, 3) Making arrests and conducting detention, search and seizure, 4) Conducting examinations and the seizure of letters, 5) Taking fingerprints and photographing a person, 6) Calling people to be examined as suspects or witnesses, 7) Bringing in experts who are needed in connection with the examination of the case, 8) Conducting the termination of the investigation and 9) Carrying out other actions according to the law.

Corrupt behavior engaged between the government and private parties are generally carried out within the framework of the programs and companies (Quah: 2017). One of the modus operandi of corruption is to absorb the state budget using a network company owned by the relevant officials where these methods are carried out in a very neat and structured manner. For example, there is the arrangement of auction winning and the ownership of the winning company if it is completely unrelated to the original owner, namely government officials and their networks. This is consistent with what was said by informants POL-001, POL-002, and POL-003 below:

"This modus of corruption has been built and structured for decades with various tools needed to keep the flow of the project moving from public ownership to private ownership." (POL-001, 2019)

"One of the instruments is the executors who are directly involved in the operations of the companies receiving the tender." (POL-002, 2019)

"... However, it can also be found in slightly haphazard ways, where the company that wins the bid can be directly linked to the owner who is a government official or a member of an elite political party." (POL-003, 2019)

The investigation or investigative process is part of the operational standards of the investigation procedures according to Pearson-Goff & Herrington (Pearson-Goff & Herrington: 2014). This is where investigators who are aware of and receive reports or complaints about the occurrence of an event that is reasonably suspected of being criminal must immediately carry out the necessary investigative actions. Reports or complaints submitted in writing must be signed by the reporter or the complainant. If the report or complaint is submitted orally, then it must be recorded by the investigator and signed by the reporter or the complainant and the investigator. After receiving a report or complaint, the investigator must provide a letter of receipt of the report or complaint to the person concerned. This is followed by the statements of informants POL-004 and POL-005 as follows:

> "... for example, in the government programs within the health sector, companies that "play" are those engaged in the field of pharmacy (procurement of drugs), distributors and marketers of medical equipment, and contractors of health facility buildings". (POL-004, 2019)

Another example of the government programs in education involves companies engaged in the procurement of examination papers, the procurement of stationery and printing to contracting companies that build the educational facilities. In the field of natural resources, related to the companies' holding licenses,

there are quotas and exploration rights. In the field of tourism and culture, it is related to the event organizer in the MICE program (meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions). (POL-005, 2019).

After receiving the surrender of a suspect who has been caught red-handed, the investigator must immediately conduct an examination and other actions involved in the course of the investigation. Investigators who have received the report immediately come to the scene. This can prohibit anyone from leaving so long as the examination there is not finished. In the case of investigating an event that is a criminal offense, the investigator notifies the public prosecutor. If the investigator stops the investigation because there is not enough evidence, if the incident is not a criminal offense or if the investigation is terminated by law, then the investigator notifies the prosecutor, the suspect or his family of the matter.

If the investigator has finished investigating, then the investigator shall immediately submit the case file to the public prosecutor. The investigation is considered to have been completed if within fourteen days the public prosecutor does not return the results of the investigation or if before the deadline has expired, there has been a notification about it from the public prosecutor to the investigator.

Corruption investigation management by the East Java regional police

Corruption is a manifestation of personal dishonesty, the absence of integrity, and the weakness of individual character (Jensen & Hapal: 2018, pp. 39-62). According to Melgar et al. (Melgar et al.: 2010), the absence of good and honest cultural values is suspected to arise in situations where the absorption of the state budget benefits the private sector more than the welfare of the related state officials. This then causes the temptation to commit corruption to arise. When the private sector has an advantage beyond the reasonable limit of 50 percent or more, this is an indication of corruption (Martin: 2017). Gumerov et al. (Gumerov et al.:2016) analyzed three types of corruption in the procurement process. First, there is collusion in the tenders that leads to higher pricing. Secondly, there is the screening of contractors or suppliers to reduce competition and to influence the selection of winners. Third, there is the bribery needed for the officials responsible for choosing the performance winners. This can result in budget inefficiency and low quality. As stated by informants POL-001, POL-002, POL-005, and POL-008:

"Good governance includes it being participatory, accountable, and transparent and involving the rule of law with the substance of policies being able to encourage the people to prosper and to dignify the nation. Transparency, accountability and community participation are the three modes that corruptors most avoid." (POL-001, 2019)

"With transparency, price markups, auction settings, bribes, and kickbacks are all caught." (POL-002, 2019)

"Accountability will open up the veil of program duplication. For example, an order for the auction winner to return a portion of the money to the auction winner in another ministry that won in a similar program shows indications of inter-ministerial program duplication and the involvement of the auction winner by the official giving the order." (POL-005, 2019)

"With public participation, there is the functioning of external controls outside of the government, thus minimizing corrupt practices." (POL-008, 2019).

The Chairman's leadership of corruption investigation management

The more vigorous cases of criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia demand the active role of police investigators to try to improve their knowledge, abilities, and skills in the field of investigation. This is for them to be able to investigate all cases of criminal acts through selective logging as a form of police participation in terms of eradicating the corruption that has permeated all life in the nation and state. This is explained by the following POL-001 informants:

The success of East Java Regional Police corruption investigators when conducting investigations in the context of eradicating corruption in East Java in particular makes is necessary to have support. This relates to the availability of legal substances, the readiness of the Human Resources (HR), the facilities and

infrastructure as well as the needed investigative facilities, and coordination and cooperation with various parties, especially among law enforcers. There need to be Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the supervisors and controllers of state finances in every agency, position or office. (POL-001, 2019)

Some obstacles can be elaborated on. This is experienced by the Chief of the Investigation Team about completing the investigation process both externally and internally. Without maximum support from the various legal instruments and instruments that are referred to, the East Java Regional Police corruption investigators cannot contribute to eradicating corruption cases. The POL-004 informant said that:

The National Police as one of the state's law enforcement tools that are given very broad duties and authority by law in terms of law enforcement to carry out investigations of all criminal acts including corruption. This requires maximum quality from the investigators in East Java Regional Police corruption. They need to have adequate technical and tactical skills to be able to enforce the law against criminal acts of corruption. (POL-004, 2019)

Several things can spur the enthusiasm of the investigation team members initiated by both the Chairperson of the investigative team and the East Java Regional Police Institution, including 1) The existence of a good working climate that supports them in improving the performance of the investigation team when resolving a corruption criminal case, 2) There are adequate facilities to support the performance of the investigation team, 3) There is a sufficient budget to support the performance of the team members and 3) In the investigation team, both the team leaders and members are equipped with abilities as well as the further development of their competencies in the context of handling corruption cases. This is if they are given special facilities for capacity building through courses, training, vocational education, and the opportunity if they wish to continue studying.

DISCUSSION

In a government system that tends to be feudal, the power from above is still very influential and feared. This tendency can explain why verbal instructions or orders must be implemented unless the related subordinate wants to lose his position. It can be even worse when the state administrator who carries out the instructions or the directives of superiors also feels entitled to take advantage of the projects that they undertake (Sivakumar: 2014). It is not surprising if the corruption then multiplies because all parties involved seek and prioritize their interests and benefits (Herbert: 2018, pp. 225-249).

Corruption occurs because of opportunities, attitudes, benefits, and the possibility of being found out due to weak control. It is a system involving almost all taking part in the corruption itself (Herbert: 2018, pp. 225-249). This is formulated as the corruption equilibrium formulated in Jetter et al. (Jetter et al.: 2015). This includes opportunity, attitude, incentive and the probability of detection. Departing from the 4 triggers of corruption, prevention must consider 1) Minimizing the opportunities for corruption, 2) Changing attitudes, 3) Creating a performance-based salary incentive system for civil servants that do not contrast with the private benefits of the winning programs created by the government and 4) Creating a corruption detection system (Quah: 2017).

In a context where a government official has a corporation whose type of business is related to the programs that are under his authority, the official in question will generally elect obedient people to occupy echelon positions in the relevant bureaucracy. Through these subordinates, various matters are arranged, including the type of programs involved, the budget amount, and the winning of tenders. This type of corruption practice is regulated systematically. The scheme begins with planning and includes program setting, budgeting process, and outcomes when absorbing the state budget. The banned bribery law held by the lower-level subordinate employees only allows top-level state administrators to steal more for themselves.

If an investigator can show his identity as a reliable law enforcer when investigating a criminal act of corruption that is currently in the spotlight of the public, they will be able to foster public trust in the investigation of the

East Java Regional Police corruption. This is because the people's trust is the capital used to obtain support and legitimacy to realize individual independence.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study conclude that leadership is a process used to direct the organization and to provide examples of behaviour towards the followers or subordinates in the investigation team of the Sub-Directorate III Criminal Crime of the East Java Regional Police. If there are leaders who can show empathy to all of their subordinates, they will be able to explain their mission interestingly, to show high self-confidence, to be able to improve the image of the organization, to be confident of the ability of their subordinates and to be able to provide opportunities for access for all of their subordinates to achieve the goal of solving recorded cases

One of the activities carried out by the police investigator is to determine the next steps in the investigation. This is also to determine if someone is a suspect by conducting a case. The title of the case itself is an effort carried out by the investigator in the context of dealing with certain criminal acts before they are submitted to the Public Prosecutor. The implementation of the case title by the police can help to find a bright spot in the disclosure of cases that are running or are being handled by the police. In the process of handling cases of investigators, especially police investigators, it is not wrong for them to make decisions as optimally as possible.

The success of a leader in the East Java Regional Police corruption investigation team, especially in law enforcement, and a situation of such a complex corruption cannot be separated because of the factors that affect the internal and external form of opportunities and obstacles. Improving the quality of the leadership of the East Java Regional Police corruption criminal investigation team in the context of law enforcement against criminal acts of corruption is demanded for professionals. This is so then any form of corruption can be handled quickly and thoroughly as expected by making fundamental changes concerning three aspects, namely structural/institutional, human resources, and culture

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Pilgrim interaction with services provided by the general presidency of Alharamain affairs

Interacción de los peregrinos con los servicios prestados por la presidencia general de asuntos de Alharamain

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at identifying the interaction of pilgrims with the services provided by the General Presidency of The Affairs of the Two Holy Mosques through "Facebook". The descriptive method was used as a data collection tool. The field sample consisted of 200 individuals spalled from the two pages, 'Ministry of Hajj' and 'The Grand Mosque'. Findings show that there are statistically significant differences between the forms of interaction of the respondents with the services provided by the General Presidency for the Two Holy Places on the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque, and in the direction.

Keywords: Facebook, general presidency, interaction, mosques affairs, pilgrims.

RESUMEN

El estudio tuvo como objetivo identificar la interacción de los peregrinos con los servicios prestados por la Presidencia General de los Asuntos de las Dos Mezquitas Sagradas a través de "Facebook". El método descriptivo se utilizó como herramienta de recopilación de datos. La muestra de campo consistió en 200 individuos extraídos de las dos páginas, 'Ministry of Hajj' y 'The Grand Mosque'. Existen diferencias estadísticamente significativas entre las formas de interacción de los encuestados con los servicios prestados por la Presidencia General para los dos lugares sagrados en las páginas del Ministerio de Hayy y la Gran Mezquita, y en la dirección.

Palabras clave: Facebook, interacción, mezquitas santas, peregrinos, presidencia general.

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INTRODUCTION

Facebook's interactive is an important feature of modern media and communication. It depends on the way we are handling dialogue and on the extent to which those who are involved in modifying the shape and content of the media environment in real-time. The social networking site "Facebook" is also characterized by the possibility of uploading videos of pilgrims and pilgrims, which contribute to the explanation of the rituals of Hajj and Umrah, in addition to interacting with them 'with admiration, comment, and sharing' through the interaction mechanisms available on the site (Almansour & Ongena: 2017). The interaction with the services provided by the General Presidency of The Affairs of the Two Holy Mosques on the pages of 'Ministry of Hajj and The Grand Mosque' is based on the reactions exchanged between pilgrims, pilgrims, and institutions of Hajj and Umrah. This has helped to create an interactive environment based on interaction, dialogue, and engagement between pilgrims and pilgrims, and some of them about the contents offered to them. So the current study will look at Pilgrim interaction with services provided by the General Presidency of Al-Haramain Affairs via "Facebook".

METHODS

The study was aimed at Nicholas, Jennings, and Kevin (Anspach et al.: 2019, pp. 1-9). They talk about the public's use of Facebook to access political news as a viable source of political information. Half of the Internet users use Facebook to know political news as a viable source and access to information. , In a related context, I aimed to study Duaa Abdel-Fattah, and Mahmoud Mohamed (Abdel-Fattah & Mohamed: 2018). Learn about the levels of pilgrims interacting with the rituals of Hajj and Umrah through social media, it found: There is a statistically significant correlation between the respondents' use of social media sites and their level of interaction with the rituals of Hajj and Umrah. The correlation coefficient value (0.41 **), which is a function at the level (0.01). It also aimed to study Julian Lechk (Lischka: 2018).To get to know the news decisions issued by the editors of social media and the main reason for choosing the news presented on the social media channels 'Facebook' and showing: That the Social networks write more entertaining news than foreign policy news and economic news stories, But they strive to get a 'good mix' of news that attracts Facebook users and professional journalistic standards.

Given the rapid developments of new media technology and its interactive applications, and the study's offer of a review of the services provided to pilgrims and pilgrims from the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques through Facebook. An interactive media with an important impact on providing various services, from publishing prophetic sayings, videos and pictures to learn the rulings and rituals of Hajj and Umrah and providing health care for pilgrims and others. Although these institutions are based on serving millions of pilgrims and pilgrims on these networks, they cannot limit the powers of individuals to use these networks and their endeavors to find a safe way to serve pilgrims inside and outside these institutions.

The theoretical importance of research is due to the focus on the forms of pilgrims interaction with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques through Facebook and importance of media means that benefit the pilgrims and Umrah pilgrims in benefiting from the services provided to them by the General Presidency for the Two Holy Places rituals of Hajj and Umrah and interact with them and learn responses. Their actions towards it (Squire: 2019).

As for the applied importance of the research, it stems from the benefit of pilgrims and pilgrims from the services provided to them in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque on the social networking site Facebook to know the patterns of interaction of pilgrims around it. As it is an important area of the media in providing various services for pilgrims and pilgrims, And to reach new and innovative theories and concepts in the context of the relationship between the public and the new media.

The current study seeks to identify the following goal, which is: Pilgrim interaction with services provided by the General Presidency of Al-Haramain Affairs via "Facebook".

Knowing the differences between the forms of respondents interacting with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque.

to explain the relationship between the extent of the respondents' follow-up to the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque, and the degree of benefit from them (Abdul-Aziz & Aly: 2019, pp. 1120-1132).

There are many forms of interaction with the services provided to pilgrims from the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque:

Interactivity is the extent to which organizations and news websites provide their users with interactive digital windows that allow them to communicate through different forms of interaction, whether by commenting or sharing media content with friends via social media sites or participating in editing content by adding a video and expressing it in different ways on the site (Mazouz & Al Bashir: 2019, p. 263; Abuljadail & Ha: 2019).

Especially the interaction of pilgrims and Umrah pilgrims with the services provided to them by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in my pages “The Hajj Visitation and the Sacred Mosque”. "Facebook" is a social media network that plays a pivotal role in the transmission and circulation of news among followers (Jilani et al.: 2019, p. 14)

"Facebook" 'is a digital network that holds pictures and information at a specific university or institution, It allows users to comment on it. Especially the interaction of pilgrims and Umrah pilgrims with the services provided to them by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in my pages “The Hajj Visitation and the Sacred Mosque” Interacting with news also occurs through the interaction mechanisms available on the news page, in addition to the availability of a news search service related to current events on the page (Boyd & Ellison: 2007, p. 210-230.).

Study concepts are:

Interaction: Procedurally defined as A series of communication reactions between users and institutions, about the media contents related to the services provided to the different pilgrims that interest them.

General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques Affairs: Procedurally defined as An institution affiliated with the Saudi government to provide services for pilgrims and pilgrims and supervise the management of the 'Hajj and Hajj Mosque, and the Forbidden Mosque' pages.

Facebook: Procedurally known as A social network that allows its users to communicate and interact with various institutions on topics of common interest, in addition to subscribing to pages that interest them via e-mail.

The human community is represented by the pilgrims who use the pages of the 'Hajj Visitation, and the Sacred Mosque' on the social networking site Facebook.

A random sample of (200) singles from pilgrims of different nationalities via social media, ranging in age between (25: 60) years. The reasons for selecting the sample are as follows:

(1) The researchers' choice of the sample of pilgrims and Umrah pilgrims came to describe the topic as a category and a segment that represents an active sector in human society. This is because pilgrims and Umrah performers can take advantage of the services provided by the General Presidency for the Affairs of the Two Holy Places to learn the rituals of Hajj and Umrah and take them according to the nature imposed on them in the Hajj.

(2) There are pilgrims and Umrah pilgrims on social networking sites who can use these networks to benefit from the services provided to them through the sites of these institutions of a varied nature, male and female, which provides the researchers with a correct representation of the original community of pilgrims.

Table (1). Sample description according to demographic variables (n)

Demographic characteristics		Repetition	%
Type	Males	100	50%
	Females	100	50%
Age	25: 45	125	62.5%
	45: 60	75	37.5%
Total		200	100%

The following table shows:

Firstly: characterization of the study sample according to type: The ratio of each of the male and female study respondents from the pilgrims using the 'Hajj and the Sacred Mosque' page was equal (50%) for both males and females, This result reflects a great interest on the part of the respondents in benefiting from the services provided to them by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques through Facebook.

Secondly: Description of the sample in terms of age: That the age group (25:45) came with a high rate of (62.5%), this indicates that this category is the most popular one for using the social networking site to benefit from the services provided to them and learn the rituals of Hajj and Umrah. This explains that the younger the age, the more it is marked by interest, interest, and follow-up in learning the rituals of Hajj and Umrah.

The limits of the study are:

Human frontiers: The human limits of this study are represented by a sample of pilgrims using the 'Hajj and Hajj Mosque' pages on the Facebook site.

Objectivity border: It is limited to the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of “Hajj and the Sacred Mosque” through Facebook.

Time limits: The period it took researchers to implement the research tool represented in the year 2019.

A questionnaire newspaper was applied to a random sample of (200) singles from pilgrims using the 'Hajj and Hajj Mosque' pages of the Facebook site, and that in the period from 1/5/2019 to 7/30/2019.

This study belongs to descriptive research that mainly seeks knowledge of interaction with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of “The Hajj and the Sacred Mosque” through Facebook. The study uses the descriptive method using the sample survey method to survey a sample of users of the 'Hajj and the Sacred Mosque' pages on Facebook, and know their reactions towards it.

Study variables are:

- Independent variable: Pilgrim interaction.
- Dependent variable: Services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques through "Facebook".

RESULTS

The sample of the field study was in the age group (25: 60) of the pilgrims using the 'Ministry of Hajj and the Holy Mosque' pages. Where a sample of (200) singles included the pilgrims, in addition to the results of testing the validity of the hypotheses and linking them to the questions and objectives of the study. The following is a presentation of the study results:

Table (2). Follow-up of the respondents to the services provided to pilgrims from the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque (n = 200)

n	Services	"Ministry of Hajj" page		The Sacred Mosque page	
		Iteration	%	Iteration	%
1	Publishing prophetic sayings, videos, and photos to learn the rulings and rituals of Hajj and Umrah	43	21.5%	42	21%
2	Directing domestic tourism companies to improve the services provided to pilgrims and pilgrims	34	17%	34	17%
3	Providing medical care and security enhancements to confront the risks that occur during the Hajj	30	15%	33	16.5%
4	Provide visas for pilgrims and Umrah performers and all administrative facilities for them	33	16.5%	28	14%
5	Providing various centers to guide pilgrims and pilgrims who are lost in feelings and introduce them to their potential	37	18.5%	36	18%
6	Development of various housing services for pilgrims and pilgrims	23	11.5%	27	13.5%
Total		200	100%	200	100%

The data of the previous table indicates The respondents' follow-up on the services provided by the General Presidency for the Two Holy Mosques on the 'Ministry of Hajj' page, as follows: Publishing prophetic sayings, videos, and photos to learn the rulings and rituals of Hajj and Umrah in the first position by (21.5%). Then providing different centers to guide pilgrims and pilgrims who are lost in feelings and identifying them canine the second position by (18.5%). Comes in the third position directing companies Domestic tourism is to improve the services provided to pilgrims and pilgrims in the fourth position by (17%), followed by (providing visas for pilgrims and pilgrims and all administrative facilities for them) by (16.5%). Then providing medical care and security enhancements to face the risks that occur in the pilgrimage by (15%). And finally, service development Residential housing for pilgrims and pilgrims in the sixth place (11.5%).

Publishing prophetic sayings, videos, and pictures to learn the rulings and rituals of Hajj and Umrah in the first position by (21%), then providing different centers to guide pilgrims and pilgrims who are lost and familiar with their feelings in the second position by (17Comes in the third position, directing companies domestic tourism is to improve the services provided to pilgrims and pilgrims in the fourth position by (17%). then (provide medical care and security enhancements to meet the risks that occur in the pilgrimage) in the fifth position by (16.5%), and finally the development of different housing services for pilgrims and pilgrims In sixth place (13.5%). The previous results show that there is a great interest on the part of the respondents towards the services provided to them to his representative in learning the rulings and rituals of Hajj with a difference in the percentages of services provided on both pages, and therefore the high level of interest in them by the respondents due to their importance to them. In addition to its importance for the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques, providing various services to millions of pilgrims; this is natural because it is a responsibility that falls on these institutions and falls within the core of their work and specialization.

Table (3). The forms of interaction of pilgrims with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque

	Forms of interaction	"Ministry of Hajj" page		The Sacred Mosque page	
		Iteration	%	Iteration	%
1	LIKEs records	61	30.5%	59	29.5%
2	Comment on what is being published	82	41%	79	39.5%
3	Sharing work	57	28.5%	62	31%
Total		200	100%	200	100%

The data of the previous table indicate: The respondents' preferences for using forms of interaction with the services provided by the General Presidency for the Two Holy Mosques on the 'Ministry of Hajj' page were as follows:(Commenting on what is published) is ranked first (41%), and comes second (admiration records) by (30.5%), and finally (posts) by (28.5%). This result is consistent with the results of the findings of Hisham Saeed Fathi's study whereby the term writing comment got first (69.7%), while the current study came in the first place (Fathi, 2015, p. 130), And for the 'Sacred Mosque' page. the respondents' preferences for using forms of interaction with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques on the 'Ministry of Hajj' page were as follows: (Commenting on what is published) is ranked first (39.5%), and it comes in second place (posts) by (31%). And finally (likes records) by (29.5%). This result is inconsistent with the results of Maryam Nomar where the phrase and comment tool got the first position by (25.2%), while it came in

the current study in the first place (Nomar: 2011, p. 133), The previous results show: That respondents find that interaction with the services provided on both pages have an important thing that helps facilitate the Hajj pilgrimage, in addition to learning the rituals of Hajj and Umrah, The use of the comment tool is also because it expresses the opinion of the public about the services provided to it on both pages. The interaction with participation also indicates the importance of the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Affairs and the multiplicity of its audience from one location to another.

Table (4). The extent to which pilgrims follow up on the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the “Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque” pages (n = 200)

n	The extent of follow-up to the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques	Iteration	%
1	I follow in a very large degree	117	58.5%
2	I follow very much	83	41.5%
	I follow at unlimited times	-	-
Total		200	100%

The data of the previous table indicate the extent to which pilgrims follow the services provided by the General Presidency of The Affairs of the Two Holy Mosques. The Grand Mosques were as follows: (I follow in a very large degree) in the first place with a percentage of (58.5%), followed by (I follow in a large degree) in the second position with a rate of (41.5%), while I follow in the unspecified rate of any percentage, which is zero%, This result is consistent with the findings of the study of Mahmoud Mohammed, Shaima al-Hawary where the phrase I follow very largely" got first place (36.25%), while in the current study came in the first place (Mohamed & Al-Hawary: 2019, p. 39), The previous results show: Follow-up to the services provided by

the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques is important for respondents, to know the services provided to them and to learn the rituals of Hajj and Umrah, Thus, the employment of social networks in the service of pilgrims and pilgrims has increased and reached the goal to be achieved.

Table (5) The degree of benefit from pilgrims following up on services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque (n = 200)

n	The degree of benefit from following up the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques	Iteration	%
1	I benefit very much	91	45.5%
2	I benefit greatly	85	42.5%
	I benefit a little	24	12%
Total		200	100%

The data of the previous table indicate: The degree of pilgrims benefiting from following up the services provided by the General Presidency for the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque, was as follows: (I benefit very much) in the first place by (45.5%), then (I benefit greatly) in the second place by (42.5%), and it comes in the second and last position (I benefit on average) by (12%), It is clear from the previous results: That the vast majority of the respondents benefit greatly from the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques, to know the services provided to them and to learn the rituals of Hajj and Umrah, Which helps them to perform the Hajj pilgrimage, in addition to upgrading services by Hajj and Umrah institutions to improve the image of the Kingdom at home and abroad.
There are statistically significant differences between the forms of interaction of the respondents with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque.

Table (6). the significance of the differences between the forms of respondents' interaction with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque. (N = 200)

The scale	Ministry of Hajj" page		The Sacred Mosque page		Value of t	Significance level	Significance level
	The arithmetic medium	Total grades	The arithmetic medium	Total grades			
Forms of interaction	2.53	0.75	0.01	2.30	**4.23	0.05	0.01

The data of the previous table indicate: There are statistically significant differences between the forms of interaction of the respondents with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque, and in the direction of the newspaper of the Ministry of Hajj. The value of (T) = (4.23 **), which is a function at the level of (0.01), The researcher attributes this to the conscious public's interest in following up the services provided to them on the “Ministry of Hajj” page because it is the main source in providing guidance services for pilgrims and pilgrims. In addition to the presence of the callers who specialize in providing services to pilgrims and are trusted by followers, By this, we accept the assumption that: There are statistically significant differences between the forms of interaction of the respondents with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques

in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque. Thus increasing the rate of follow-up, interaction and reaching the goal to be achieved.

This assumption states that: There is a significant correlation between the number of pilgrims following up on the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques with the “Ministry of Hajj and Grand Mosque” pages and the degree of benefit from them.

Table (7). The relationship between the extent to which pilgrims follow up on the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque ', and the degree of benefit from them (n=200)

Variables	The extent to which pilgrims follow up on services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque'		
	Significance level	Significance level	Value of t
The degree of benefit from it	0.05	0.01	**0.44

The data of the previous table indicate: pilgrims follow up on the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques with the “Hajj Ministry and Grand Mosque” pages, and the degree of their use, Where the Pearson correlation coefficient was used to measure the intensity and direction of the relationship between the extent to which pilgrims follow up on the services provided by the General Presidency for the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque, and the degree of benefit from them, The value of the correlation coefficient was (0.44 **), which is a function at the level (0.01), There is a statistically significant correlation between the extent to which pilgrims follow up on the services provided by the General Presidency for the Two Holy Mosques with the “Hajj Ministry and Grand Mosque” pages, and the degree of their use, This indicates that the more followers perform Hajj services provided by the General Presidency for the Two Holy Places, the more they benefit from them in learning the rituals of Hajj and Umrah

DISCUSSION

There are statistically significant differences between the forms of interaction of the respondents with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque, and in the direction of the newspaper, “The Ministry of Hajj”, And to verify the validity of the hypothesis, a T-Test was used to find the differences between the interaction forms of the respondents with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque. The value of (T) = (4.23 **), which is a function of Level (0.01).

The existence of a statistically significant correlation between the extent to which pilgrims follow up on the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques with the “Hajj Ministry and Grand Mosque” pages, and the degree of their use, To verify this assumption, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used to measure the intensity and direction of correlation between the extent of pilgrims' follow-up to the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque, and the degree of benefit from them. The value of the correlation coefficient reached (0.44 **), which is a function at (0.01) level.

CONCLUSION

Through this study, the researcher tried to know the forms of the respondents' interaction with the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque. What is the relationship between the extent of pilgrims following up on the services provided by the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque? This is because interactive media have a great influence in shaping the public's attitudes towards learning the rituals of Hajj and Umrah to learn about the services provided to them in the pages of the Ministry of Hajj and the Grand Mosque. Therefore, it has become necessary to employ the Hajj and Umrah institutions for these networks to serve millions of pilgrims and pilgrims to keep abreast of technological developments and to communicate and interact between those who contact the General Presidency for the Two Holy Places and pilgrims on services that raise their interest. To reach new and innovative theories and concepts in the context of the relationship between the public and the new media, the study reached a set of recommendations, the most important of which are:

•Emphasizing the necessity of the General Presidency of the Two Holy Mosques to take advantage of the employment of communication technology and its various applications in serving pilgrims and pilgrims to keep pace with modern developments.

• The need for pilgrims and Umrah performers to use modern technology and tablets to learn the rituals of Hajj and learn about the services provided to them, With the necessity of providing various centers to guide pilgrims and pilgrims who are lost in the Holy Places and introduce them to them, they can publish a schedule that enables visits to each group of pilgrims and pilgrims.

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Effect of brand trust and commitment of a mobile wallet in Indonesia

Efecto de la confianza y compromiso de marca de una billetera móvil en Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this document is to analyze a trust brand model within the use of mobile wallets in Indonesia in 2020. 460 people were surveyed using the machine's formula. The result of this search shows that; Brand confidence has a positive effect on brand engagement, with a significant path coefficient of 0.338, with P values of 0.002 <a significance level of 0.05. The study finding gives a new marketing idea, in understanding the reasons for the importance of the brand trust factor among the use of mobile wallet in Indonesia.

Keywords: Brand commitment, brand trust, marketing, mobile wallets.

RESUMEN

El objetivo de este documento es analizar un modelo de marca de confianza dentro del uso de billeteras móviles en Indonesia en 2020. 460 personas fueron encuestadas utilizando la fórmula de la máquina. El resultado de esta búsqueda muestra que; la confianza de la marca tiene un efecto positivo en el compromiso de la marca, con un coeficiente significativo de trayectoria de 0.338, con valores P de 0.002 <un nivel de significancia de 0.05. El hallazgo del estudio da una nueva idea de marketing, en la comprensión y razones de la importancia del factor confianza de la marca entre el uso de la billetera móvil en Indonesia

Palabras clave: Billeteras móviles, compromiso de marca, confianza de marca, marketing.

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INTRODUCTION

Every company wants to create a long-term relationship with customers even though it is not easy because it must involve emotions or feelings such as love for the brand (brand love) and brand trust. The attitude of customers is driven by their assessment of the product Brdasrkan love of the brand for a product or service based on brand experience. Following the Theory of reasoned Action (Fournier: 1998, pp. 343-373) the individual's judgment and attitude will have an impact on behavior. According to Schmitt, (Ahmad & Ahmad: 2018, Pp44-49; Schmitt: 1999, pp. 417-419) behavior is a person's response or reaction to a stimulus (stimulation from outside), because the behavior occurs through a process of stimulus to the individual and then the individual responds. Customers respond to their attitudes by behaving, both short-term behavior in the form of purchases or long-term behavior. Nowadays mobile wallet is increasing in Indonesia.

The mobile wallet supports GNNT in Indonesia towards Industry 4.0 in technology. A mobile wallet is a technology product that provides many conveniences for customers in transactions and other forms of financial services. The development of mobile wallet in Indonesia began in 2007, t cash mobile wallet was introduced as the first e-money in Indonesia developed by Indonesian telecommunications companies, continued in 2008 with Dompetku products, in 2012 in the form of Xl Cash and mid-2012 with Cimb mobile account, in 2013 the existence of BBM money was continued by Mandiri Ecash, in 2014 with Uangku products and 2015 with Sakuku, continued in 2016 with the advent of Gopay and in 2017 a product called OVO.

The urgency of this research is as follows: Determine the main influence of brand experience influenced by brand trust and brand love, on existing mobile swallows products in Indonesia. This research will use an online survey with 420 respondents with machine formula because the number of respondents of mobile wallet users in Indonesia is unknown. The principal reason for this paper is to recommend a conceptual version that illustrates brand experience on the relationship between brand trust and brand love.

METHODS

The location of this research is all regions in Indonesia because the spread of the use of mobile wallet transactions has spread throughout Indonesia. This research was conducted by an online survey with consideration to reach all respondents in Indonesia without borders (borderless) (Aishah & Shaari: 2017a). El Naggar and Bendary (El Naggar & Bendary: 2017, pp. 16-25) state that online surveys are a tool to reach respondents borderless and also create comfort, convenience and security of respondent data. The unit of analysis in this study is the individual. This research is a sample research. The population used in this study is all mobile users in Indonesia. The characteristics of the study population are:

1. Respondents are Indonesian citizens who have used Mobile as a transaction tool. This is following previous research on brand experience by Huang Chin (Huang Chin: 2017, pp. 915-934) which states that to examine brand experience must look for respondents who have used the product.
2. Gender of the respondents in this study were men and women aged between 18 and 30 years because they tended to emphasize diversity, experience, lifestyle and brand values than at other ages (Khan & Fatma: 2017, pp. 439-452) and ages between 18- 30 years has long been the target of companies that want to grow, by maintaining company and customer relationships that involve emotions or feelings towards the brand (Aishah & Shaari: 2017b).

The population of this study is not known with certainty, sampling frames cannot be arranged at the proposal stage. The difficulty in compiling the sampling frame causes this study to not be able to use random sampling techniques. The sampling technique that can be used is a non-random sampling technique. The sample size in this study is based. The sample size in this study was determined using the formula of Machin

and Campbell (1989). The use of this formula is because the study population is unknown. The formula for calculating the number of samples is as follows:

The first iteration formula:

DSKDDD $U\rho = \frac{1}{2} \text{In} \left(\frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho}\right)$ (2-1)

$n = \frac{[Z(1-\propto)+Z(1-\beta)]2}{U\rho^2}$ (2-2)

The second iteration formula:

$U\rho = \frac{1}{2} \text{In} \left(\frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho}\right) + \left(\frac{\rho}{2(n-1)}\right)$ (2-3)

Information:

Up = standardized normal random variable corresponding to the particular value of the correlation coefficient P

Z1-α = Constants obtained from normal distribution tables with a predetermined α

Z1-β = Constants obtained from normal distribution tables with β that have been determined

P = estimated price correlation coefficient

Based on the consideration that the lowest p-value is estimated to be p = 30, then α = 0,0005 (Z1-α = 3.9205) in two-way measurements and β = 0.0025 (Z1-β = 2.8070). Based on this formula, the sample taken was 420 respondents. The calculation can be seen below:

Up = 1/2 In ((1 + 0.3) / (1-0.3)) = 0.30951960

The first $U^2\rho = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+0,3}{1-0,3}\right) + \frac{0,3}{2(419-1)} = 0,31021$ **iteration formula**:

To calculate the $n = \frac{(3,9205+2,807)^2}{(0,3095196\ \ 0)^2} + 3 = 419,410029$ **second iteration, look for it first:**

The Second iteration formula:

$$n = \frac{(3,9205 + 2,8070)^2}{(0,31021)^2} + 3 = 419,123$$

Based on the calculation of the Machin formula above, it shows that the result of the first iteration is 419.4 and the result of the second iteration is 419.1. In this study, the biggest iteration is 419.4 rounded up. So the sample of this study is 420 but this research collects 460. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling, which is the method of determining samples based on certain criteria. The intended sample is following the requirements or as a source of data needed in research. Sample requirements or criteria are referring to the target population or target.

The sampling technique is done online with the stages of online sampling are as follows: 1. Entering into social media that is often used by Indonesian people such as YouTube, Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, LINE and Twitter, 2. Entering regional or provincial communities in social media such as buying and selling East Java, Central Java, etc. 3. Provide online questionnaire links to all of this social media4. Respondents' data collected online; over-lap data of respondents can be overcome by looking back at the identity of existing respondents. This research is survey research so the data used are primary. Primary data is the main data that can be directly explored by research respondents who analyzed in this study. Primary data in this study were obtained from respondents, namely consumers who are Mobile swallow users in Indonesia. This analysis

is used to test the research hypothesis from the sample data obtained. In this research, the data analysis method used is structural equation modeling-partial least squares (SEM-PLS) using WarpPLS software.

Advertising information was used in different ways, taking into account the source capabilities of each element. Some of them were grouped (the number and nature of announcements by industry, individual producers during the entire study period). The analysis of others required the involvement of other additional sources (the correlation of the data of advertising with the real level of the socio-economic and cultural development of the region, specific information about entrepreneurs, goods and services, methods of doing business). Others were specified. The lack of concrete data for some issue was compensated by the use of extrapolation techniques in the work (for example, the correlation of the local situation with the state of affairs in capitals and other regions of Russia), logical interpolation (insertion of the logically missing link in the chain of reasoning) and intuitive conclusion.

RESULTS

This paper show that brand trust has a positive effect on Brand Commitment, with a path coefficient of 0.338 and significant, with a P-Values of 0.002 <a significance level of 0.05. which has the meaning that if someone has trust it will impact the use of the product in the long term. Trust usually becomes an important consideration for a commitment where trust influences commitment. According to Moorman et al. (Moorman et al.: 1993, pp. 81-101) brand commitment is formed from the consumer-brand trust, the higher the brand trust the higher the brand commitment. Supporting the influence of brand trust and brand commitment has a significant positive effect researched by Setyawan, and Kussudiyarsana (Setyawan & Kussudiyarsana: 2015, pp. 37-47) to examine the effect of brand trust and brand commitment. In the Toyota car user community in Indonesia found a significant positive relationship between brand trust and brand commitment and Erkmen and Hancer (Erkmen & Hancer: 2015, pp. 47-54) tested the influence of brand trust and brand commitment on airlines in the USA, the result was found to have a significant positive relationship with brand trust, brand commitment.

DISCUSSION

The profile of the respondents is presented in table 1. Table 1 shows that the majority of the respondents are male (51.4%) state in Jakarta (19%) aged between 26–35 years (40.2%) student (37%), Income 1-2, 9 Million IDR (35%), how long have link Aja more than 3 years (26.1%), Number of transactions in 1 month 1 time (32.6%), Place often uses, commerce (10.9%) What is interesting is the use of Link Aja Product Discounts (32.6%). Most of the respondents are from Jakarta.

Table 1: Respondent's Profile

Category	Frequency	Percentage %
Gender		
Male	234	51
Female	226	49
State		
Bali	37	8
Jakarta	88	19
Jawa Tengah	30	7
Jawa Timur	35	8
Riau	60	13

Sulawesi Selatan	50	11
Sulawesi Tengah	34	7
Sulawesi Utara	44	10
Sumatra Barat	38	8
Sumatra Utara	44	10
Age		
15-25	150	32.6
26-35	185	40.2
36-45	75	16.3
Above 45	50	10.9
Job		
Student	170	37.0
Student University	155	33.7
Businessman	70	15.2
Civil servant	50	10.9
etc.	15	3.3
Income		
1-2,9 Million IDR	164	35.7
3- 5.9 Million IDR	160	34.8
6-8.9 Million IDR	132	28.7
Above 9 Million IDR	4	0.9
How long have Link Aja		
Less a year	70	15.2
2 years	50	10.9
3 Years	160	34.8
more than 3 years	180	39.1
Number of transactions in 1 month		
1 time	150	32.6
2 time	100	21.7
3 time	90	19.6
more than 3 time	120	26.1
Place often uses		
E-commerce (Agoda.com, Blibli.com etc.)	50	10.9
Transportation (bus, train, and plane)	189	41.1
Restaurant	83	18.0
Cinema	76	16.5
Indomaret	40	8.7
Alfamidi	10	2.2
Alfamart	4	0.9

Post Office	3	0.7
Drugstore	5	1.1
What's interesting is the use of Link AJA		
Product Discounts	150	32.6
Transactional security	130	28.3
Comfort transaction	120	26.1
Ease of Trading	55	12.0
Lifestyle	2	0.4
Looking for new experiences	3	0.7

From table .1 show For the Brand Trust variable (X), the number of indicators is 5 indicators. It is known that all indicators on variable X> 0.7, which means the indicators on variable X are valid in terms of reflecting variable X.

For the Brand Commitment variable (Y), the number of indicators is 6 indicators. It is known that all indicators on the Y variable> 0.7, which means the indicators on the Y variable are valid in terms of reflecting the Y variable. Variable X1, there are 5 indicators. It is known that all indicators on variable X1> 0.7, which means the indicators on variable X1 are valid in terms of reflecting variable X1, variable Y1, the number of indicators is 6 indicators. It is known that all indicators on the variable. Y> 0.7, which means the indicators on variable Y are valid in terms of reflecting variable Y.

Table 2: Brand Trust variable (X) and Brand Commitment variable (Y)

Indicator	X1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	SE	P	AVE	CR
Brand Trust X.1	0.087	-0.103	0.212	(0.790)	0.033	-0.055	0.057	<0.001		
X.2	0.020	-0.002	0.055	(0.854)	-0.076	-0.015	0.059	<0.001		
X.3	-0.012	0.013	-0.050	(0.838)	0.018	0.007	0.060	<0.001	0.689	0.917
X.4	-0.043	0.012	-0.077	(0.827)	0.035	-0.031	0.054	<0.001		
X.5	-0.046	0.074	-0.130	(0.839)	-0.007	0.091	0.064	<0.001		
Brand Commitment Y.1	-0.075	0.079	-0.051	0.168	(0.825)	-0.034	0.065	<0.001		
Y.2	0.023	0.039	-0.027	-0.038	(0.845)	-0.000	0.062	<0.001	0.723	0.940
Y.3	-0.013	-0.056	0.017	0.044	(0.875)	-0.055	0.060	<0.001		

Indicator	X1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	SE	P	AVE	CR
Y.4	-0.020	-0.026	-0.011	0.013	(0.852)	-0.039	0.054	<0.001		
Y.5	0.043	-0.017	0.027	-0.104	(0.878)	0.040	0.063	<0.001		
Y.6	0.040	-0.015	0.045	-0.077	(0.823)	0.091	0.061	<0.001		

Table 3: Result of analysis}

Variables	Path coefficient	p-value	Meaning
Brand Experience to Brand Love	0.338	0.002	Significant effect

Brand Trust to Brand commitment

Brand Trust has a positive effect on Brand Commitment, with a path coefficient of 0.338 and significant, with a P-Values of 0.002 <a significance level of 0.05. This result is consistent with the findings of several previous studies (Aro et al.: 2018, pp. 71-81; Kim & Yi: 2018, pp. 1-15). This means that if customers are more trust about the brand of products, they will, as a result, develop positive commitment toward that brand. Therefore, it can be said that if customers are satisfied with the product provided by a brand, they will be more willing to deal with that brand again in their future.

CONCLUSION

The objective of this study is to examine the main influence of brand trust influenced by a brand commitment to existing mobile swallow products in Indonesia. This research uses an online survey with 460 respondents with machine formula because the number of respondents of mobile wallet users in Indonesia is unknown. The findings indicate that Brand Trust has a positive effect on Brand Commitment, with a path coefficient of 0.338 and significant, with a P-Values of 0.002 <a significance level of 0.05. Several limitations in this study need to be acknowledged. First, the sample of this study is limited to the brand community Link Aja. Future studies need to consider other brand communities, such as OVO as trending mobile wallets nowadays and other international mobile wallet brands to generalize the developed framework. Future research could also consider other outcomes including brand satisfaction and CCB other factors. Therefore, the basic contribution of this paper shows that Brand Trust has a positive effect on Brand Commitment, with a path coefficient of 0.338 and significant, with a P-Values of 0.002 <a significance level of 0.05. Which has the meaning that if someone has trust it will impact the use of the product in the long term. Again, Last and foremost a thank you to LPDP as a funder/sponsor of this research.

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Lexical markers of evidentiality on vernacular malay dialect used by the speech community of kualuh

marcadores léxicos de evidencia en el dialecto malayo vernáculo utilizado por la comunidad de habla de kualuh

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ABSTRACT

The study talks about lexical markers of evidentiality used by the speech community of Bahasa Kualuh. The data was utterances dealing with lexical makers of evidentially that exist in the face to face communication and employed from ten native speakers who were 35-45 years old. It is found; the indicator of lexical markers of evidentiality evokes in two formulas: the first one is the quotative marker of evidentiality, supports the evidence-based under the speaker judgment, then he reports the result to the hearer, the second one is sensory evidential markers, which related to the evidential information based on human senses.

Keywords: Quotative, sensory, auditory, marker.

RESUMEN

El estudio habla sobre los marcadores léxicos evidentemente utilizados por la comunidad de habla de Bahasa Kualuh. Los datos eran enunciados que trataban con fabricantes léxicos de evidencia que existen en la comunicación cara a cara y empleados de diez hablantes nativos que tenían entre 35 y 45 años. El indicador de marcadores léxicos evidentemente evoca en dos fórmulas: el primero es el marcador de prueba de evidencia, apoya la evidencia basada en el juicio del hablante, luego informa el resultado al oyente, el segundo son los marcadores de evidencia sensorial, que se relacionan con la información de evidencia basada en los sentidos humanos.

Palabras clave: Cita, sensorial, auditivo, marcador l

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a universal characteristic of human property which continuously exits in their life. By using language, one might be able to share or to express many things in or around his life, and it is available in sufficient numbers on the aspects of life itself. In accomplishing with their needs, people raise ways of expressing how they mutually exchange experiences and information by arranging strings of utterances, which will be understood and accepted. The judgment to be understood and accepted is commonly involved in the structural or grammatical elements of the utterances to give and demand information. When people exchange information, they will argue about whether something can be affirmed or denied, see (Eggins: 2004; Asudeh & Toivonen: 2018). Such types of utterances are theoretically considered as evidential expressions with the term's mark, evidentiality.

The first person to introduce the term of evidentiality was De Haan in 1999 (De Haan 1999, pp. 83-102), and he labeled it as a grammatical category of the information source. Similarly, De Haan was among the linguist who had discussed evidential meaning in Tajik, and Iranian language, (Aikhenvald: 2004; Leung 2011). Evidentiality, as Cruse (Cruse: 2000) notes, is a semantic phenomenon supported by the grammatical structure which concerns speakers as well as hearer judgment on a piece of information that produced. The lexical marker of evidentiality can be regarded as any given lexicon those used as markers denoting evidential capacity. The evidentiality expression that discussed is the lexical markers of evidentiality which exist in Kualuh Dialect or Kualuh language.

According to Nuzwaty (Nuzwaty: 2016, pp. 1-5), Bahasa Kualuh is a vernacular language used in Kualuh and its surroundings. Kualuh is a small region on one of a part in North Sumatera Province, Indonesia. This region is on the coast of Malacca channel across to Malaysia and exactly situated in the coastal area of Labuhan Batu Utara Regency. The significant population in Kualuh is Malay. Nasution (Nasution: 2019, pp. 59-85) proposes that the vernacular used in this region belongs to the group of Malay Language with Kualuh dialect. But the language community does not recognize their language as Malay since there is plenty of the vernacular vocabulary of Kualuh Language that differs from the ones which exist and commonly used by the speech community of Malay. They conventionally assign their language as Cakap Kualuh (Kualuh Language), since a significant number of both languages' words differ from one another. Further (Nasution: 2019, pp. 59-85) proposes the Malay language has several dialects, namely Malay dialect of Tamiang, of Langkat, of Deli, of Serdang, of Batubara, of Asahan, of Kualuh, of Panai, and Bilah.

Generally, the community of Kualuh is bilingual, the languages that are being used Indonesian and Kualuh language. Both of them mutually serve different domains. Indonesian is an official and unifying language for myriad tribal languages; therefore, in a formal situation, for example, Indonesian is automatically used, such as in school, in Government office, and any other official chambers. On the other hand, in the unformal situation, however, the language community prefers to use Kualuh language to Indonesian. As mentioned above that by doing communication between speaker and hearer or speaking partner in a speech situation, they commonly share messages influenced by subjective feelings. This kind of speech is popular denoting in the term of evidentiality, which universally found in many languages. And a language usually uses a particular item to be the marker of evidential utterances that might distinguish from one language to another. The markers of evidentiality being discussed now are the lexical markers of Kualuh language. The study reveals the nature of evidentiality used by the language community of Kualuh while the problems revolved is round about the types of the lexical makers of evidentiality found in that vernacular.

METHODS

Most linguists agree that evidentiality is a semantic phenomenon owned by every language. (Palmer: 2000) states that evidentiality is utterances as the source of information uttered by the speakers whom it believes that his statements proved truthfully. A speaker is essentially able to display his attitude towards the truth of information. Evidentiality as a linguistic phenomenon belongs to almost all languages universally, but it appears in grammatical structures that might differ from one language to the others. When a speaker interacts with a speech partner in verbal communication, they exchange information, which sometimes, the content of speech is subjective.

Some of this situation generally arises due to the desire of speakers to provide information about something, more to what he thinks either positively or negatively. Being similar (Palmer: 2000) also notes that every language treats the evidential semantic domain differently, and the lexical markers in each language commonly differ from one to another. Some languages provide evidential markers in the form of inflection, either prefixes or suffixes. In some other languages, the markers might be denoted by a package of several words or lexicons such as verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

Talking about evidentiality (Gonzales: 2011, pp. 145-172) remarks, some languages of the world mark the evidentiality utilizing lexical markers like adverbs, verb periphrasis, and model particles, such as verbal periphrasis of Catalan language es Veu Que (means 'it is seen that'). The evidentiality (Gonzales et al.: 2017, pp. 68-87) notes as linguistic aspects, which are not a merely grammatical category but which have to do with cognitive- functional domains of pragmatic as well. And it could be identified when speakers or writers share mutual understanding and commit themselves to a piece of information to convey a positive, truthful, and relevant contribution to the interactive process.

The terminology of evidentiality, Gaumann (Gaumann & Topadze: 2011), covers the semantic category, and it is not homogeneous in the linguistics literature. In his research on evidentiality in Georgian showed that the evidentiality fulfill the domain in movement, that acknowledge some intimidate stages, as manifested by the presence of both processes involving lexical items, and procedures involving affixes. Evidentiality, according to Aikhenvald (Aikhenvald: 2004), is about information sources displayed by verbs concerning reports, claims, or opinions and might be with adverbs, with prepositional phrases or with partial. Further, he said there has been about a quarter of the world's languages has a grammatical category of evidentiality by making information source is obligatory. In another word, the grammatical concepts will support the evidential utterances, and the term of evidential denotes a label for the grammatical category of the information source.

The Grammatical concepts of evidential might be either similar or different from one language to the others is also claimed by (Leung: 2011; Arrese et al.: 2016, p. 289). He further expresses that evidentiality refers to how the speaker explains the source of knowledge, attitude about knowledge and commitment to knowledge. According to him, even the evidentiality exists in every single language, but it might be displayed in different linguistics forms, which could perform in the grammatical inflections or the lexical items. In Cantonese for example, the evidentiality marked as the sentence-final particle, (Ahmad & Ahmad: 2019; Leung: 2011; Saeed: 2000) says that it will be accustomed for humans to use the form of evidential makers when they communicate with each other and it is quite common the content of the expressions based either on their point of view or on their judgment towards the information they receive.

Therefore, expressions of evidentiality could be regarded as forms of utterances expressed by a speaker to cover his demeanor towards the source of his information. Evidentiality could be recognized as a form or a component used by the speech community to stress the meaning of his speech. The forms imply the truth level of the speech or manifest an assessment or either speaker's estimation regarding the evidence that supports his utterances. Saeed (Saeed: 2000) further states that evidentiality is considered as part of the epistemic modality that contains an assessment or estimation of the speaker regarding the evidence to support his words, for example, the telephone at one's home is not answered, he certainly / may have left.

The evidentiality study is carried out intentionally through a qualitative approach. The data collection was merely from the verbal expressions; it is only because the written source as a textbook of the Malay dialect of Kualuh had not been found yet. Moreover, there was no research concerning this kind of language been launched either. Therefore all of the data employed were from ten native speakers of Kualuh language since all of these informants are qualified enough for their linguistic behavior. They were not only born, brought up, and live in Kualuh but married the locals as well. Five men and five women accommodate the tenth informants. On language research, ten informants are eligible, because according to Guo (Guo: 2019, pp. 524-531), linguistic behavior in a language community tends to be homogeneous; therefore, one informant is also justified in language research since he has relevant information and standard quality concerning to the research done.

The data is a form of utterances that contain evidentiality, and it is overall in the formula of phrases or clauses. Either the data collection or the data analysis done was through the recording process. The data that was not related to evidentiality be reduced. The reduction of the un-related data was simultaneously made when data collections were done. Crossing –check on the reliability of the data had been endeavored towards fifteen native speakers of the language as participants excluding the informant.

As has been talked earlier that the discussion of the lexical markers of evidentiality will run around the domain of evidential quotative markers and the markers of sensory evidence. The first is regarded as an evidential type showing that someone is a source of information or statement is spoken or expressed by a speaker, and the source might be a package of information that comes from another person which is then reported back by the speaker to the hearers or the speaking partners. And the next one consists of the markers as sensory evidence that is the evidential makers which show proof of truth formerly source of the speaker's utterances which come from his sensory experience, but which sometimes the information uttered by the speaker might be in the formula of the speaker 's attitude.

RESULTS

The discussion covers two categorized of the evidential lexical markers of Kualuh language. Firstly, the discussion is upon quotative evidential markers of Kualuh Language, and the following will be upon the sensory evidential markers of that language. In discussing the sensory evidential markers, we will discuss the evidential component which tries to account for sensory perception of the speakers, namely visual, non-visual, and auditory evidence. Here is a further explanation.

Lexical makers of Quotative Evidentiality

Lexical markers of quotative are evidential marker which indicates that a person but not the speaker is the source of the utterances being produced. This evidence of quotative might be considered as a formulation of reports from someone else, (Gaumann & Topadze: 2011, pp. 1-13; Alwi: 1992; Aikhenvald: 2015) propose this kind of evidential as indirect evidential concerning the evidential notified when the speaker reports an event that he did not involve but comes to know it from an actual condition. Moreover, this marker not only refers to the source of the statement uttered but refers to the form of the utterance of someone else as well. The speech community of Kualuh language commonly uses lexical Kotonyo, ado yang mambilang, and dibilangnyo. Study the respective expressions below:

1. Kotonyo, Wak Ute Ondak Mangantar Anaknyo Sakolah Kaluar Nogri.

It is said uncle Uteh wants to send his daughter to school abroad.

He said “Ucle Uteh wants to send his daughter to school abroad.

2. Dio tak porlu bantuan ko, kotonyo.

He no need help you said he.

"He doesn't need your help," he said.
3. Ado yang mambilang atok Nuar sakit koras di Ledong.
Someone said Grandfather Nuar sick hard in Ledong.
(Ledong is the name of a place in Kualuh).
Someone said: " Grandpa Nuar is seriously ill in Ledong.
4. Ado yang mambilang, ko ambek duit nyo yo?
Someone said you take money his huh?
(yo) used to emphasize the expression
Someone said, "you took his money right."
5. Dibilangnyo Datanglah ko Besok yo
Said he do come you tomorrow ok
He said," do come tomorrow, OK".
6. Dibilangnyo payah kali maminta utang di si Udin.
Said he difficult very to ask debt upon Mr Udin.
He said," it is very difficult to ask debt from Mr Udin.

In utterance (1) and (2) the speaker is the giver information then this information is based on the situation obtained from another person or the third party (Kotonyo), but the speaker does not try to tell the speaking partner about someone (hidden person) who informed the news or the information. Simply because someone or nyo (The third person singular) in Kotonyo is either only in the cognitive of the speakers or only recognized by themselves. Thus, by doing this, the speaker is solely willing to emphasize both the proof of the information he discloses and the meaning of the expression he desires too.

In individual utterances (3), (4), (5), and (6), the speaker wants to convey information to the speech partner in the form of a report. Thus, there would not be a hidden person as the speech partner's assumptions, because the speaker as well as the partner both share mutual interpreting and recognizing someone called ado yang and nyo (The third person singular) in ado yang mambilang and dibilangnyo which would be someone which is similar to nyo that identifies ' x'.

Lexical makers of sensory evidentiality

The next evidential which will be discussed is evidential sensory. Evidential sensory is categorized under the lexical markers of evidentiality, which designates the accuracy evidence of the speaker's utterances, which is originated from sensory experiences acquired by himself. As initially mentioned above in the part of the literature review, the evidence of this sensory contains three types of evidence, namely visual evidence, non-visual evidence, and auditory evidence. The following is a discussion on the three evidential types expressed by the speech community of Kualuh language (Ahmad & Ahmad, 2018; McKeown & Ladegaard: 2019, pp. 53-74).

Lexical makers of visual evidentiality

Evidential Visual is an evidential type that conveys undeniable evidence of the utterances based on vision or based on the visual sense of the speaker. This type of the lexical markers in Kualuh language utilizes lexicons, mamandang '(to star), Pandangi (to watch), manengok, and Kutengok (to see, look at). All of the lexicons are grammatically categorized under the verb category, as in the following examples:

7. Oi, Lotih Aku manengok peel nyo.
Wou, tired I see/ star behavior he
I am bored to see his attitude
8. Kutengok batambah lagak ocik Jenab.
I see getting more beautiful aunty Jenab.

I think Aunty Jenab getting more beautiful
9. Ibo atiku manengok cucu ku jatoh.
Sad my heart to see grandchild I (my, me) fall.
I was sad to see my grandchild fell down
10. Oi yang lagak anak daro tu tak jolak ku pandangi dio.
Wou what beautiful girl that not boring I look at her.
What a beautiful girl is. I am not boring to look at her
11. Ku pandangi tak boronti bajalan torus tak lotih dio samalam tu.
I watch not stop to walk continue not tired him yesterday.
I watch him never stop walking, he was not tired yesterday.
12. Mamandang muko doktor tu sajo dah botah aku.
To look at face doctor the just have well I.
Just to see the doctor, I have been well.

In utterances (7) and (8) and (9), speakers try to emphasize the actual truth conditions or information which have been faced or captured by the speaker himself directly through his sight which are identified by the lexical markers; manengok (to see, to look) Kutengok (I see, it is seen). In utterances (10) and (11), and (12) speakers try to report the results of their feeling and thoughts about things based on their sense of vision. This kind of lexical markers consists of lexical Pandangi and mamandang.

Lexical markers of non-visual evidentiality

Lexical marker of non-visual evidentiality is one of the sensory types of evidentiality, which indicates the proof of the correctness of the speaker's utterances is not associated with a particular expression on their physical vision but based on the feelings of the speakers. Or the processes to prove the inherent correctness of the utterances, the non-visual evidential markers are denoted by the lexicon, gayo-gayonyo (maybe), agaknyo (seem), and Ruponyo (probably). Such as in the individual following utterances

13. Gayo-gayonyo dah Lupo Dio Korjo nyo, Balampar Dapur tu
'maybe has forgotten she job her messy kitchen that
Maybe she has forgotten about her job. The kitchen is messy.
14. Gayo-gayonyo tak dikonal nyo aku. Malintas dio tak ditogur nyo aku.
Maybe not recognize he I pass he does not greet him I
Maybe he did not recognize me when he passed he did not greet me.
15. Ruponyo lupo,Usman samo janji nyo.Tak datang dio yo.
Probably forget Usman with the promise he Not come he uh
It's probably Usman forget his promise. He does not come.
16. Rupo-ruponyo dah lotih budak tu manangis. Ta tidor dio kinin.
Probably has a tired child that cry sleep he now
It's probably has been tired of crying. He falls asleep now.
17. Agaknyo bangga kali dio. Macam orang kayo dio.
It seems selfish much he. Like person rich she/he is
It seems he is much selfish. He acts like a rich man.
18. Agaknyo sakit dio. Tak banyak lagi dio bacakap.
It seems sick he. No much more he talks.
It seems he is sick. He did n't talk much anymore.

In utterance (13) and (14), speakers endeavor to tell the truth around the information that comes from the feelings and thoughts positing on the cognitive of the speaker. This truth is objective because they convey

statements that can be proven by the next supporting phrases Balampar Dapur tu (the kitchen is messy) in (13) and in (14) the supporting prase is Malintas Dio Tak Ditogurryo Aku (when he passed he didn't greet me). While utterances (15), (16), (17), and (18), the speaker expressed the truth of the information. He spoke through the emphasis on the accompanying statements, Tak Datang Dio yo (he did not come) in Utterance (15), ta Tidor Dio kinin (he falls asleep now) in Utterance (16), and in utterance (17) macam orang kayo Dio (she looks like a rich man) and tak banyak Lagi Dio Bacakap (he didn't talk much anymore) in Utterance (18).

Lexical markers of auditories evidentiality

Evidential auditories are other types of sensory evidence that show that the proof of the correctness of the speaker's utterances not based on the thoughts, feelings, and visions of the speaker, but the evidence of truth is obtained based on the hearing part of the speaker. This type of evidential marker is characterized by lexical dongar, mandongar, and Babisik as in the following example:

19. Siapo di Muko, ku dongar suaro orang mangotuk Pintu
Who in front, I hear sound person knock the door
Who is in front I heard someone knocked at the door
20. Usah babantah, ku dongar suaro tu sampek ka sumur
Do not quarrel I hear voice that until to the bathroom.
Don't quarrel I heard the voice until the bathroom.
21. Oi, sodihnyo aku mandongar corito budak tu.
Oi very sad I hear story child that
I was very sad to hear that child's story.
22. Pocah rasonyo otak ku mandongar budak tu manjorit.
Break feel head I (my, me) hear kid that screaming
I feel my head is broken to hear that kid screaming.

In utterances (19) and (20), lexical dongar is pronounced followed by the appearance of events that can be proven directly by the speech partner. On this occasion, the partner is directly in where the event happens. In the utterance (21) and (22) lexical mandongar (to hear or to listen), the word mandongar is commonly used by speakers to explain the proof of the truth of his speech form as a reality that might happen to everyone.

DISCUSSION

The type of evidentiality lexical markers in Kualuh language is categorized into two main divisions. They are the markers of quotative and sensory evidentiality. This type of evidentiality universally found in nearly a quoter of the world languages, as said by (Gaumann &Topadze: 2011, pp. 1-13; Alwi: 1992; Aikhenvald: 2015).

All of the markers in Kualuh language play their functions to display the evidential information. The misplaced position will sound awkward and might raise misinterpretation. The speaker is fully aware of the lexical makers' role naturally; therefore, the lexical markers of evidentiality are compulsory in Kualuh language. Like other languages in common, Kualuh languages as one of Malay dialects accommodates lexical markers of evidentiality as well. These markers display the content of utterance conveying evidence as proof of truth. They are consisting of two evidential categories, namely:

a. Lexical markers of Quotative evidentiality.
b. Lexical makers of Sensory evidentiality.

Lexical markers of quotative evidentiality are the lexical markers that manifest forms of evidentiality where the speaker is the giver of information towards the situation obtained from another person or the third party nyo in Kotonyo (someone said). Still, the speaker presumably does not intend to recount the speaking partner about someone (hidden person) who informed the news or the information. Merely because the lexicon nyo (The third person singular) in Kotonyo is only in the cognitive of the speakers, which only recognized by the speakers themselves. Thus by doing this, the speaker is prominently willing to reinforce for the proof of the information he discloses and the meaning of the expression he desires too. Besides Kotonyo, there are two other lexical markers of quotative in Kualuh language.they are ado yang mambilang and dibilangnyo. Both of these markers occur as forms of a report in which the speaker wants to establish information transferred to the speech partner is reported the news.

There would not be a hidden person as the speech partner's assumptions, because the speaker as well as the partner both share mutual interpreting and recognizing someone called ado yang and nyo (The third person singular) in ado yang mambilang and dibilangnyo which would be someone which is similar to nyo that identifies'x'. Other lexical makers that exist in Kualuh language is lexical makers of sensory evidentiality. These markers evolve evidence in which the sensory domain indicates the truth. It is carried out through three forms of truth, namely visual evidentiality, non-visual, and auditory evidentiality.

The Visual one supported by lexical markers that manufacture the proof of reality based on the visual sense of the speaker, which are characterized by lexical, manengok (see), tengok (see), pandang, and mamandang (view, look, star). Next is lexical markers of non-visual evidentiality. These markers convey evidence of truth which obtained from the results of thoughts recorded verbally in the cognitive of the speakers. This proof of reality is characterized by lexical Raso-rasonyo (probably), agak-agaknyo (seem), gayo-gayonyo (maybe) and as a marker. The last one is the lexical markers of auditory. It classifies the proof of truth evoked from the hearing sense of the speaker and is characterized by the usage of lexical dongar (hear) and mandongar (listen) markers.

CONCLUSION

There would not be a hidden person as the speech partner's assumptions, because the speaker as well as the partner both share mutual interpreting and recognizing someone called ado yang and nyo (The third person singular) in ado yang mambilang and dibilangnyo which would be someone which is similar to nyo that identifies'x'. Other lexical makers that exist in Kualuh language is lexical makers of sensory evidentiality. These markers evolve evidence in which the sensory domain indicates the truth. It is carried out through three forms of truth, namely visual evidentiality, non-visual, and auditory evidentiality.

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Javanese Lexical Configuration

Configuración Léxica Javanesa

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to look at the lexical configuration model in Javanese. The research method is descriptive qualitative research, with data sources obtained from the conversation of the Javanese user community in the city of Yogyakarta and Solo in Central Java province. The results showed that the Javanese lexical configuration of the hierarchical structure consisted of transitive dominance relation, asymmetric domination relation, and symmetrical dominance relation. The analysis also shows that Javanese has a taxonomic branching hierarchy and a merging branching hierarchy. In addition to the taxonomic branchless hierarchy configuration, a branchless hierarchy configuration and proposal session configuration are also found

Keywords: Lexis lexical configuration, javanese, language, hierarchical.

RESUMEN

Esta investigación tiene como objetivo analizar el modelo de configuración léxica en javanés. El método de investigación es una investigación cualitativa descriptiva, con fuentes de datos obtenidas de la conversación de la comunidad de usuarios de Java en la ciudad de Yogyakarta y Solo en la provincia central de Java. Los resultados mostraron que la configuración léxica javanesa de la estructura jerárquica consistía en una relación de dominación transitiva, una relación de dominación asimétrica y una relación de dominación simétrica. Además de la configuración de la jerarquía sin ramas taxonómica, también se encuentran una configuración de jerarquía sin ramas y una configuración de sesión de propuesta.

Palabras clave: Configuración léxica de lexis, javanés, lenguaje, jerárquico.

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INTRODUCTION

Javanese is one of 668 regional languages in the territory of Indonesia. Javanese users are the largest of several regional languages in Indonesia, and Javanese speakers are estimated to reach 75.5 million. Javanese is a regional language used by Javanese, who lives on the island of Java. Not only on the island of Java, the Javanese are used but also spread throughout the regions in Indonesia and even throughout the world, such as in New Caledonia and Suriname. Javanese is included in the Polynesian Malay subgroup and is an Austronesian language family. Javanese in its distinctive characteristics besides being used as a daily communication tool, it is also used to support the culture of its speakers. Culture is manifested in daily life, such as trade, plantation, agriculture, and others. The use of Javanese is determined by the level in social, meaning that Javanese has a varied and complex level of speech (Tamura et al.: 2017, pp. 93-102). The level of speech in Javanese differs from one another depending on who the speaker is and who the speaker is. This research is limited to the relation with Javanese used in daily life so that it can reflect the social context of Javanese society. Studying Javanese is inexhaustible; one of the things that will be discussed is about the meaning contained in Javanese words. Each word has a meaning, a meaning consisting of core meanings and additional meanings. For example, the word head in the Indonesian dictionary means parts of the body above the neck. The part of the body that is located above the neck where the hair grows is the real meaning. Every human and animal has ahead, because the head is a very urgent organ; no human can live without a head. However, if there is a sentence the village head is walking around the village, then information about the word head is different, not the meaning of parts of the body's organs anymore, but it already means the person who leads a village. Here it is seen that the meaning of the word head has shifted. Nevertheless, the meaning of the relationship can still be felt, because what the village head says refers to the highest position in the village administration. The relation between the head and the village head is located at the same place like the one at the top. If the head is located at the very top of the human or animal body and the village head is located at the top in the village government structure. In every language, include Javanese also found a meaningful relation between words. What is meant by the relation between words is the meaning or semantic relation between a word or other language unit with another word or language unit. Cruse (Cruse: 2011) calls this relation of meaning to lexical configuration. This research will discuss lexical configuration in Javanese, and then it will be seen in its relation to social context. Factors related to the sociological situation may be able to determine the linguistic style of Javanese, it is concerned that related to the semantics of Javanese. These different features of other languages can be questioned in various ways. In terms of linguistics, one of the issues that can be questioned is the lexical configuration in Javanese. If the lexical configuration in Javanese can be described, it can be used as one of the input points that can be considered to formulate policies in language planning. It can be briefly said that the discussion of lexical configuration in Javanese that is related to social context is expected to obtain results that have the meaning as input in the development of decisions regarding Javanese linguistics—namely increasing knowledge in the vocabulary mastery of Javanese users in general so that they will be skilled in speaking Javanese with the correct choice of words between related words and understanding the lexical configuration in Javanese. This has great benefits, both for Javanese speakers and people outside of Javanese society. Therefore, this discussion of Javanese is important to be described because Javanese is unique and deserves further investigation as a wealth of languages in the world.

Definition of Lexical configuration

Language vocabulary can consist of several lexical systems. The meaning of the vocabulary can be determined based on a set of relationships. Lehrer et al. (Lehrer et al.: 2012) divided the relation of meaning on homonymy, incompatibility, polysemy, hyponym, antonymy, relational opposites, and component. In connection with the system of meaning relation, Cruse (Cruse: 2011) divided the relation of meaning over conformity (congruence) and the relation of opposition (opposites). Conformity relation consists of a relation

of equality (identity), a relation of coverage (inclusion), overlapping relation (overlap), and disjunction. Based on the nature of semantic studies that discuss the relation of meaning or lexical configuration, Cruse (Cruse: 2011) does not talk about the field of meaning or lexical field as contained in semantic books. It was Cruse who first introduced the lexical configuration. According to Cruse (Cruse: 2011), the lexical configuration is formed due to the meaning between lexical items. Furthermore, Cruse added that the relation of meaning occurs because lexical grains have an inclusive meaning, the meaning is tangent, the meaning overlaps, or the meaning is contradictory or complementary to the meaning of another lexical item.

Distribution of lexical configuration

As stated earlier, the lexical configuration was first stated by Cruse (Cruse: 1986). Furthermore, Cruse (Cruse: 2011) stated that lexical configurations could be divided into two types, namely hierarchical structure and proportional series. The hierarchical structure is divided into two groups, namely the proportional hierarchy and the non-branching hierarchy. There are two types of hierarchical structures, namely taxonomy and Moreno. Branched hierarchical structures are of two types, first unbranched hierarchical structures that originate from branched hierarchical structures and, secondly, branched hierarchical structures that do not originate from branched hierarchical structures. The hierarchical structure can be divided into three, namely ranking, tiered, and not tiered. The relation of meaning is divided into three types, namely (script) (frame) and (field). Scripts are relations of meaning that specifically identify the arrangement or sequence of an event. In scripts, the meaning structure is presented sequentially, and the overall arrangement is related. Scripts usually describe daily events or lifestyle, and the subject does not change much (Levin & Hovav: 2017, pp. 248-271).

(Frame) is a relation of meaning that identifies the initial relation of concepts (ideas, thoughts, understanding). The frame (frame) consists of elements that are interconnected in a complicated way (complicated) and arranged or built from extensive knowledge. While the field is the relation of meaning that analyzes the semantic relation between names and concepts. The idea of a semantic field originates from the fact that the concept is a case of color and a kinship system. Semantic field analysis is useful to explain the relation of meaning between word lists of a language (Goldberg: 2017, pp. 1-309; Vasiliu: 2018).

METHODS

Configuration of Hierarchical Structure Type

The most fundamental relation in the hierarchical structure is the relation of dominance or vertical relation. Besides that, in a branched hierarchy structure, there must be a relation of difference or horizontal relation. Both relations must be constant in the overall structure of the hierarchy that is full (well-format hierarchies). Also, the branched hierarchical structure requires a relation of difference or horizontal relation. The relation must also remain in the whole structure of the hierarchy that is full of shape. The minimum criteria for a hierarchical structure are a set of related elements and are structured by a vertical relation. The two essential features are asymmetrical and symmetrical. Asymmetric is a vertical relation which must have directional character. For example, if A is greater than B, then B cannot be wider than A. whereas asymmetrical relation means a two-way relation; for example, if C is equal to D, then D equals C (Soames: 2016, pp. 2529-2532).

Branched Hierarchy Structure

There are two types of hierarchical structures, namely taxonomy and meronimi. Taxonomic lexical hierarchies are formed from lexical units at the generic level to the specific level (Cruse: 2011). Vertical relation called taxonomic lexical relation. The relation is a type of hyponym subdivision with a diagnostic framework X is a type of Y. Meronimi is a lexical hierarchical structure whose vertical relation called lexical relation is the relation between lexical units that meaningful overall and lexical units that have meaning parts. According to Lehrer (Lehrer et al.: 2012), the structure of a branched hierarchy is not only divided into two types but also

three types, but to taxonomy, it is only divided into hyponyms. Moreover, he stated that in the taxonomy, there should not be overlap. As happened in English.

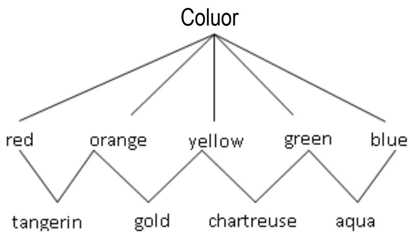


Chart 1. Hyponymy

For example, color in English is an overlapping field. For example, the color of chartreuse is yellowish-green, under the coverage of yellow and green. Also, for example, aqua color greenish-blue functions as a hyponym blue-green.

Branchless hierarchy structure

Unbranched hierarchical structures are of two types, namely (1) unbranched hierarchical structures that originate from branching structures, and (2) branched hierarchical structures do not originate from the structures of a full-branched hierarchy. This can be the basis for the formation of a branchless hierarchy structure if there are lexical units that can include the meaning of units at each level.

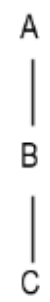


Chart 2. Unbranched hierarchical structure

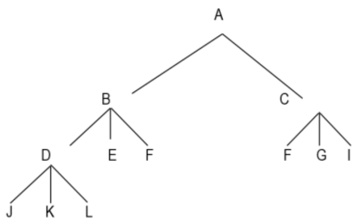


Chart 3. branched hierarchical structure

The unbranched hierarchical structure that is not derived from the hierarchical structure can be divided into three parts, namely (1) ranked, (2) tiered (3) non-tiered. The unbranched hierarchical structure is a lexical hierarchy whose meaning contains a discontinuous scale. Lexical devices whose meaning contains a continuous scale can form a tiered hierarchical structure and a non-tiered hierarchical structure.

Proportional series type lexical configuration

Proportional series can be described as a cell that has six elements, and the relation of the three elements must be such that the fourth element can be determined from the relation of the three elements.

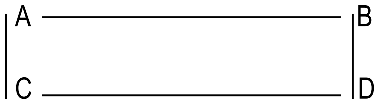


Chart 4. Proportional series

The lexical relation associated with the proportional series is endonym and paronymy. Endonymy is based on uniting the meaning of lexical units into other lexical units. A lexical unit whose meaning contained in another lexical unit is called endonym. Paronymy is a relation between two lexical units whose syntactic categories differ due to the derivation process. Lexical devices that do not form a spiral series (helical chain) and a series of cycles (cycle).

Furthermore, the study of the lexical configuration of the Javanese is based on Cruse (Cruse: 1986) which divided the lexical configuration into two, namely (1) the lexical configuration of the hierarchical structure, and (2) the proportional series configuration (Hamid: 2018, pp. 1-22).

Data collection by recording people's conversations unknown to the speaker and the listener. It is intended that data can be obtained naturally and not engineered. Location data collection was carried out in central Java, namely Yogyakarta and Solo. Data is collected from conversations in the market, at places of worship, conversations between students during breaks. Speakers also come from various social and religious positions. The community whose data is taken is native Javanese. Then the recording is transcribed into written language. Apart from natural conversations from various circles, other materials also taken from documents in the form of dictionaries. Data analysis techniques with the development model of Miles Huberman (Miles & Huberman: 1994) with continuous data collection activities. The presentation of data is done by collecting data, reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions or verification.

RESULTS

Lexical configuration of hierarchical structures

As explained earlier, hierarchical configurations can be divided into two, namely branching hierarchy configurations and non-branching hierarchy configurations. The hierarchical structure is divided into two types, namely taxonomy and meronimi. It was found that the Javanese in structural relation there are several relations of dominance, among others, as follows.

1. Relation of transitive dominance

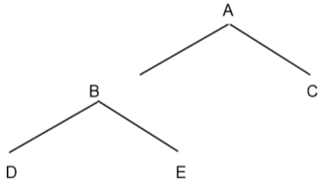
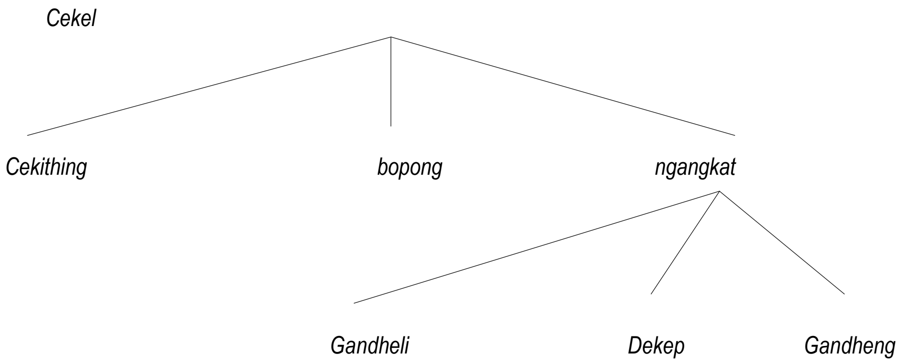


Chart 5. Relation of transitive dominance

If D is a hyponym from B, and B is a hyponym from A, of course D is a hyponym from A.
In Javanese, you can see the word Cekel (holding).



Cekel (grasp) means hand activity that aims to hold the target. In other words, the meaning of cekel can be defined as hand activity with the aim of - holding. Cekthing is holding with fingers, which means the activity of the hand to hold by using the thumb and forefinger; the target is held slightly. Bopong is holding with the whole hand, which means the activity of the hand to hold with the hands looped to the target, the target is raised and pressed into the pelvis. The word Ngangkat means holding with all fingers and soles, which means that the activity of the handholds the target with all fingers and palms attached to the target so that it is raised. Gandheli holds by holding or holding while pulling something. From the chart above, it can be stated that Dekep is the Hyponym of cekel. The word Dekep means catching and gripping something; in other words, both arms gripping something by bringing the target closer to the body. Whereas gandheng means hand holding the target's hand. It can be seen that ghandheng, dekep, ghandheli are hyponymy of ngangkat while ngangkat is hyponymy of cekel. Thus it can be seen that dekep is a hyponym of cekel.
Its use can be seen in the following sentence:

- Solo athletes are going forward tandhing the mesthi nyek lan connecting the red and white flag dhisik (the Solo athletes if going forward to compete will hold and kiss the red and white flag first).
- Kacu yellow sing kuwi banjur's telescope strangled with lan around Isah's silence; what kuwi kacune dheweke? (the wet yellow handkerchief was then flicked up and cared for by Isah; was the handkerchief hers?).

I wedi yen taplastik collapsed, flooded by me nyekel not bopong. (I'm afraid that this plastic bag falls, then I hold it in my way).

2. Asymmetry (One-way) Domination Relation

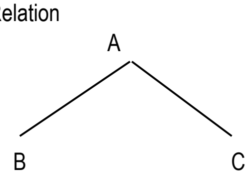
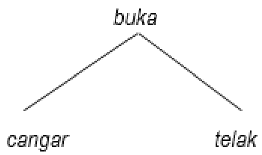


Chart 6. Relation of asymmetric dominance

If B hyponyms of A and A are hyperonyms of B, the relation B and A is called asymmetric. In Javanese can be seen in the activities, opening



If the hyperonym of cangar of open and open is a hyperonym of cangar, the relation of cangar with open is asymmetrical. Cangar is an involuntary opening of the mouth with two hands, namely by holding both sides of the mouth and pulling it in the opposite direction. Having a meaningful opening of a playing card is done by one hand with the thumb opening the corner of the card and the other fingers pressing it with motivation to know. The hyponym of cangar with open and open is a hyperonym of cangar, the relation of cangar and open is called asymmetric.

Its use can be found in the following sentence.

- Aku tak nyangarke cucuke, lha kowe sing nyekeli sikile lan nglolohake jamune (I will forcefully open the beak, while you are holding his feet and feed the fixture).
- Fattah anggone nelak kartu Sarana alon-Orlon wedi yen keno Gambar joker (Fattah open the card slowly he is afraid to get a joker picture card).

3. Symmetry (two-way) dominance relation

Symmetrical relation is two-way is also called homonymy (Florida: 2018; Geeraerts: 2017) for example, X is equal to Y and Y is equal to X, the relation of X and Y is symmetrical.

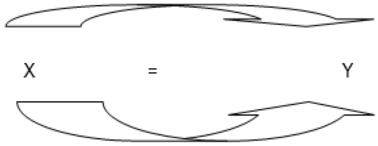


Chart 7. Relation of symmetry dominance

If X is synonymous with Y, then the word Y is synonymous with the word X; in other words, there is a bilateral relation; that is the relation that applies both directions. In Javanese also found the relation of the dominance of symmetry between papah (carrying with guidance by walking slowly) with rampa (carrying by using both hands bent and those brought placed on both hands).



Its use in sentences

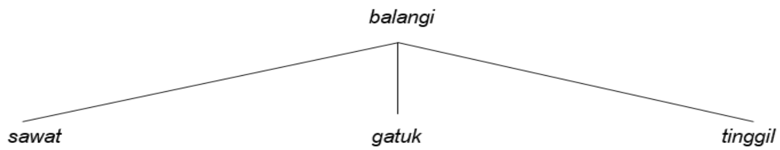
- Kae si doni kok mlakune sajak liyat-liyut mbok dipapah wae wong lagi lara kok. (That, the Doni seemed to walk with totter. Just take it, he was sick)
- Rikala Ita semaput neng lapangan, age-age Ani ngrampa dhewekw, menyang pos PPPK (When Ita collapsed in the field, Ani immediately took her to the PPPK post).

The word of papah taxonomy in rampai and vice versa in papah taxonomy. Because papah means to bring sick people by supporting it from the side because the target can still run even if limping. Rampa has the meaning of bringing a sick person by placing it on both hands of the perpetrator bent forward. Papah, with a forage has a bilateral relation.

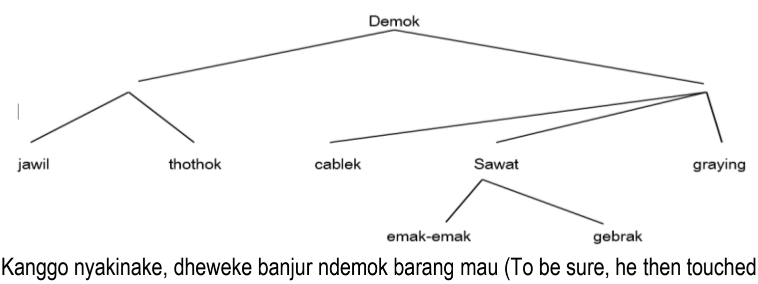
DISCUSSION

Branched taxonomy hierarchy

The taxonomic lexical hierarchy is formed from lexical units at the generic level to the specific level (Cruse: 1986). Vertical relation called taxonomic lexical relation. The relation is a hyponimiic subtype, where diagnostic framework X is a type of Y on diagnostic framework X is taxonomy Y.
In Javanese we can see the word balangi (throw), as follow:



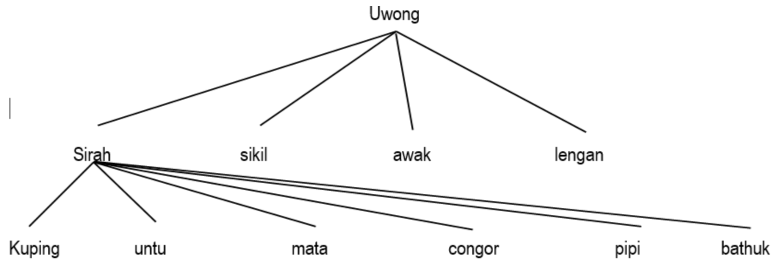
From the component analysis, it can be seen that the word balangi is the superordinate of the word sawat, gutuk, and tinggil. This is indicated by the characteristics of the semantic word balang, which characterizes the words of his subordinates, but not vice versa. The meaning of the word balang is "throw." Therefore, the word balang is to throw a target; the form being thrown is not certain. The word of sawat has the meaning of throwing the target with the form being thrown is stone. While the meaning of the word gatuk is to throw on a stick. And the word tinggil means throwing the target, throwing from above, and right in the middle of the target. Another example can be seen in the word demok, which means to touch. In the chart below, it can be seen that the taxonomy of demok with the words jawil, thothok, cablek, graying, emak-emak, gebrak.



- Kanggo nyakinake, dheweke banjur ndemok barang mau (To be sure, he then touched it).
- Sanalika Yanto mbengong karo njawil pundhakku (Yanto immediately yelled while poking my shoulder).

Meronimi branching hierarchy

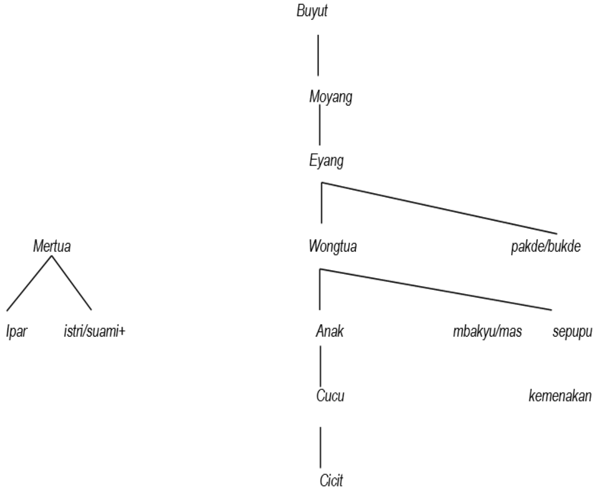
According to Cruse (Cruse: 1986), meronimi is branched off the lexical hierarchical structure whose vertical relation called meronimi lexical relation. The relation between lexical units, which means overall and lexical units meaning partly (part-whole types), for example, the relation between "door" and "house."
The relation to Javanese can be seen below.



When we say uwong (person), it means already mentioned a part of the whole, so you don't need to mention Sirah (head), and sikil (feet). The relation between kuping (ears) and Sirah (head includes ears, untu (teeth), eyes, etc. The relation between kuping and Sirah is a whole; it means uwong.

Nonbrancing hierarchy

There are two types of branched hierarchical structures; unbranched hierarchical structures derived from branched hierarchical structures, and branched hierarchical structures that do not originate from branched hierarchical structures. A fully formed branched hierarchical structure can be the basis for the formation of a branchless hierarchical structure if there is a lexical unit that can cover lexical meaning at each level.
In Javanese, the kinship system can be found in Javanese families



In this kinship system, buyut is the highest position, then eyang, under eyang there is wongtua, after wongtua, under wongtua there is anak, and under anak, there is cucu and the last one is cicit. The lowest position is cicit while the highest position is buyut. This showed the unbranched structure. Kemenakan is a branchless structure of sepupu and pakde/bukde that comes from eyang branched hierarchical structure.
Three kinds of unbranched hierarchical structures do not originate from the branched hierarchical structure, namely (1) ranked, (2) tiered, (3) not tiered. The unbranched hierarchical structure is a lexical hierarchical structure whose meaning contains a discontinuous scale. The scale of discontinuity in the lexical hierarchy structure in Javanese can be seen below.

paling gede

Agak gede

gede

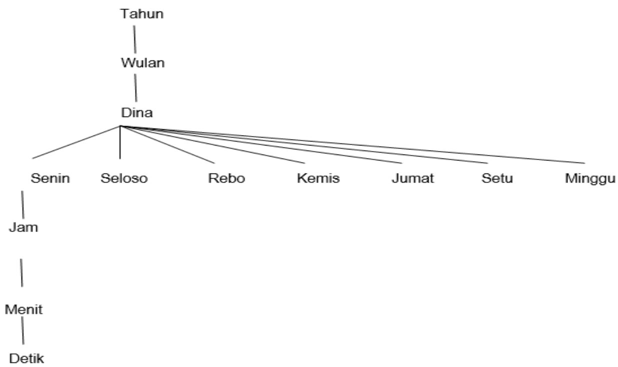
Paling gede hierarchical structure, then agak gede and gede is a lexical structure ranking whose meaning contains a discontinue scale lexical ranking whose meaning contains a discontinuous scale and it can form a hierarchical structure and a non-tiered hierarchical structure

Adem

Hangat

Panas

Adem (cold) before reaching panas it first becomes hangat, then after hangat is panas. This is a straight tiered hierarchy. Nothing can happen from Adem without hangat to panas and vice versa.
The hierarchical hierarchy can be seen below.



Tahun, wulan, and Dina are hierarchical structures that are not tiered because even though the top structure is tahun later wulan, and then Dina, it does not mean that Dina is a level before wulan and so tahun. Dina is superordinate of Senin, Seloso, Rebo, Kemis, Jumat, Setu, and Minggu. The hierarchical structure of Senin is straight without jam, menit dan detik.

CONCLUSION

Javanese configurations such as hierarchical and series proportional configurations must require the existence of upper classes and subordinate classes. In structural relation, there are several relations of dominance including transitive dominance relation, asymmetric dominance relation, and symmetrical dominance relation (two directions). The taxonomic branch hierarchy configuration in Javanese can be seen in the example of the word baling, which is the superordinate of the sawat, gutuk, and tinggil. The branching hierarchy of meronimi in Javanese also can be seen in the word of uwong (human) be under Sirah, lengan, sikil and also the word of Sirah be under of the words of untu, congor, and bathuk. Unbranched configurations also exist in Javanese and it can be seen in the hierarchical structure of kinship. Likewise with the proportional series configuration, also found in Javanese.

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University Social Responsibility in the Organizational Happiness Management

Responsabilidad social universitaria en la gestión organizacional de la felicidad

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ABSTRACT

Social responsibility today has acquired a significant place before society; this does not escape organizations, whatever their nature. The university, as a social organization, must seek a very stable position in this area since the ultimate goal of responsibility is the common good. In this tonic, this article intends to identify theoretically how from the university organizations, and the social responsibility that derives from them, management of organizational happiness can be done. The systematic review of documents and hermeneutical analysis constituted the method, which allowed us to reflect on everyday university practice. For being consistent with the context, an ontological and axiological commitment must be developed from the university towards the social demands that surround it. Resulting in high levels of motivation. Which benefit from day-to-day activities, as well as more productive individual and group work dynamics.

Keywords: Common good, management of organizational happiness, organizational happiness promotion, university social responsibility.

RESUMEN

La responsabilidad social ha adquirido hoy un lugar importante ante la sociedad; esto no escapa a las organizaciones, sea cual sea su naturaleza. La Universidad, como organización social, debe buscar un lugar muy estable en esta área, ya que el objetivo final de la responsabilidad es el bien común. En este tono, este artículo pretende identificar teóricamente cómo se puede hacer desde las organizaciones universitarias y la responsabilidad social que se deriva de ellas la gestión de la felicidad organizacional. La revisión sistemática de documentos y el análisis hermenéutico constituyeron el método, que nos permitió reflexionar sobre la práctica universitaria diaria. Para ser coherente con el contexto, se debe desarrollar un compromiso ontológico y axiológico desde la universidad hacia las demandas sociales que lo rodean, resultando en altos niveles de motivación, que se benefician de las actividades cotidianas, así como de dinámicas de trabajo individuales y grupales más productivas.

Palabras clave: Bien común, gestión de la felicidad organizacional, promoción de la felicidad organizacional, responsabilidad social universitaria.

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[1]
INTRODUCTION

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been a topic of great debate in recent years, "to be socially responsible" is a prerequisite for an organization to be competitive. Due to the social transformations that occur in the present, the same that have generated complex crises in the political environment, directly affecting the state and their relationships with society by the concentration of economic power and labor in the private sector.

This reality impacts the education sector, and this concept has been gradually strengthened, especially in the university sector, where the maximum is the formation of individuals, generally, whole grains.

Then, as a product of what today must conceive the organizations since its axiology, Social Responsibility Organizational (SRO) turns out to be a relatively new paradigm that begins to be defined in the 1980s. With origins at the beginning of the last century, such as the business response of others, then to social problems. With this understanding, the theme of the SRO needs to be clarified to avoid confusion semantic, and the abuse of its concept[2].

For its part, the incorporation of the issue of happiness in organizations as a plus of the SRO has been the trend in recent times, generating a positive organizational impact, since it had been found that organizations with motivated individuals and happy, conducive environments of trust. That potentialized their strengths and competencies in the realization of their daily, to make the organization a place favorable, pleasant, and essential for the integral development of individuals, translates into being for everyone in the organization.

Organizational well-being converted into happiness, and this is a new perspective that is responsible for observing comprehensively the responsibilities and functions of organizations and individuals that compose it. Studying the subject-object as the main asset for the support and development of the results of the organizational production, and that this depends only on the realization of a value offer attractive for all.[3]

This paper seeks to address from state of the art, as the management of the happiness of the organizations is afforded from the Social Responsibility of the University, ensuring the welfare of its employees and increasing quality of life and the common good. For this purpose, the qualitative paradigm will be used, through observation review, with a hermeneutic interpretive approach, through documentary observation of secondary sources.

ORGANIZATIONAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), also known as corporate social responsibility (CSR) or more recently as Organizational Social Responsibility, to give inclusion to all types of organizations; turns out to be a relatively new business philosophy that has gained the greatest boom during the first decade of the year 2000. However, it is a debate that has been treated during the 20th century, bringing with it questions such as what is the role it should exercise the enterprise against the societies of today? Moreover, what are the responsibilities that must be assumed by the organizations? Which has been attempted to provide answers

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[1] This dissertation is the product of interdisciplinary research of the authors and advancement of the research project funded and running "organizational development and happiness in university institutions sustainable. Student attention," inscribed on the lines of research: 1) Innovation and competitiveness in organizations, Organizational Management subline; and 2) Cognitive Neuroscience and Mental Health, Wellness subline Welfare, Culture of Peace and Coexistence of La Universidad de la Costa (CUC).

[2]Jauregui, Ramon (2005): "RSC, a lever for change". Retrieved on https://cincodias.elpais.com/cincodias/2005/03/08/economia/1110398145_850215.html Retrieved 8 July 2019

[3] Rodríguez-Muñoz, Alfredo, and Sanz-Vergel, Ana (2011): "Happiness at Work". Specialized Magazine mind and brain, Special N° 22, Spain, Scientific Press, S.A, pp 42-49

from different organizational theories such as the strategic direction and the economics of organizations, as some elements can be considered as SRO?

[4] Mentions two recent periods on the evolution of the RSO: 1) that starts at the end of the 19th century and ends in the late '60: here it is proposed that the ethics of companies and 2) the time that identifies the debate of the academy produced in the United States and Europe about a new way to see successful organizations: adding social, environmental and sustainable organization. Already in the years '20, there is a decline in the corporate image of several organizations, which served to that "business leaders and public relations experts soon realized that the new powers and privileges of the institution demanded new public relations strategies."[5]

For its part[6], , talk about the role of the management of undertakings, which goes beyond the defense of the status quo of the economics of business, wondering who is responsible? Moreover, what is responsible? Already in the year 1953[7] argues that companies should be directed to seek available policies, make decisions, and lines of action aimed at achieving the goals and values of society. So then establishes that the company should strengthen economic and social welfare. Corporate Social Responsibility involves a public stance toward financial and human resources and a will so that such funds are used to expand the social purposes, and not only for the interests of private persons and companies.[8]

Besides ,[9] speaks of the RSO should be on par with the social power of the companies. For its part[10] , for its part, that the only social responsibility of directors is the benefit. However, it says [11] that the duty is to overcome the mere economic demands and legal environment .[12]

Already in 1971[13] , speaks of the company has responsibility in the economic, legal, and voluntary, businesses carry a responsibility to help society to achieve its primary objectives and, therefore, have social responsibilities. The higher a company more significant it will be their social responsibilities. It is a philosophy that confronts the social interest and enlightened self-interest of business in the long term with the old and narrow self-interest in the short time .[14]

Insist [15] that social responsibility should recognize the social demands of concrete actions to respond to them instead of thinking in terms of the alleged needs of society. To do this, the activities of the company (mission, vision, values, and objectives) must contain a direct action of social responsibility as a bright horizon of organizational philosophy or mode of response to social problems.

In 1997 a new form of organizational social responsibility called "corporate citizenship"[16] and expressed that is, at a minimum, must commit itself from its strategic framework with the laws, regulations, and business practices that prevail in the organization. That is, it is the corporate actions that reflect a responsible and

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4 Perdiguero, Thomas (2003): Corporate Social Responsibility in a Global World". Spain, Editorial Anagrama, pp 215.

5 Bakan, Joel (2005): "The Corporation: The pathological pursuit of profit and power", United States of America, Free Press, pp 228.

6 Drucker, Peter (2013): "Capitalist Society. Spain", apostrophe, pp 228.

7 Bowen, Howard (2013): "Responsibilities of the Businessman". The United States of America, UNIV OF IOWA PR; Edition: Reprint (1 December 2013), pp 248

8 Frederick William (1960): "The growing concern over business responsibility". Year 2, No. 4, United States of America, California Management Review, pp 54-61. https://doi.org/10.2307/41165405

9 Davis, Keith (1960): "Business Can Afford to Ignore Social Responsibilities?". Year 2, No. 3, United States of America, California Management Review, pp 70-76. https://doi.org/10.2307/41166246

10 Friedman, Milton (2002): "Capitalism and Freedom". United States of America, University of Chicago Press, pp 224.

11 McGuire (1963): "Business and society". New York: McGraw-Hill. p. 312

12 Palomino, B. y López, G (2019): "Social responsibility of ecotourism companies, regulations, and public policy in Mexico City". JURÍDICAS CUC, 15(1). 353-382. DOI: https://doi.org/10.17981/juridcuc.15.1.2019.14

13 Steiner, George (1971): "Business and society". United States of America, Random House, pp 610.

14 Paz Marcano, A., Harris, J., & Franco Segovia, F (2016): "Social responsibility shared management with the social entrepreneur in mixed companies in the oil sector". ECONÓMICAS CUC, 37(2), 47- 68. https://doi.org/10.17981/econcuc.37.2.2016.03

15 Ackerman, Robert, and Bauer, Raymond (1976): "Corporate Social Responsiveness: the modern dilemma". The United States of America, Reston Publishing Company, pp 466

16 Logan, David; Roy, Delwin, and Regelbrugge, Laurie (1997): "Global Corporate Citizenship: Rationale and Strategies". The United States of America, The Hitachi Foundation, pp 192.

proactive behavior, from the economic (reason for companies), but without neglecting the collaborate internally to the organization, community, society, and the environment.

Already talking of the current concept of organizational social responsibility [17], sets out that: the organizational social Responsibility is the link that every company establishes and cultivates with its audiences to generate social ties that favor competitiveness and long-term business at the same time that contributes to improving the living conditions of society sustainably.

In this respect, as has been pointed out [18], The RSO has become the primary engine of the organizations because it is: one of the essential axes of normative reflection on the future or, if you prefer, on how we can organize production models and relations between the political, economic, and social spheres efficiently in societies at the beginning of the XXI century. But also with non-negotiable perspectives of justice, equality and solidarity, and equity.

To understand the definition of organizational social responsibility (it was intended to address from this research), it is imperative to understand: 1) the company and society are one, being the company a structure that seeks to obtain an economic benefit, and that is part of the community, where the company has an influence in society through the impact produced by the same activity. In the opposite direction, the community also has dominion over the company, through the expectations that different partners have on this. From this perspective, it determines, socialization, practices, and to the beliefs which are made explicit in the way they relate with the different sectors in the different areas and with citizens in the fullness of their rights and duties [19]. 2) as a result of the above, it must be emphasized that the RSO is not something added or peripheral to the company. It has nothing to do with the concept applied to the "economic responsibility of the company" because this is the reason to be intrinsic of the organization, must not be confused with the definitions of gift or philanthropy. The RSO is a critical element of the business strategy, is a part of the entrepreneurial activity, and therefore forms part of the organization, all that allows companies to formulate suitable tactics [20].

Based on these premises is situated to the RSO as a method where the company recognizes the existence of a contract business-society and economic- social, which proves the existence of new social demands arising from all collaborators of the organization, demands on the organizations and that, in a win-win, looking for the maximum of the common good, must be a vital element of the business strategy.

Then, social responsibility in organizations is used as a tool of the natural product, which works to companies and society, it is used to perceive and to correct the negative consequences arising from corporate activities that run for social development. For this tool to be used correctly, companies from its citizens and volunteer (exceeding the requirements legal and economic responsibilities) must recognize their duties in the direct impacts arising from their actions.

For purposes of this article and in the words of one can understand the RSO in 4 ways: 1) contributing to a society where is immersed; 2) incorporated into the business philosophy solutions to meet the expectations and demands of the stakeholders; 3) the responsible management of the impacts of the operation of the

17 Roitstein, Florence (2003:7): “Social Responsibility in Argentina”. Trends and opportunities. Retrieved on http://www.ingenieroambiental.com/4020/rse_investigacion%20bueno.pdf, consulted on 18 May 2008.

18 Perdiguero, Thomas (2005): “Corporate Social Responsibility CSR, and public debate in Spain”. Retrieved on Https://www.dosdoce.com/2005/01/09/la-responsabilidad-social-de-las-empresas-rse-y-el-debate-publico-en-espana/, retrieved on 16 January 2008

19 Chumaceiro, Ana, and Hernández, G., Judith (2018): “University Social Responsibility: citizenship training for happiness objective”. In Fernández, Antonio; Fernandez, Mercedes; Tobar-Pesantez, Luis and Ravina-Ripoll, Rafael (ed) (2018): “Education and happiness in the social sciences and humanities. A holistic approach to the development of creativity in the digital era”. Publisher Tirant humanities, Valencia, pp. 594

20 Yori, Ligia Hernández G., Judith, and Chumaceiro, Ana (2011): “Scenario planning: a strategic tool for the analysis of the environment”. Year 16, not 54, Venezuela, Venezuelan Journal of Management, pp 274-290.

company in their interest groups, society in general and the environment; and 4) ethical management of the company [21 22].

To do this, it is necessary to identify what are the interest groups (stakeholders) and dimensions that the company responsible must know, so then [23] brings us closer to a definition on interest groups or stakeholders:

At a minimum, the stakeholders are those groups to whom the organization has voluntarily agreed to benefit, and with whom the organization has then undertaken reliable obligations. Commonly are included groups such as investors, employees, customers, suppliers, and local communities.

In the same way ,[24] it mentions: "Employees and their unions, communities and civil society in general, customers, suppliers, shareholders and suppliers of capital." It also proposes to the company the inclusion of procedures that make it possible to determine those groups that are predominant in the direct involvement with the company to respond to the needs of the environment. In this understanding, participation is of great importance as a social phenomenon.

On the other hand, the dimensions of the RSO can be viewed from two perspectives; the first of them is divided into two aspects: an internal element where [25] reports that this is oriented toward the professional relationships and managerial practices, has to do with the additional effort that is done with the workers exceeding the expectations of legal norms. That is to say, which is directed toward the personal and professional development of employees, providing them with a timely flow of information of the company in general. Still, especially of the direct relation to each employee in their daily work, it also seeks, improves working conditions, both physical and contractual arrangements.

Another dimension is locating in these external customers, suppliers, state, society, NGOs, competitors. Referring to respect for the environment, the commitment and actions of collaboration with the economic and social development of a locality, state, or country, the ethical development and responsible business practices with customers and competitors, investors, suppliers, contractors, distributors, and the nation [26].

The second perspective is described by [27] social responsibility: a social dimension that has to do with everything related to people, that is to say, customers, employees, and society in general. Economic dimension seeks to maximize the value of the organization through the financial benefit.

Environmental dimension, this dimension should be divided into two aspects: 1) referred to the consumption of natural resources that the company makes in its production, 2) the impact that this consumption generates on the environment in both aspects of having an environmental control because the second depends on the first.

ORGANIZATIONAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO UNIVERSITY SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Move the field of organizational social responsibility toward universities has been an innovative project. Still, large-scale projects considering that the University has direct contact with the formation of many people,

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21 Licandro, Oscar; Ramirez, Adam; Alvarado-Pena, Lisandro; Vega, Luis, and Belt, Patricia (2019 b:3): "Implementation of the ISO 26000 Guidelines on Active Participation and Community Development". Year 8, not 9, Switzerland, Social Sciences, pp 263-281. https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci8090263

22 Licandro, Oscar; Alvarado-Pena, Lisandro; Sansores, Edgar and Navarrete, Jane (2019:285): "Corporate Social Responsibility: Toward the creation of a typology of definitions". Year 24, not 85, Venezuela, Venezuelan Journal of Management, pp 281-299.

23 Phillips, Robert (2004): Some critical questions about stakeholder theory". March/April 2004, Canada, Ivey Business Journal, pp N/A. Recovered from https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/77bd/90b80201fb63b177d2531cc581c925492644.pdf

24 GRI (2016:9): "Glossary of the GRI Standards". Retrieved on https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/media/1475/spanish-gri-standards-glossary-2016.pdf, consulted on 16 January 2017.

25Government of Chile, work address, Research Department, Santiago, pp 164.

26 Baltera, Paul, and Diaz, Star (2005): "Corporate Social Responsibility: The scope and potential in labor matters". Research Notebook No.

27The Green Book (2001): "Promoting a European framework for corporate social responsibility". Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, pp 36. Recovered from http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/committees/deve/20020122/com(2001)366_es.pdf

however, by the fact of being something new advances in the design, management, and information systems has been slow in comparison to the RSO[28] .

However, in the era of globalization and everything that brings with it, has made that organizations of all kinds are protagonists and partners in the development of a country. The University is not immune to these realities and, therefore, can and must contribute to the societies' adequate levels of knowledge that finally result in high standards of quality of life and the common good within nations.

It is important to emphasize that in the sense of university social responsibility (USR), universities must go far beyond the simple university extension or social projection. Thus, generating a value chain with organizational culture directed toward ethics, integrity, respect, and social responsibility. That is oriented as an institutional strategy that promotes critical thinking and solidarity through inter and transdisciplinary aspects that contribute to the sustainable development and collective well-being of a country.

In the context of the preceding, the University must assume the role that today demands, but consider this role must be made with quality from the formation of integral individuals, which passes through quality and job satisfaction of all its collaborators. It is the commitment to meet the social realities of the environment, to generate a level of social protection from the raison d'être of university education.

Hence the importance of universities creating and playing their new role, a role with more significant roles before society, a responsible task that promotes social, economic, and environmental development sustainably, driven from the reason for being educational. In this aspect [29], it comments that universities play a leading role not only because of the direct impact that has the incorporation of social responsibility in its educational philosophy. But also to the fact that once incorporated in your mission, vision and corporate strategy should be executed correctly and direct, thus allowing high levels of customer satisfaction in all its interest groups.

The university must try to overcome their reductionist approach, based solely on the student academic training, research, and extension, and start behaviors that allow the balance of social, economic, and environmental goals. Seeking a change in attitude in future generations with their social relations, business, and environmental concerns.

In this regard [30], spoke of the impact of the University in the environment: organizational impact: where it is considered the effect toward the people who interact within the University as are the administrative staff, students, and teachers. Educational impact: because it is the reason to be intrinsic of the University turns out to be very significant, the intention is to generate comprehensive professional, ethical sense, assertive in decision-making and with full knowledge of the role that each in society.

The cognitive impact is the action of the University as a trainer, recognizing how to handle the generation and transmission of knowledge to their students. Social impact: consideration should be given to the economic, social, and political development for the training of leaders and competent professionals, which develop skills to be social, which contributes to the advancement of a better society.

In this regard [31], says that the RSU must be conceived as: a policy of decent quality of the performance of the university community (students, teachers, and administrative staff) through the responsible management of educational impacts, cognitive, labor and environmental impacts that the University

28 Lozano, Josep (2007): “Public promotion of corporate social responsibility”. Year 2, not 65, Basque Country, REPORT GAINDEGIA 2008 Journal, pp 108-127.

29Forum of the Social Councils of the Public Universities of Andalusia (2009): “Summary of the report of the project report: Social Responsibility of the University System of Andalusia”. Andalucia, pp 33. Recovered from http://demuplac.ugr.es/pages/responsabilidad_social/resumen_ejecutivo/%21

30François Vallaeys, De la Cruz, Cristina and Sasia, Peter. M (2009): “University Social Responsibility: The First Steps”. Mexico, McGraw-Hill, pp 93.

31Vallaeys, François. (s/f:9): “What is University Social Responsibility?”. Working Paper recovered from http://www.url.edu.gt/PortalURL/Archivos/09/Archivos/Responsabilidad_SocialUniversitaria.pd

generates, in a participatory dialog with the society to improve the academy and promote sustainable human development.

ORGANIZATIONAL HAPPINESS

To discuss organizational happiness, it is necessary to understand the concept of "happiness," this definition can be translated as subjective welfare. In the words of [32], to study the subjective well-being is the study of happiness, how it can be obtained, it is a personal experience and individual human beings, which allows them to determine how they feel, the degree of satisfaction with life. In the same way[33] , says that happiness refers to the set of positive experiences, inherent to human nature and that generates a feeling of welfare

In this regard [34], expressed that we can explain the happiness, as the experience of positive emotions, from the pleasure combined with deeper feelings of accomplishment and sense, would imply a positive mood in the present and a positive view toward the future. For its part [35], say that happiness can be defined as a quality of life divided into two: 1) the welfare objective, that goes from the contexts aims of life such as education, health, housing, equality, and 2) the subjective welfare, defined by the subjective experiences. That is to say, the emotional experiences of each individual and how they see these positive experiences over the negative ones. For this investigation are assumed as synonyms: happiness, subjective welfare, and satisfaction with life.

In this understanding, we then say that happiness, human well-being, quality of life, social welfare is the "global assessment of the quality of life of a person according to the criteria chosen by herself."[36] If we refer to the concept of "happiness," the authors Hernández et al. (2018:28) expressed that this concept turns out to be polysemic since due to its scope must be measured with indicators that prove the satisfaction of needs within a social context. Which includes economic, social policy, social inclusion, human rights, democracy, social justice, and quality of life.

It is as well as the development of social welfare, and happiness must be designed with real equity, in an inclusive and participatory, mediated by an educational system responsible. That introduces to the whole professional society to participate actively in the social dynamics providing solutions suitable for the achievement of a good quality of life[37] .

Now, since we are on the topic of organizational happiness turns out to be more than a trend, a strategy of improvement that has more impact on businesses. In this regard, [38] distinguishes between 1) happiness at

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32 Scorsolini-Comin, Fabio, and Dos Santos, Manoel (2010): "The scientific study of happiness and health promotion: Integrative literature review". Year 18, not 3, Brasil, Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, pp 192-199

33 Alayón, Ingrid (2015): Happiness and business accomplishments. Diploma Work. (Diploma in Senior Management) Universidad Militar Nueva Granada. Bogota. Recovered from http://repository.unimilitar.edu.co/bitstream/10654/13664/2/FELICIDAD%20Y%20LOG

34 Hernández G., Judith; Romero, Ligia; Chumaceiro, Ana and Melendez, Yira (2018): "The social state of law and citizen: social peace and happiness in Colombia". In Hernández G., Judith and Romero, Ligia. (Ed) (2018). Perspectives in Legal and Political Sciences on citizen participation, peace, prosperity, and happiness. The twenty-first century. Editorial Educosta, Barranquilla, pp. 241

35 Lykken, David; AUKE TELLEGEN (1996:186): "Happiness is a stochastic phenomenon". Year 7, not 3, United States of America, Psychological Science, pp 186-189. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1996.tb00355.x

36 Reyes-Hernández, Ivana, and Chumaceiro, Ana (2018): "Munchausen resilience and subjective well-being in abused children". In Ravina, Rafael; Tobar, Luis, and Galiano, Araceli (ed). (2018). Keys to sustainable development. Creativity and happiness management as a portfolio of technological innovation, social marketing, and business. Comares Press, S.L., Granada, p. 224

37 Chumaceiro, Ana, and Hernández, G., Judith (2018:168): "University Social Responsibility: citizenship training for happiness objective". In Fernández, Antonio; Fernandez, Mercedes; Tobar-Pesantez, Luis and Ravina-Ripoll, Rafael (ed) (2018): "Education and happiness in the social sciences and humanities. A holistic approach to the development of creativity in the digital era". Publisher Tirant humanities, the social sciences and humanities. A holistic approach to the development of creativity in the digital era". Publisher Tirant humanities, Valencia, pp. 594

38 Fernandez, Ignacio (2016): "What is organizational happiness?". Recovered from http://clafo.com/landingart.php?id=33, consulted on 25 November 2016.

work and defined as the state of health, well-being, and fullness that they feel the workers and that finally only depend on themselves. That is to say, they are the actions that each person makes in its work to improve their working conditions or the subjective perception of each partner about how you feel at work [39]. However, 2) organizational happiness is what the company makes to produce welfare (subjective) in their workers [40]. In the latter case, participation is of great importance as a social phenomenon.

Thus, the concept of organizational happiness is not merely the salary of a worker (although it is something important). Still, when basic needs are satisfied, there are other things involved, as indicated by[41] autonomy. Which generates the employee with a sense of confidence concerning the tasks that it plays, 2) Learning, which means feel more efficient in their work, and 3) the purpose, which is nothing more than an understanding of what is being done and for what is being done, be part of something organizational.

Happiness is framed in the organizational well- being of individuals and quality of life, is also related to flexibility and Motivation How To: work environment, peer relations, the possibility to continue studying, ascend, other benefits .[42]

ORGANIZATIONAL HAPPINESS FROM THE UNIVERSITY

Talking about organizational happiness is necessary for the first instance to know the definition of management. As it is a determining factor at the time of promoting this strategy, the concept of management, as such, expresses the action of handling situations, companies, human groups, financial resources, and decision-making in any context. In general terms, the management as an action is equivalent to the way it has been administered, managed, to any process, procedure, and more broadly to any company, organization, movement, and social activity.

Since entering this section, we should comment that the impacts of organizational decision making are enormous for people's quality of life. However [43], it points out that: there is only a single social responsibility for companies: using its resources and participate in activities designed to increase their profits, up to where this is done respecting the rules of the game, that is, participating in activities within an open and free competition without deception or fraud.

Such reductionism of the field economism of the organization is what prevents progress in the vision of sustainable development, where the bifurcation of opinions and needs of different sectors of society converge in the practical solution of these problems, enabling it to improve people's quality of life and the common good of society. In this sense ,[44] urged to overcome the "insensitivity" of economic decision-making. That is why the so-called is for this decision-making begins to be managed from the common welfare of persons: today, we all recognize the ravages that are causing our environment. Amends daily damage to the ozone layer, we contribute to global warming, pollute the air and rivers, destroy forests and jungles, exhaust the mineral resources, and then pressed numerous species to extinction, as well as other modalities of devastation [45].

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39 Fernandez, Ignacio (2015): "Satisfaction, corporate, and people management". Recovered from http://ignaciofernandez.blogspot.com/2015/05/felicidad-organizacional-y-gestion-de.html, consulted on 25 November 2016.

40 Fernandez, Ignacio (2016): "What is organizational happiness?". Recovered from http://clafo.com/landingart.php?id=33, consulted on 25 November 2016.

41 Melamed, A (2016): "When a good salary is not enough to stay". Clafo. Recovered from http://www.clafo.com/landingart.php?id=35, consulted on 25 November 2016.

42 Alayón, Ingrid (2015): Happiness and business accomplishments. Diploma Work. (Diploma in Senior Management) Universidad Militar Nueva Granada. Bogota. Recovered from http://repository.unimilitar.edu.co/bitstream/10654/13664/2/FELICIDAD%20Y%20LOG

43 Uribe, Angela, and Schumacher, Christian. (2005): "Ethics, Social Responsibility, and Company". Colombia, Rosarista Publishing Center, pp 232.

44 Sen, Amartya (1998): "Theories of Development at the beginning of the 21st century". Year 17, not 29, Colombia, Cuadernos de economía, pp 73-100.

45 Sen, Amartya. and Bernardo Kliksberg (2007:53): "People First: A Look from the Ethics of Development to the main problems of the Globalized World". Spain, Ediciones Deusto, pp 315.

The problems that need to be addressed from the University did not escape to this reality, and require an improvement in the way to associate their ethical values with reality, managing the collaboration of all in sustainable development. Annulling the disbelief that there is in terms of the contributions that each must make from their social context.

It is thus that [46] assume that the new terms to measure economic efficiency. Will be the impact that the organization generates in terms of the management of quality of life. This conception moves beyond the purely economic issue, giving priority to understanding what is happening within society, looking at the existence of vulnerable populations in terms of nutrition, health, housing, education, and other necessities. Which involves the countries in their real possibilities of being called developed from the economic and competitive repercussions in the progress of a nation.

Then, for University Social Responsibility to promote organizational happiness, it needs to include in its university management values and ethical principles, which promote from its reason for being actions that positively impact the whole community that makes them up. One of the ethical values that cannot miss is the optimum conditions and worthy offered to the collaborators (internal and external) of the University, which has influenced directly and proportionately in the happiness of the interest groups, although happiness is defined to the interior of each individual.

Thus, the University should orient its fundamental axes: education, research, extension, and social projection toward the achievement of standards that promote quality of life consistent with the majority. Through the implementation of strategies, such as the selection of leaders not only from their powers but since its human curricular quality and ability to lead all kinds of people with dignity, promoting a healthy work environment for all; labor flexibility, which measure employees for the tasks performed and not only by the time spent in the institution[47] .

To have creative physical spaces for the optimal development of the activities of employees; allow the development of new skills to employees, through the possibility of being able to continue studies in the areas who wish to develop; allow them to the application of their knowledge acquired in the workplace; a remuneration according to the curricular capabilities, functions and at the same time effectively worked in the University; public recognition of things well made within its work; permeate to employees with the security of tenure in the institution [48].

Efficiently generate strategies mentioned will increase organizational productivity as a happy worker manages to offer an offer of value and quality to its customers. Thus, the management of happiness is what today's organizations economically sustainable in the service of the people inside and outside the company, drawing from its mission and business guidelines to make happy individuals for and with whom they work[49]

FINAL THOUGHTS

Once the document review previously submitted, it denotes that from the first decades of the 20th century, there has been a recognition of the organizational responsibilities beyond the economic, in which social demands served as a fundamental factor. Already in the historical evolution, we find ourselves with companies that are willing to give back to society and the environment what it takes for them to achieve run its reason for being.

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46 Sen, Amartya. and Bernardo Kliksberg (2007): "People First: A Look from the Ethics of Development to the main problems of the Globalized World". Spain, Ediciones Deusto, pp 315.

47 The Economic Note (17/07/2018): "The happiness of work within the framework of CSR". Colombia. Recovered from http://lanotaeconomica.com.co/pildoras-ejecutivas/la-felicidad-laboral-en-el-marco-de-la-rse.html

48 The Economic Note (17/07/2018): "The happiness of work within the framework of CSR". Colombia. Recovered from http://lanotaeconomica.com.co/pildoras-ejecutivas/la-felicidad-laboral-en-el-marco-de-la-rse.html

49 Alejandro Alvarez, and Muniz, Jose (2013): Happiness and development of culture in organizations, a psychosocial approach. Vol. 12, pp. 7-31 Communication, Magazine.

To date, there have been multiple and possible "RSO" programs. Many of them dismantled with the socio-economic and cultural aspects of organizational environment, and more focused, to respond to the shareholders, ideally the generation of programs of partner - business efficiency, through agreements and alliances, to optimize the efforts of the organization, employees, customers, allowing this maximization of returns.

In this regard, it has recently been started to talk about organizational happiness, referring this to the management that the company makes to improve or facilitate the perception of the experiences of the collaborators, facilitating labor processes to improve the quality of life of the employee.

Then, if it starts to implement this management tool from social responsibility, it will be achieved more effectively to promote positive emotions surrounding the organization. These emotions can be infected quickly, allowing the working teams to experience feelings of happiness within the organization. The humor, for example, directly influences the communication and union of employees, likewise in the personal satisfaction and labor productivity and creativity within the company.

It is essential to mention that it is the responsibility of the company to ensure effective communication of the benefits available within organizations; on this depends that employees take advantage of an impact as it should be, improving the quality of life and employee satisfaction.

Achieving organizational happiness is not an easy thing to do because it involves many wills. It is not just about giving employees disjointed wellness practices with each other, together with the work being the individual mood of each collaborator. However, if it wants to achieve this point it is necessary to lose the fear of change and identify opportunities to start their introduction in the workplace.

Strategies such as the improvement of the work environment, respect for the expression of each individual, symbolic rewards for a job well done, equal opportunities promotion or access to scholarships, among others. Should leave giving so attached to achieve the sum of a whole series of elements that produce well-being.

This business management tool in conjunction with the RSO and incorporated correctly on the organizational philosophy, they manage to be of significant impact on the collective unconscious of customers and employees, thus promoting the fidelity of their collaborators.

To stimulate happiness is essential to promote organizational, educational spaces that allow the growth of the individual strengths of students who will be the future competent professionals for decision-making assertive, which will allow them to provide society with significant contributions and sustainable. To this end, the University must transcend their boundaries and reach out to parents, families, and the community in general.

Finally, an organization oriented to the management of happiness tends to create better environments and healthy relationships that enable the achievement of the objectives with the best results in a sustainable way. Because if, as an organization, the chief trust and give tools to all collaborators, they will give each other in a committed way to business objectives.

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Philosophy and Right: Sartrean freedom in the Right of this century

Filosofia y derecho: libertad sartreana en el derecho de este siglo

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ABSTRACT

Sartre outlines and draws its philosophical ideas which have effects in the post-modern man (FLAJOLIET, Alain. (2009). This research aims to understand the incidence of the philosophical thought of the freedom from Sartre, in the Law of the New Age. The textual and literary criticism, philosophical hermeneutics were used; methods of philology and Linguistics as well; but above all, the eclectic method. The human freedom is the ability of consciousness to transcend its material situation. Human beings are free only if their basic needs, in practice, they are met. The Freedom implies that human beings are free in all situations.

Keywords: Being, Consciousness, Freedom, My essence, Nothingness.

RESUMEN

Sartre bosqueja y dibuja sus ideas filosóficas las cuales tienen efectos en el hombre postmoderno (FLAJOLIET, Alain. (2009). La investigación busca conocer la incidencia del pensamiento Filosófico de la Libertad de Sartre, en el Derecho de la Nueva Era. Se utilizó la crítica textual y literaria, la hermenéutica filosófica; del mismo modo los métodos de la filología y la lingüística; pero sobre todo un método ecléctico. La libertad humana consiste en la capacidad de la conciencia para trascender su situación material. Los seres humanos sólo son libres si sus necesidades básicas, en la práctica se cumplen. La libertad implica que los seres humanos son libres en todas las situaciones.

Palabras clave Conciencia, El ser, La nada, Libertad, Mi esencia.

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INTRODUCTION

¿How has Jean Paul Sartre's Philosophical Philosophy of Freedom influenced the New Age Law, in order to be aware of the effects of Sartrean thought on the new jurisprudential and prison approaches?

To answer this question, I turned to the original writings of the philosopher Jean Paul Sartre (Sartre Jean Paul, 1956), of what his followers, detractors, critics and other thinkers (Sartre Jean Paul (2000) and authors have written about him, and from the reflection that I have been following over Sartre's thought for more than 30 years. In his writings we find the most adequate answer to the question. I proceeded by first attending the person of Sartre from his literary and philosophical production (Sartre Jean Paul, 1943), who provided us with the content of his philosophy, expressed above all in "Being and Nothing" (Sartre Jean Paul, 1966) .From this fundamental point of view, I was able to present his concept of Freedom and its repercussion anthropological-social in the legal field of the late twentieth century and early twenty-first century and its effects on the legal, normative and jurisprudential conception, specific to Sartrean freedom, as it was conceived gone and expressed by this great French thinker.

General objective

To know the impact that Jean Paul Sartre's Philosophical Philosophy of Liberty has had on New Age Law (late twentieth and early twenty-first century), to propose a new approach to freedom in the Legal Norms, Jurisprudence, legal doctrine, prison systems and in law in general.

Specific objectives

Analyze the thought of Jean Paul Sartre from his literary and philosophical production, which gives us the content of his philosophy, reflected above all in "The Being and The Nothing" Recognize from the concept of freedom of Jean Paul Sartre, the anthropological-social impact in the legal field of the late twentieth century and early twenty-first century. Identify the effects that Jean Paul Sartre's approach to freedom has had on the legal, normative and jurisprudential conception of the late twentieth century and early twentieth century

Proposed methodology

It was necessary to adopt all the methods and instruments of interpretation that are used for any thinker who produces philosophical works of the characteristics of Jean Paul Sartre. The methods developed by literary genres, textual and literary criticism, philosophical hermeneutics, philological and linguistic methods were used, but above all for the present investigation an eclectic method was used, since unilaterality has been, according to the testimony of experience, bad counselor. The ius of philosophy uses, in fact, the method of analysis and that of synthesis, that of induction and that of deduction, uses the abstraction and observation of human phenomena insofar as it deduces laws of general principles, predominating deduction; insofar as it observes the human fact and formulates the principles that regulate human behavior, this means that induction and analysis predominate, as does observation. In the present investigation the principles of the dogmatic method are rejected, although relieved in some modern methods; but I maintain that in the field of philosophy, the real and objective arguments are worth more than the value of dogmatic affirmations, even if they come from famous scholars.

The great human efforts in favor of justice and in the cult of the law were written in the heat of the Socratic Method, wise dialogue that has clarified concepts, that has enlightened humanity in the dark night of ignorance and tyranny. Even now in the classes, if they are wise, the Socratic Method remains. The neo-scholastic schools, since the Renaissance have maintained this method, both in the field of philosophy, as in the law, with laudable results, well that has been a not insignificant, effort both in teachers and students. The best books on these subjects have been published.

SARTREAN INFLUENCE

The present exposition of the Philosophy of Jean Paul Sartre and its influence on the Law of the New Era, that is to say, of the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st, has been conceived in order to show that its philosophy has not been a mere literary conceptual transposition but, as He himself points out in LES MOTS (Sartre, Jean Paul, 1964): "my first way of relating to the world was books" (Sartre Jean Paul, 1964). This attitude involves looking for the link that links his task as a writer with the real world; for this it was necessary to create the relationship between man and the world, to discover the human dimension of the World and the worldliness of existence (Sartre Jean Paul, 1960): his Philosophy responds to this just aspiration (Astier-Verson, Sophie, 2010).

His writings cannot be understood apart from his philosophical demand (Detmer, David 2010). We admit that, in his thought, he drafts, corrects and draws his philosophical ideas, which have their effect on the man of postmodernity (Flajoliet, Alain, 2009). The Knowledge of his philosophy is an effective aid to better understand the effect that his philosophical thought has had on the normative task of man (Wormser, Gérard, 2005) in society at the end of the last century and the beginning of the present. His ideas are systematized in "The Being and The Nothing" (Sartre Jean Paul, 2000; Villalobos and Ramírez (2018); Annía, Villalobos, Ramírez and Ramos, 2019; Villalobos, Ramírez and Díaz-Cid, 2019), dense work, difficult to penetrate and much more to explain linearly without betraying its complex structure. Except for the few texts (SARTRE Jean Paul, 1943) of his psychological works (SARTRE Jean Paul, 1960), his article on the theory of intentionality in Husserl and a fragment of the Transcendence of the Ego (Sartre Jean Paul, 1948).

I tried to establish that the period from 1936 to 1946, his thought (Sartre Jean Paul, 1962) is characterized by an existentialism very close to Husserl (Baugh, Bruce 2010; Ramírez Molina, Espindola,Ruíz And Hugueth, 2019; Ramírez, Lay And Sukier, 2020) and Heidegger, and the period that culminates in 1960, with the appearance of the Critique of the Dialectical Reason (Sartre Jean Paul, 1963), is where there is a continuous and sometimes almost imperceptible transition of Sartre's thought in relation to the concept of freedom. All this evolution is, on the other hand, conditioned and explained by the political events that arise in the wake of the Second World War. On the other hand, the most characteristic aspects of existentialism are admirably summarized in Sartre's Being and Nothing, published in 1943 (Sartre Jean Paul, 1943):

For the sole fact, in fact, of being aware of the motives that demand my action, those motives are already transcendent objects for my consciousness, they are outside; in vain I would try to grab them, I escape them for my own existence. I am condemned to exist forever beyond my essence, beyond the motives and motives of my act: I am condemned to be free. This means that my freedom could not have other limits than itself, or, if you like, that we are not free to stop being free.

From this paragraph the following reflections are extracted:

(1) The freedom of man is absolute and unlimited (Sartre Jean Paul, 1947), since its borders are determined in any case by itself.

(2) The ontological position of Sartre (Sartre Jean Paul, 1960), presents psychologizing and ahistorical characteristics since, being this freedom constituting the human essence, it is susceptible of being applied to any man at any historical moment and under any political regime: this is a freedom of conscience and material constraints have not been included yet.

(3) The words: "transcendent" "I escape" and "beyond my essence", constitute defining notes of the concept of the Project (Sartre Jean Paul, 2000).

For now it is enough to say that it is about the human capacity by means of which man escapes, through his conscience, from a present condition to a future one. That is, through the Project, man perpetuates his freedom (Contat, Michel, 2005; Ríos Pérez, Ramírez, Villalobos, Ruíz and Ramos, 2019; Villalobos, Francisco and Romero, 2019). This concept is so essential to Sartrean thought that it will appear in his later works as a means to reintroduce human freedom (Detmer, David, 2010).

In his Theater works written before Being and Nothing reflect all these conceptions. In Las Moscas (Sartre Jean Paul, 1942) and in A Puertas Cerradas (Sartre Jean Paul 1968), for example, the characters are placed

in ahistorical places, or at least in non-compromising historical periods. The flies are a play of Theater that remembers the best Greek tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides. Located in the Greek city of Argos, in a historical moment not completely defined since the situations presented seem timeless, a drama of murders, betrayals and incest is presented where human freedom, embodied in Orestes, hero and central character of the work, triumphs over the absolute necessity embodied in the God Jupiter. Orestes discovers his essential freedom by accepting all responsibility for the act of having murdered his mother and proclaims it to the four winds (Sartre Jean Paul, 1942):

I'm free Electra; freedom has fallen on me like lightning (...) I have performed my act and this act was good. I will carry it on my shoulders as the baleador takes the travelers, I will take him to the other shore and I will render an account of him. And the heavier it is to carry, the more I will rejoice, for he is my freedom.

The freedom-necessity opposition is posed as an act of conscience; at the moment when man recognizes freedom he subjugates the determinism of nature. In his Dialogue with Jupiter, Orestes affirms (Sartre Jean Paul, 1942):

> Yesterday all your nature was narrowing around me [. . .] But suddenly the freedom fell on me and pierced me, nature jumped back [. . .] and I felt completely alone in your benign world, like someone who has lost his shadow [. . .] But I will not return under your law; I am condemned to have no other law than mine. I will not return to your nature; in it there are a thousand paths that lead to you, but I can only follow my path. Because I am a man, Jupiter, and every man must invent his way. Nature has horror to man.

As can be seen Sartre affirms an absolute freedom, essential to man, and without natural limitations. Naturalist determinism is set aside in the face of this freedom. In Being and nothingness, Sartre will try to show that the only adventure that can occur to the being, to the in-itself -which is the one that is and whose fullness has no fissures-, in order to affirm oneself, is to be discovered by an awareness that exists only in so far as it leaves itself, completely, towards this world that it is not and with which, however, it is not confused. This fundamental ontological relationship that we live in knowledge and action is expressed by intentionality, as understood by Sartre, that is, being at the same time the position of the world outside of me and internal denial that forbids me, forever and ever, to confuse me with the (Villallobos and Ganga, 2016; Villalobos and Ganga, 2018).

At the same time, consciousness reveals itself as empty of all its interiority. In it there is no inner life.

Consciousness is always beyond, outside of itself: (consciousness) is purified, it is clear like a great wind, there is nothing in it, except a movement to flee from itself, a gliding outside of itself ... consciousness does not it is nothing more than its own exteriority, and it is this absolute flight, this refusal to be substance, which constitutes it as a consciousness.

Sartre, from the beginning and perhaps under the influence of Heidegger, is oriented towards an existential, even ethical, perspective. The "phenomenological reduction" does not have the same significance in him as in Husserl, does not discover a cogito that gives the world to see and illuminates it, but discovers beyond, the world in which we ourselves are a freedom to which we never we can give up, to which we cannot escape despite all our subterfuges. This is the radical freedom of the for-itself, "which is never what it is, and which is always what it is not", which constitutes the center and core of Sartre's worldview. We have already interviewed him in this note about intentionality when Sartre says that "everything is outside, everything, even ourselves". This affirmation constitutes, in fact, the subject of one of his philosophical studies on the Transcendence of the Ego, an important subject that is at the heart of his system and with which he clearly opposes Husserl under the pretext of prolonging it. The self, no matter how formal it is supposed to be, however reduced in its extension or in its outline, is still a kind of object that, like all objects, is transcendent to consciousness. Transcendence means here outside.

The freedom of consciousness is beyond the self. This I am constituted and, nevertheless, it cannot be apprehended completely as an object: "by essence it is elusive", while such is like one of those characters of

Pirandello, who agree more or less with its author; but there is no author, there is not that essence that would be the true, authentic or profound self. The self that I live in my way of being in the world, this mystery in full light, is not the center of my conscience, the conscience is radical freedom, it does not fully coincide with it, it has chosen it freely, it can still be separated from it, it cannot be imprisoned in an inalienable essence.

If he stops for himself is absolute freedom, he cannot help but be anguished when he reflects, like that woman who feared going to question abruptly the passers-by under his window-contrary to his habits-when her husband was absent. The constituted self is a kind of mirror, a beginning of immersion of the for-itself, converted into an object, what we try to achieve in order to escape as pure and gratuitous freedom, as spontaneity that does not know, in essence, the distinction between the voluntary and the involuntary.

Human freedom, therefore, consists in the capacity of consciousness to transcend its material situation. Human beings are only free if their basic needs, as organisms in practice are met. Sartre considers freedom as synonymous with human consciousness. Consciousness (the "being-for-itself") is characterized by its non-coincidence with itself. The conscience escapes so much because it is intentional (the consciousness always points to an object other than itself) and temporary (the consciousness is necessarily oriented the future). Human freedom consists of the capacity of consciousness, in the sense that no normal human being can stop being free.

Sartre argues that the prisoners are free, because they have the power of conscience. A prisoner, although forced, can choose how to react to his imprisonment. The prisoner is free because he controls his reaction to prison terms: he can resist or accept. Since there are no objective barriers to the will, the bars of the prison contain me only if I form the will to escape. In a similar example, Sartre points out that a mountain is only a barrier if the person wants to enter the other side, but cannot. The human being can never lose his ontological freedom, the loss of freedom in question must be of a different kind: oppression must endanger material freedom. El prisionero es ontológicamente libre, porque se controla si se intenta escapar. Desde esta perspectiva, la libertad es sinónimo de elección. Pero no hay una distinción cualitativa entre los tipos de opciones. Si la libertad es la existencia de la elección, entonces incluso una mala elección es promover la libertad.

The choice is not synonymous with freedom, because a poor person who accepts a degrading, low-wage job for the sake of satisfying their basic needs has a choice-they may starve or accept a degrading job, but their choice is inhuman. He does not pretend that social structures such as poverty are spread as the literal agency of individual human beings, but that the class structure is a "destiny" and we can speak convincingly of the social forces that exert causality and make us " slaves". Material freedom is independent of any notion of human nature. He always rejects the existence of a pre-social human essence or a set of natural human desires. Freedom supposes a fine series of universal human goods, including positive human goods (food, water, housing and education) and negative goods (absence of all the following: slavery, poverty, discrimination, domination and the chasing).

For Sartre, there is no timeless choice, freedom is not exercised only once, then crumbles in the course of a life. Consciousness is always freedom; the choice can always be reconsidered or rejected, and precisely this is what the anguish or the threat of the moment signifies, suspended over this pursued persecution of our project that is our action in the world. As paradoxical as it may seem, freedom can be limited only by itself, and the notions of situation and freedom cannot be distinguished so that one part can be attributed to objective factuality and the other to subjective choice; the overcoming of this distinction is what constitutes the fundamental theme of Sartre's conception, a subject that undoubtedly makes possible an ethical rethinking, in the reflexive plane, of this primary and original freedom. Perhaps this ethical rethinking, is free assumption of the human condition, without support or resources, is, after all, the axis of Sartre's philosophy.

Sartre maintains that the control of the social forces to which one is subject is a valuable type of human freedom. This freedom that possesses us is our destiny; we are not free, in fact, not to choose. We are not free to choose or not freedom, if freedom is itself election. The choice, as such, is fatal. Consciousness comes

to admit, the existence of law and legal norms. Regardless of whether legal consciousness exists or ceases to exist, the being in itself as a being must always be identical with itself. The social and legal phenomenon itself is an abstract without legal awareness but not its being. The legal phenomenon is shown through the legal conscience, but being in itself is independent of it.

Sartre maintains that the legal conscience immediately understands its situation within the contingency without needing an explanation. In effect, there is a legal pre-ontological understanding of being. The being has a prior idea of the good, the bad; that is to say, that Being, independently of the social or juridical phenomenon, has a previous idea of the good, the bad. That is, it causes the in-itself to be revealed in one's own consciousness of a prior or pre-ontological juridical form even without knowledge of Law and justice. Although in itself is ontologically prior to paraiso, however, it is not the cause of its emergence. Through the para-yes the in-itself becomes the world, it is being aware of something in front of a concrete and full presence that is not the conscience; is to surround it with the halo of nothing and make it appear, singular, against the background of the world. Being in itself apprehends and dynamizes the pre and legal ontological awareness of what is a good act and what is a bad act. The total existence that occurs in the for-itself when it is contemplated in its performance itself and asks if what has been done by it responds or not to the transfenomenalization of its acts that are inserted or rejected by the legal system or transgresses it.

This search for oneself and the failure to which it is called, express the universal project of human reality that always points, through every concrete project, to a unity between the for-itself and itself in-itself; it is an impossible unity, since he for-himself is always fleeing from himself in the original temporality, and he in-itself is always to be full, dense, identical with himself. Certainly, consciousness is desire to be in-itself-for-itself: "consciousness is Hegelian, but this is its greatest illusion". This realized unity would be God, and the universal project of human reality is, then, the vain project of being God, of finding oneself without ceasing to be free. Reflection is already an attempt to recover this for-itself that always escapes itself; the conscience makes appear then a species of ghostly being, my shadow, and I am like the man who persecutes his own shadow, the conscience tries to give an absolute existence to this shadow, but this attempt is not more than sketched in the reflection; the conscience only takes on all its significance in my relations with the other, because the other is the only one that gives it a consistency. The other is my alter ego, which serves as an image and for which I am a fixed image. The existence of the other makes almost the ideal of reflection. "In reflection, he for-himself almost sees conferring an exterior to his own eyes, but this exterior is purely virtual. We will later see the being-for-another perform the sketch of this exterior."

The being realizes that his existential action in relation to his legal conscience as essence in-itself and existence for-itself are not alone as possible dichotomies; rather, it is disturbed by the intrusion of a third party that looks at us, the being for another. For the other, in effect, I am like an essence, but at the same time I am denied as freedom; I aspire, then, to integrate in me this vision of the other, to realize it by merging it with my freedom. But this is something unrealizable, an insurmountable limit and out of reach. It would be a matter of assuming, once and for all, the permanent alienation of my being, of becoming a sick person, if I look sick; brave or cowardly, if you look like that. Equally the revolutionary worker assumes, by his project, a being-to-be-worker. By recognizing my objectivity I experience that the other also has a legal conscience. The neighbor has a secret; the secret of what I am as soon as I do it and for that reason it owns me. My freedom becomes the freedom of the neighbor. The other looks at me and as such gathers the secret of my being, knows what I am. Thus the deep meaning of my being is outside of me, imprisoned in an absence; the other chains me. The legal norm protects me and helps me recover that freedom that is the foundation of my being-in-itself. If my act has produced the transgression of the rules of Law, I will be absorbed by the other.

Sartre insists that if I plan to realize unity with that other, that means that I project assimilate the alterity of another as such as my own possibility. Which means that it is a denial of my own individuality as acting in a legal world. I am no longer myself, I have freely given my freedom to the freedom of another. I have stopped being "sui iuris" to become "alieni iuris". I have been absorbed, totalized by the other and my legal conscience, my in-itself for-itself has been modified into a being for-another. Each one claims the freedom of the other and

therefore their rights, when the law is interposed as a third party different from the individual legal consciences and with an "erga omnes" authority that demands unalterably compliance under penalty of sanction. A precarious situation of being in itself caused by the para-other arises. There is a "capitis diminutio" of your right. Therefore, the situation in-itself for-itself in its dichotomy in relation to the being-other is overcome by an abstract legal conscience alien to the self and the other and that imposes submission.

¿What happens so that, being always free, we are not always anguished? This question can be given a double answer, which allows us to understand the relationship established between the for-itself and itself. In the first place, anguish is no more than the reflective understanding of freedom. We do not present ourselves first before projecting ourselves into the world. There is no inner human reality, with its intentions, which would precede its action and its mundane operation. We find ourselves only in the "doing", in the exteriority of the world. "To be is to act and to stop acting is to stop being". Second, I can defend myself against this anguish by hiding it from myself. Freedom then consists in proposing ends as given transcendences and not already maintained by freedom.

The thesis of Sartre, which proposes absolute freedom beyond all motives and all motives, could not place it at the level of the voluntary. This distinction between the voluntary and the involuntary is secondary in relation to the fundamental choice. This is possibly the most suggestive part of his analysis, which shows in passion and in the will two different ways of behaving with respect to freely proposed and maintained ends. Freedom is not the will that opposes passion. "Human reality could not receive its ends either from outside or from a pretended inner nature." When emerging in the world, human reality chooses us ipso facto and its behavior, passionate or voluntary, revealing a magical or technical world, is secondary in relation to this fundamental choice, to this free spontaneity that cannot be compatible with a passivity, something given with what would be found and what would be linked, from outside, in an inexplicable way.

My place, my surroundings, my body, my situation in the world, in a word, are all explained by my project, they are understandable only in the light of this project that makes my being -in-the-world. Freedom is the only source, the only foundation. The personal para-yes, in effect, is a being "whose being is in question in his being in the form of a project of being". I am what is missing from being, what nihilizes the in-itself to found it and also tries to reconquer the being in the form of an in-itself-for-itself of a cause-sui. The being that is the object of the desire of the for-itself is, then, an in-itself that would be its own foundation: God. The human reality is desire to be God. If it is true that I am not, since my being is suspended in freedom, it is at least true, for Sartre, that I am fundamentally desire to be, project of being.

On the other hand, the work of Sartre has contributions to fields as diverse as Law, Philosophy of Law, Ontology, Literature, Theater, Anthropology, Sociology, Political Philosophy, the Philosophy of History and Psychology. I point out the impact of this study from the following question and answer: ¿How from the conception of a concept like Freedom and its understanding in the legal academic field has repercussion in the Being of the people in a context and in a specific time?

With this proposed research, I point out the impact and repercussion of Jean Paul Sartre's concept of freedom, from the texts of the same thinker and from what other thinkers and followers of his approaches, and even critics, have done about the work of Liberty of man from a Sartrean perspective (SARTRE Jean Paul, 1960) and how this type of approach substantially affects the exercise of law and / or jurisprudence; in the Jurisconsults or lawyers, in the administrators of justice and even in the same prisoner or convicted, and even within the same penitentiaries or prisons of the world, from the last quarter of the 20th century and the beginning of the present century. The repercussion would be observed in the new approaches to punishment, in the treatment of the condemned, in the way in which legal processes would be carried out and even in the postmodern legal doctrine itself.

RESULTS

A new Legal Theoretical Proposal was made from the conception of freedom in Jean Paul Sartre. A juridical and epistemological reflection of the concept of Freedom for Jurisprudence and prison policies is proposed.

A pedagogical reflection of the concept of freedom proposed by Jean Paul Sartre should be promoted in the schools of legal education to rethink a new vision of the prisoner or the incarcerated or the detainee in the postmodern world.

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Current state of agricultural units: as a phenomenon and complexity

Estado actual de las unidades agrícolas: como fenómeno y complejidad

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ABSTRACT

This research identifies the current state of the Atlantic department's agricultural units, allowing knowledge of weaknesses and strengths. A subjective interpretation, a central point for knowledge and understanding of the systemic - holistic reality of the study variable, is used as a methodology, based on the reflective analytical approach, with respect to the phenomenon and complexity, studied in the current theoretical references and classical disciplinary intellectual production. The findings show poverty figures, below the regional average, above the national average. The need to study the internal and external environment is concluded, considering technological progress and integration of the public and private of sector.

Keywords: Current state of agricultural units, current state, external environment, internal environment.

RESUMEN

La presente investigación identifica el estado actual de las unidades agrícolas del departamento del Atlántico, permitiendo conocer las debilidades y fortalezas. Se utiliza como metodología una interpretación subjetiva, punto central para el conocimiento y entender la realidad sistémica – holística de la variable de estudio, partiendo del enfoque analítico reflexivo, respecto al fenómeno y complejidad, estudiado en los referentes teóricos y producción intelectual disciplinares clásicos - actuales. Los hallazgos evidencian cifras de pobreza, inferiores al promedio regional, por encima del promedio nacional. Se concluye la necesidad de estudiar el ambiente externo e interno, considerando el progreso tecnológico e integración del sector público y privado.

Palabras clave: l Estado actual de las unidades agrícolas, estado actual, ambiente externo, ambiente interno

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INTRODUCTION

Agricultural production units are under external and internal pressure, risking their survival. Outwardly, they are affected in their production model due to climate change, they are directly or indirectly aligned by the reality of international markets and their fluctuations, and they must increase their production yields to feed a growing population. Internally, agricultural production units suffer the consequences of the scarcity of vital resources to their activities, such as land suitable for farming, water and climate cycles that fit the biodiversity of each region. The resources and capacities they possess will be crucial for maintaining agribusinesses and create value in order to overcome poverty and hunger.

According to the United Nations (UN: 2020), in 2030 the world will have approximately 8500 million people who will demand food and water, which forces agro-industry to increase its production, having a more efficient use of the resources used in cultivation of food and animal husbandry; in addition to a climate that gradually becomes extreme due to global warming and causes storms, typhoons, prolonged droughts and floods.

The survival of agricultural units is a primary objective that concerns all actors, crucial for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030 (UN: 2015). These objectives were the ratification of the commitment of the countries of the world to end poverty and hunger, stated as the first and second target respectively. The NGO group Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), points out that the richest 1% of the world's population has a wealth that exceeds 6900 million people (2020), evidencing the gap between rich and poor today (BECK, 1999). The situations of hunger globally are also alarming, considering that in the world there are 820 million hungry people and nearly 2000 million have their food at risk (UN: 2019), a notorious problem in regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa with 1 in 4 people under extreme conditions of malnutrition and Asia with the largest population of people under this condition.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), states that Latin America and the Caribbean have made progress in food security, although poverty and malnutrition persists. In the case of Colombia, progress has been made in reducing the number of hungry people, from 4.2 million (9.7%) in the period 2004-2006 to 2.4 million (4.8%) in the three-year period 2016 -2018; in addition, the number of women of reproductive age with anemia has fallen from 22.1% in 2012 to 22.2% in 2016 (FAO 2019). However, the country faces challenges regarding the nutritional status of its population, such as low height for age among 500,000 children under five years and increasing obesity rates, from 6.3 million in 2012 and 7.5 million in 2016. FAO says that, following the fall in prices of raw materials, specially oil and coal, the country has suffered an economic slowdown that has led to an increase in monetary poverty figures, but extreme poverty has continued to fall between 2017 and 2018.

Colombia's, economic slowdown has been felt most strongly in the Caribbean region, which is located in the north of the country and has 22% of its population, contributing 15% to the Gross Domestic Product (BANCO DE LA REPÚBLICA: 2017 , pp 1-6, 33-35); its economic growth has been below the national average, leading to an increase in multidimensional poverty rates of 33.5% (regional average) compared to 19.6% (national average) in 2018, according to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE: 2019, 2019), having an adverse impact on food security, violence and safety indicators (PÉREZ, FONTALVO, ACOSTA-LÓPEZ and VILLEGAS: 2018).

The department of Atlántico is no stranger to the situation of the Caribbean region, having figures of dimensional poverty, which, while lower than the regional average (the lowest in the region), are still above the national average (20.1%). This condition is evident in its agricultural sector, which since the 1990s has lost weight in its economy and the number of cultivated lands has decreased (GOBERNACIÓN DEL ATLÁNTICO: 2016, pp. 62). According to the Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (IGAC: 2016), there has been a misuse of the ground, incurring practices such as monoculture, which impoverishes fertile land through overuse or underuse. The department's agricultural production is based on small agribusiness or agricultural production units, which produce food for their own consumption and their surpluses are sold on national and international markets.

Therefore, it is necessary to identify the current state of the agricultural units of the department of Atlántico, allowing for knowledge of the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities, so that they can be studied in depth with other tools that lead to accurate forecasts, knowledge of the competition, organizational resources and capacities, and inclusion in value chains. This information collected is the basis for managers to devise strategies that help to achieve objectives.

Each company or unit is unique because it has different current status, which is evident when two companies in the same sector and competing in the same market, obtain different results. The way in which they use their strengths and resources is the key to seize the opportunities offered by the environment and their resistance to the threats they face. Allowing the identification of elements, resources and capacities in agricultural production units in Atlántico's department and the obtaining of competitive advantages that make it possible to increase their profitability and productivity. Therefore, the following question is asked: What is the current state of the agricultural units in the department of Atlántico that allows us to know their weaknesses and strengths?

CURRENT STATUS: BASED ON THE REFLEXIVE ANALYTICAL APPROACH

One of the main needs of managers is to know the current situation of their company. Reviewing inside and outside allows them to know the reality about the operation of the organization, compare with the rest of the industry and become the same, so that improvements are implemented to help gain competitive advantages and livelihood of the company. Several tools allow to know the current state of the organizations from different approaches, being necessary the combination of them to have a clear vision of what happens within companies and their environment, such as the study of the environment, analysis of strengths, opportunities , weaknesses and threats (SWOT), the five competitive forces, the vision based on resources (VBR) and analysis of the value chain.

Understanding the current state of organizations allows managers to design strategies that aim to achieve certain objectives, but these should not be built on a vacuum, but will correspond to situations in the external and internal environment of the company, otherwise the products and services they generate will fall into obsolescence (THOMPSON, STRICKLAND, JANES, SUTTON, PETERAF and GAMBLE: 2018; HERRERA, GUERRERO and RAMÍREZ: 2018; THOMPSON, STRICKLAND: 1999). Looking inside and outside the company, allow us to study trends and key facts, all in order to create value and competitive advantages sustainable over time (PORTER: 1998) while implementing strategies to obtain and preserve these advantages. In the external environment of companies there are opportunities and threats that successful managers are able to identify, since focusing exclusively on the internal operations of companies can lead unfavorable interpretations of the market trends and placing them in negative situations (WHEELEN and HUNGER: 2013). Effective management will have its sights set on both the external environment and what is happening within the company.

Constituted by factors and elements that are not part of the organization and that are difficult to influence, but may affect in a determining manner (RÍOS; RAMÍREZ, VILLALOBOS, RUÍZ and RAMOS: 2019), the elements of the external environment are a source of threats as well as opportunities for the organization. Therefore, the analysis of the current situation is an essential part of strategic management, posing challenges that managers must examine, focusing on how different elements of the external environment interact with the company (THOMPSON, STRICKLAND, JANES, SUTTON, PETERAF and GAMBLE: 2017). Every organization is immersed in a system of political, legal, economic, socio-cultural and technological forces, which would be its macro-environment (INDACOCHEA: 2016 THOMPSON et al.: 2017). Adequately assessing its situation and perspective is necessary to analyze the macro-environment of enterprises, taking into account the conditions of the country, sector or industry in which the enterprise performs its socio-economic activity, since the environment conditions, the structure and attractiveness of the sector, which is

necessary to weigh the strategic options (THOMPSON et al.: 2017; VILLALOBOS and RAMÍREZ: 2018; RAMÍREZ, CHACÓN and EL KADI: 2018).

The objective of the analysis of the external environment is to know the current situation of the company in the business environment and what the company must do to take advantage of the opportunities that arise in an environment that is constantly changing. This process is justified by the permanent innovation that the world is facing, leading countries to implement complex systems and use raw materials, machinery and more specific technology. Technological progress has led to the elimination of distances and barriers that prevent communication and exchange of goods and services anywhere in the world. Throughout history, the industrial development of these technologies has become the basis for the growth of countries, allowing the increase of competitiveness and productivity. For COLLADO, FOSSATI and SAEZ: (2018), technological changes determine competitive advantages by overcoming physical barriers and scarcity of natural resources.

For its part, the internal environment of the company allows to know the weaknesses and strengths of the company to take advantage of the opportunities that appear in the external environment and/or to take measures to prevent threats that are visualized in it. This implies performing two framework analyses, such as the value chain and the resource-based vision (THOMPSON et al.: 2017). The analysis of the value chain and the resource-based vision allow to know key components from inside the company, giving a deeper vision than the analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). The latter is a useful and proven tool for strategic analyses, after making an assessment of opportunities and threats from outside and knowing the weaknesses and strengths that are inside.

The effective manager must have the vision of what happens inside and outside the company, in order to know the operation and skills of the company and the innovations that happen in the industry (CHLADKOVA; FORMANKOVA: 2016), trying to anticipate trends and problems of the environment, implementing actions that keep the company in the forefront, maintaining competitive advantages and its existence in the sector. The identification of opportunities and threats is crucial to adequately understand the external environment of the company; their recognition in the current situation of the company should be complemented with other tools that allow for forecasts on the external environment and behavior of other competitors, such as the study of the environment or model of the five basic competitive forces. The strengths and weaknesses in the companies is the basis for knowledge of the internal environment and will be complemented with tools such as the resource-based vision and value chain analysis (See graph 1).

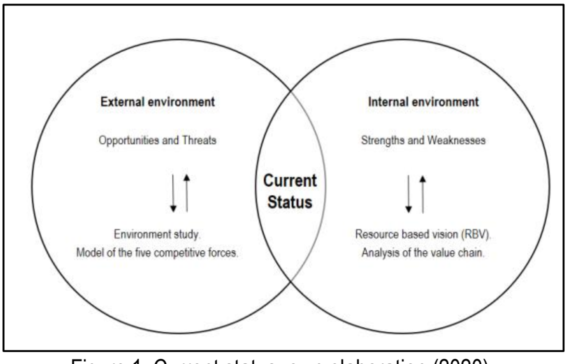


Figure 1: Current status, own elaboration (2020).

Analyzing the characteristics of the business environment requires studying its general environment and sector. A sector is made up of a number of companies that produce the same goods and services, sell them to similar customers and equivalent production methods. Management's ability to obtain information from the

industry, understanding its dynamics and trends among different companies is the duty of strategic management.

SWOT analysis is one of the popular tools for studying the conditions in which a company and the sector in which it carries out its socio-economic activity are found. It is an acronym, has its correspondence in English (Strengths: fortalezas, Weaknesses: debilidades, Opportunities: oportunidades, Threats: amenazas) and is known as SWOT (INDACOCHEA: 2016). These provide the raw material for knowing the internal and external conditions in which a company or sector is located. Strengths and weaknesses refer to internal conditions, opportunities and threats to external conditions or those related to the overall environment of the company, its sector and industry.

This is a tool that provides the first inputs to determine the current state of the company, providing basic information to know a certain moment of the company or sector. The lack of depth is evident in several aspects of the items that compose it, such as the lack of strengths to derive an advantage, no matter how exceptional they are, probably do not generate a competitive advantage in the markets, since, in addition to being unique, they must play a decisive role in the functioning of the company. The focus of this tool is narrow to study the external environment, focusing on current customers and competitors without noticing relevant changes that occur, beyond the company's immediate environment, when it is required to redefine industry boundaries and possible competitive relationships.

SWOT focuses its attention on a particular moment in the company, only analyzes a photograph of reality and recognizes primordial elements, but is unable to recognize other elements of the composition of the same (VLADOS: 2019). At the same time, it attaches too much importance to one dimension of the strategy, focusing on a characteristic of the product or service they provide, ignoring key factors to succeed before competition.

By listing the company's attributes, managers get the basic information to perform an in-depth analysis. However, the analysis of strengths and weaknesses do not detail whether they are inherent to the company or are conditions present in the industry or environment, it may ignore that in the general environment there are circumstances that are both favorable and unfavorable and affect each company differently. This tool mentions the important issues, but does not lead to steps and actions needed to implement strategic changes.

For those who investigate, the current state is the diagnosis of the external and internal environment of the company, allowing to know the prospective and trends that occur in the exogenous and endogenous organizational context. It is a two-way vision, interpreting external factors of the company and the way in which it is projected from the inside out. Therefore, it is an analysis that starts with the famous SWOT, providing information on opportunities and threats that underlie the external environment, factors that are beyond the control and influence of the company, but which have an impact on it.

In this sense, the diagnosis of the external environment combines other tools that provide a broad, retrospective and introspective vision, such as the study of the environment and identification of the five competitive forces, enabling knowledge of market trends, being the first step that managers must consider to design strategies that solve problems or help achieve objectives. It is up to management to think long-term, addressing the most urgent issues without losing focus on the organization's landscape. The analysis of the external environment is essential in choosing where and how to compete, how to use competitive advantages, market drivers, the market position of competitors, and the factors that determine the success of the competition.

The internal environment corresponds to an observation of structure, operation and resources available to the company. It must be seen to identify value generation in the units and capacities by the elements and resources. The combination of the previous components is the differentiation from one company to another, which would become properly channeled into competitive advantages. The term competitiveness is closely related to the variables of capacity and efficiency, that is, being able to generate more value with fewer resources and elements, providing totally differentiating attributes from the competition. The analysis of the current state should generate useful information for the design and implementation of strategies and these in

turn, the achievement of certain corporate goals, such as maintaining a leadership position in the industry and/or market, greater profitability and survival of the company in the environment.

CURRENT STATE OF AGRICULTURAL UNITS: AN APPROACH FROM THE PHENOMENON AND COMPLEXITY

Agricultural production units must have people who know how to read the market and see what the competition is doing. The development of forecasts, the study of trends, will help to solve external problems that affect, while maximizing benefits and strengthening internal capacities. The combination of these will generate competitive advantages, obtaining a wider market share and leadership within the sector and the industry, minimizing error costs in the face of the phenomena of the global world, and the growing theory of complexity in organizations. Correctly implementing each tool to diagnose the current state is crucial to generate inputs that lead to solve problems in agribusiness, while helping to achieve objectives. For ALI and ISLAM (2014), the growth of agricultural units is necessary, as they respond to a market with a growing demand for food trying to allocate the greatest amount of resources to the countries and regions that require it, in order to feed a growing population and overcome poverty levels.

It is the responsibility of public and private sector entities to work together to identify opportunities and threats in the agribusiness environment, rapidly transmitting information that helps prevent emergencies and helps strengthen agricultural units. According to DA SILVA; GÓMEZ and CASTAÑEDA (2010), knowledge of the current state of agricultural units contributes to reach international markets, an opportunity arising from the release of world trade, and allows surplus production to be exported to various countries that do not have food self-sufficiency, while taking care of the particularities of each market.

Various instruments allow us to recognize the current state of agricultural units and demand a commitment from the people in charge of these organizations, hence the study as a phenomenon and the complexity of the variable studied in agro-industry, affected by social, economic, environmental and political factors. The external environment of agribusiness needs updated information on prices of surpluses produced in international and national markets; to know information about the climate and different meteorological emergencies that may occur at the place of the crops, to differentiate these events from those that occur regularly from those that are momentary or strange; be aware of opportunities in national and international markets, phytosanitary requirements of the markets that are interested in entering; define the strengths and weaknesses of your rivals in the markets; this should generate forecasts regarding the scope, direction, speed and intensity in which the strategy to access new markets is developed.

In this regard, knowing the internal environment of agricultural companies is an essential task, since it allows them to know the strengths they would have to safeguard a position in the current market while entering a new environment, the weaknesses that must be minimized and that would mean a risk for the implementation of the strategy. This first input will be deepened with the understanding of the company's internal attributes, its elements, resources and capacities generated from these that have led to the acquisition of competitive advantage. Parallel to the above, structure the value chain within the company that allows to see the value created by the activities of the organization.

STUDY OF THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

The effective manager must be able to recognize opportunities and threats of the external environment of their companies and pay attention to what happens outside them, realizing the phenomenon and complexity of the variable in an unstable and competitive market. The analysis of the environment requires permanently questioning the related postulates and following the rhythm of the changes that are generated in the external

environment to acquire and sustain the comparative and competitive advantages, which is necessary to raise to project the company from its interior and thus to raise the best strategy.

A strategy can work at a given moment, but the frame of reference must be the external environment so that it does not lose connection with the current business situation, otherwise, it would be falling into assumptions, premises and beliefs without support or consistency that would invalidate the general theory of business. According to ANNIA, VILLALOBOS RAMÍREZ and RAMOS (2019) it is necessary that, in combination with different tools, an organization is created that is attentive to the environment in which it exercises its corporate purpose. The study of the external environment of agricultural units starts with the opportunities and threats identified in the SWOT and is deepened with other tools such as the study of the environment and model of the five competitive forces.

The study of the environment, aims to anticipate changes that are coming or are already occurring in the environment (DESS, LUMPKIN and EISNER: 2011). It focuses on trends and critical events before changes are noticeable to opponents, trying to be proactive and anticipating them (SUJOVÁ and REMEŇ: 2018). This analysis is the right combination of knowledge of the business and its customers and at the same time keeps an accurate and extensive vision, identifying emerging trends that influence the organization.

All this implies that managers should focus on trends such as globalization (ARZUBIAGA: 2018), which means an increase in the international exchange of goods, capital, information, people and ideas (RAMÍREZ, VILLALOBOS, VARGAS, RÍOS, LAY and FERNÁNDEZ : 2019); at the same time it presses governments to make laws with greater similarity, in order to equalize the rules, norms, values and income levels among the different countries of the world. Environmental monitoring analyzes the evolution of trends in the external environment, to track the sequence of events or the evolution of processes exogenous to the company. Competitive Intelligence (CI) helps to delimit and understand the industry by identifying strengths and weaknesses of the competition, including collecting data on rivals and interpreting them. The key to IC lies in anticipating the movements of competitors and reducing the reaction time to their actions (PLACER-MARURI; PÉREZ-GONZÁLEZ and SOTO-ACOSTA: 2016).

Environmental forecasting is the preparation for the design and execution of commendable and important projects for companies about the direction, scope, speed and intensity of environmental changes; in order to anticipate changes. Scenario analysis is a more in-depth approach than the facts in environment forecasting (YORI; DE HERNÁNDEZ and CHUMACEIRO: 2011), where different interests and disciplines are strategically combined, such as economics, psychology, sociology, politics, technology; in order to accurately dimension the external environment.

The study and monitoring of the environment allows us to know in an accurate way the particularities inherent to the company and the sector in which its socioeconomic activity resides, providing forecasts that help managers to understand trends and gather information about competition. The competitive intelligence obtained from this tool allows to detect trends, evolution and sequence of events that generated them. Agribusinesses must pay attention to the environment, since it allows them to know useful information, such as new techniques, regulations, feedback from their customers about the products and services sold; data that allows them to maximize the company's performance.

On the other hand, the five competitive forces model analyzes the strengths, threats, weaknesses and opportunities of company's sector rivals and is the starting point for other analyzes that go deeper into various aspects, such as current and future competition. PORTER (1988) opened up a broader understanding of the term competition by including other actors that were not considered, mentioning, in addition to direct competition, another type of rivalry to what he called the five basic competitive forces.

Another important aspect is to know their concept of industry (PORTER: 1988) as a group of companies that offer to the market products that are close substitutes for each other, necessary for entrepreneurs to know the structure of the industry in which their company operates and to compete successfully. From the previous conception, the terms primary industry and secondary industry are derived, being the first a group of close competitors and in the second the indirect rivals. In line with the previous precepts, PORTER (1980,1988)

combined principles of industrial economics and strategic behavior, obtaining as a result an analysis of five essential forces to analyze the behavior of competition in the industry, being this complementary to the study of the threats and opportunities for the sector: the degree of rivalry between the established companies within an industry (direct competitors), risk of entrance of new competitor, bargaining power of the buyers, bargaining power of the suppliers and proximity of substitute products in the industry.

The analysis of the five forces allows us to know if it is possible to create value in the industry or sector in which the company is immersed. If any of these five forces shows that it will be difficult or impossible to create value (PALAU and JATIB: 2003), or to change the industry, it will still be valid to devise strategies that will allow the company establish itself in that sector in the future, this being a key factor in determining the threats and opportunities and creating the appropriate strategy. The first force, degree of rivalry between established companies in an industry, refers to the direct competitors that a company has in a sector and the pressure that these exert on the performance and benefits to the company (DERFUS, MAGGITTI, GRIMM and SMITH: 2008). If the intensity of this competition is greater, the profitability of companies in the industry is low because the existence of many companies in the same sector forces them to resort to tactics such as discounts on sales prices, increased services or guarantees to customers, introduction of new products and increased spending on advertising.

The risk for the entry of new competitors is the second force, with competitors not participating in the industry but having the capacity to intervene in the sector if they decide to do so. The entry of new competitors increases the installed capacity of the sector while assuming a high cost to achieve market positioning, meaning a risk in case the increase is greater than the market demand (MONTGOMERY and HARIHARAN: 1988), producing a decrease in prices and profitability of existing companies.

The third force or bargaining power of customers (buyers) is directly related to the monopsony, it means, the concentration of power by buyers. According to WHEELEN and HUNGER (2013), the more the bargaining power of customers increases, either by pushing down prices or by demanding higher quality or services for the products purchased for the same value paid, the more bargaining power buyers acquire.

The fourth force, is the bargaining power of suppliers and is similar to the power of customers, when the bargaining power of suppliers increases, the attractiveness, the profitability of the sector also decreases (WHEELEN and HUNGER: 2013). Price increases and decreases in the quality of products sold are means by which suppliers would put pressure on companies competing in an activity. The more specific a supplier's raw material or input is, or the fact that is dominated by a few suppliers, monopoly is generated by these (THOMPSON and STRICKLAND: 1999). If the inputs generated by the supplier are critical for the company's activity or if it does not represent a significant customer, there is a disadvantageous relationship for the company.

The fifth force is the proximity of substitute products in the industry and these are goods and services that meet the same needs as the existing product from the customers' perspective, thus decreasing the profitability of the industry and expand the existing competition. Their existence represents a risk when substitutes entering the industry fulfil the same function at a lower cost (WHEELEN and HUNGER: 2013). In this case, it is a question of analyzing to what extent they replace or displace the existing ones, taking as a strategy to counteract their adverse effect, the differentiation of the existing products with perceptible innovations for customers.

It should be noted that the five forces in Porter's model are not independent and they all influence and complement each other, depending on the industry or the time in which the companies are located (PORTER: 2008). All industries or sectors evolve and change over time, just as it happens in those sectors where implementing technological changes is simpler. In any case, it is necessary for companies to focus on the trends and events that are developing in the external environment, for management to have a proactive attitude towards change so that they can obtain and maintain the competitive advantages that will allow them to have a leading position in the sector.

The world's states and public and private institutions have an obligation to focus on the environment and take advantage of global trade release to acquire capital goods, technology and investment to increase agricultural production. Their study and permanent vigilance is key to obtaining knowledge that allows for better yields, taking advantage of the resources available and the way the market moves, analyzing consumer tastes and supporting themselves with interdisciplinary knowledge that manages to articulate innovation and new knowledge; at the same time they identify opportunities and threats and route them to the creation of value and profitability in agribusiness.

The analysis of the five forces helps agribusinesses to know their competition, the way they interact with customers and how they fit into the global supply chain, while identifying the entry of new competitors to the sector, measuring the dependence of production units on customers and suppliers. The external environment comprises everything under the control of the company and the agricultural production units must pay attention to what is being done in it. The current situation seen from the outside makes it possible to learn about opportunities that contribute to achieving certain objectives within the organization, expand and/or increase the profitability of the business.

The processes of globalization force companies to find opportunities outside the country where their economic activity takes place, integrating themselves into a global supply chain. At the same time, the changes that are taking place should not be seen as a threat that will put the existence of the company, at risk, but as an opportunity to improve and optimize processes, generating incomes that will allow the overcoming of hunger and poverty in food producing regions.

STUDY OF THE INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

The SWOT analysis has shortcomings that prevent depth knowledge of the internal environment of the companies, limitations that do not allow managers to properly identify attributes and weaknesses of organizations. Listing the strengths and weaknesses is the starting point for developing a thorough analysis of the interior of the companies and not the intended purpose. It is a static image of a certain moment of the company that does not allow to look at the future, a tool that requires taking reactive action.

In order to analyze in depth the internal conditions in which the companies are, it is necessary to go beyond the enumeration of strengths and weaknesses, expanding their usefulness, functionality and context according to the market conditions. The differentiation in the way companies work is what allow us to know the reason why, despite the fact that companies share elements and functional units (marketing, human resources, logistics) they obtained different results, better performances from some with respect to others (DESS et al.: 2011).

Two tools are taken as a framework to know the internal environment of the companies: the resource-based vision and value chain analysis. In the first one, the company is analyzed as a series of elements and resources that lead to the generation of organizational capacities (TORRENS, AMAL and TONTINI: 2014). The resources must be valuable, useful, exceptional and almost irreplaceable for the company, and therefore difficult for the competition to imitate. Capacities are defined as the skills that companies possess to employ the elements and use the resources at their disposal, to be transformed into quality goods and services. The way in which these capacities are obtained, allows the company to be competitive in an industry. Competitiveness is understood as the relationship between capacity and efficiency, that is, generating value with fewer resources and, consequently, competitive advantages. These advantages must be preserved in order to maintain leadership in the sector.

The second tool breaks down the company's activities into a series of steps leading to the generation of value and then analyses the way in which the company's individual activities generate value (MAGADÁN-DÍAZ and RIVAS-GARCÍA: 2019 PORTER: 1985), their interactions and the links with other companies in the sector, suppliers and customers. These activities have been described by PORTER (1985) in his book

Competitive Advantage in primary activities, which correspond to those that have a direct and material intervention in the manufacture of the product or service, it passes to the buyer, after-sales service is provided; and covers internal and external logistics, marketing, sales and service operations; and support activities, which are those that add value through interactions with primary or other support activities, including tasks such as technology development, human resources management and general administration.

The knowledge of the internal environment uses the study of the strengths and weaknesses, but it must be complemented with resource-based vision and value chain analysis. The resource-based vision allows to know the elements and resources, their interactions and the capacities that are generated. The product of this is to contemplate whether this leads to competitive advantage and how they should be preserved to ensure the permanence and leadership of companies in the sector in which they operate. The value chain clarifies the operation of the company, its activities and whether these generate value to the company and its customers, all these tools allow to know the current state of the companies, externally or internally, diagnoses needed to know in depth useful information to implement organizational strategies that lead managers to achieve objectives and/or solve problems.

The analysis of the current state generates the basis for comparing the company with respect to others, and for knowing the integral manner in which it responds to different stakeholders, as well as its performance and permanence in the sector, throwing up industry indicators, to adapt to complex environments. At the same time, the efficiency levels of the companies in the industry, will be known, as well as how they create or destroy value and how they obtain and maintain comparative and competitive advantages.

REFLECTIONS ON STUDIES OF THE CURRENT STATE OF AGRICULTURAL UNITS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ATLÁNTICO

Agricultural production units identify their current state in a particular way, because their production processes involved forces that come from the external environment, without having any influence on them; but which condition the internal environment and, therefore, its structuring of elements, resources and capacities, as well as the value generation model. The external environment of these business units forces us to pay attention to the geography of the territories in which they carry out their productive process, since the climate, soil conditions and water supply are forces that pressure their socio-economic exercise. At the same time, there are pressures coming from global trade, turning food into new commodities in international markets, generating price escalation in the values of products and inputs, in addition to food price growth such as those registered at the beginning of the 21st century.

There is also a close relationship between food prices and climate change, causing crop losses, water shortage, prolonged droughts, alteration of the life cycle and biodiversity existing in each region, soil quality, extreme temperatures summers and winters, and floods and storms that devastate crops and generate humanitarian emergencies (MARTÍNEZ: 2016). To all the above, agricultural production units must pay attention and care, considering these possibilities to develop forecasts and implement strategies to mitigate or solve the situation.

The internal environment of the agricultural units is conditioned by what happens in their environment, especially in the identification of the elements that make up the unit, the resources it has available for work and the capacities generated, analyzing whether there is value creation or destruction inside, since their recognition is the strength that helps minimize the weaknesses that exist inside, while being valuable for taking advantage of opportunities in the exogenous context of the companies.

Various studies on the current state of agricultural units, have applied formulas differently in each case. They refer to agricultural production units as being essential for meeting sustainable development challenges and producing fundamental goods for every society. The problems that originated these studies have been of environmental, economic, commercial and labor nature, identified with tools that were previously described.

Through a SWOT analysis, PADILLA, RUMAYOR-RODRÍGUEZ, PÉREZ-VEYNA and REYES-RIVAS (2010) conducted a study of the external and internal environment of the tomato industry in Zacatecas, Mexico; identifying public policies that stimulate sustainable competitiveness models. They demonstrated the need for high-level technologies combining organizational strategies and reaching international markets to take advantage of globalization and international trade liberalization.

The research, led by ALI E ISLAM (2014), aimed at better and more effective strategic management of the elements possessed by agribusiness in Bangladesh, focusing on an analysis of the internal environment and identifying the components of their value chains. It was found that a system comprising improved seed development to soil cultivation production and processing of various agricultural products, marketing and distribution, storage and transportation, new products development, export promotion, contributes to the industrial and economic development of the country. Value creation was found in the links of the value chain and improvement opportunities in key points such as poverty reduction, implementation of new technologies that optimize the production stages of agricultural inputs, processing of agricultural products, processing and conservation sectors, manufacturing and distribution.

Another case study was developed by RODRIGUES and BAKER (2012), focusing on the competition of the dairy company Grameen Danone Foods Limited (GDF) in different regions and countries of the world. The relationship between the release of the dairy industry in countries where the State owned companies and how these were absorbed by large consortiums that were monopolizing a percentage of the market, to the detriment of existing producers, was made clear.

RAMOS, POLO, ARRIETA and VÉLEZ (2018) identified the need for joint work between companies in the agro-industrial sector in the department of Atlántico, Colombia; in order to generate conditions that allow these companies to strengthen their internal structure to reach international markets, generating cooperation networks in innovation and the knowledge economy. This study points out the need to take advantage of the geographical benefits and a use of the elements and resources available. The correct knowledge of the current state of agricultural units is the basis for the design and implementation of strategies that contribute to the solution of problems and the achievement goals and objectives. As part of the study of the internal environment, it allows the knowledge of the elements, resources and capacities, to identify the competitive advantages created and to implement actions that help to preserve them.

As a reflection of the study of the current state of the agricultural units and their contributions to the department of Atlántico, these have urgent challenges that come from the external environment and difficulties in consolidating strengths and competitive advantages in their internal environment. The external environment forces the agricultural units to attend to market trends, consumer habits, and to monitor the work of the competition; foreseeing circumstances that would affect their production, such as climate change, rain and drought cycles, existence of water sources and soil conditions. On the other hand, the internal environment presses for the conservation of the elements, resources and capacities that agribusinesses have, leaving aside practices that attempt against their own natural resources, such as monoculture or the use of land for agriculture in other economic activities; besides implementing organizational structures that allow them to integrate into global supply chains and strengthen value chains.

Agricultural production in the department of Atlántico has decreased since the opening of the economy, since before the 1990s, agribusiness did not develop sufficient strengths to take advantage of opportunities represented by the elimination of barriers that prevented access to international markets. At the same time, agricultural production units have suffered from the effects of climate change, with periods of drought and flooding that have devasted the urban and rural landscape of the municipalities, losing crops, fertile land, animal species and causing population displacement to larger cities. Although actions have been taken to mitigate and reverse the adverse results of these events, agriculture in the Atlántico economy has lost weight and has incurred in practices that are harmful to fertile soil, using it for industrial and housing projects, wasting the food production potential it has.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on analytical reflective approach, regarding the phenomenon and complexity studied in the theoretical references and intellectual production of the classic-current disciplines, can be drawn that: (1) the current state of the agricultural units of the department of Atlántico is no stranger to the situation of the Caribbean region, with poverty figures that are lower than the regional average, but above the national average. Since the 1990s, the agricultural sector has lost weight in the departmental economy and at the same time, the number of cultivated lands has decreased, using the soil improperly, with monoculture practices, which impoverish the fertile land by over- or under-utilization; such production is based on small agribusiness or agricultural production units, producing food for own consumption and its surpluses are sold in national and international markets.

(2) The theory ratifies that several tools make it possible to known the current state of the organizations from different approaches, starting from the external and internal environment, in order to have a clear vision of what is happening within the companies and their environment, such as: the study of the environment, analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, the five competitive forces, the resource-based vision and analysis of the value chain. Being a fundamental part for the strategic management of human talent, posing challenges to the innovative, with green trends, orange economy, value generation, focusing on how different elements of the external environment interact with the company and its environment.

(3) Repeated technological progress has led to the lowering of barriers to the communication and exchange of goods and services anywhere in the world, with a tendency to be eliminated. The industrial development of these technologies has become the basis for the growth of the countries, allowing the increase of competitiveness and productivity, for that reason it is necessary the technological literacy in the human talent, specified by the present time as a technical competence to acquire to adapt to the new changes of the market, which will determine the competitive advantages when surpassing physical barriers and scarcity of natural resources.

(4) It is the responsibility of public and private sector entities to work together to identify opportunities and threats in the agribusiness environment, which will help prevent emergencies and strengthen agricultural units, their business networks, cluster and stakeholder. (5) Knowledge of the current state of agricultural units contributes to the reach of international markets, an opportunity that has arisen from the release of world trade to export surplus production to various countries that are not self-sufficient in food, while taking care of the particularities of the market.

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UTOPÍA Y PRAXIS LATINOAMERICANA
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Instrucciones para los Árbitros

Se parte del supuesto de que el/a árbitro es “un par” del arbitrado/a. Eso quiere decir que ambos se desenvuelven en el contexto de una cultura científica que le es familiar; es decir, que se presume que ambos “dominan el tema”, que conocen sus tendencias y contratendencias. Eso es de innegable valor a la hora de que un arbitraje responda de acuerdo a los objetivos en los que se basa: la suficiente neutralidad y el mínimo de subjetividad, como para hacer un juicio a conciencia. De esto dependerá el éxito de esa “misión” que sin lugar a dudas redundará en beneficio de la publicación.
Los especialistas encargados del arbitraje deben tomar con especial consideración, sin que esto menoscabe su libertad para evaluar, los siguientes aspectos que se enuncian, al momento de realizar la lectura, con el fin de lograr la mayor objetividad posible en su dictamen. Se trata pues de confirmar la calidad del artículo científico que está en consideración.

1. El nivel teórico del trabajo
Se considerará el dominio conceptual y argumentativo de la propuesta del trabajo. Especialmente, hacer evidente en el artículo presentado contextos teóricos pertinentes que permitan situar el tema y su problemática. Esto anula el grado de especulación que pueda sufrir el objeto de estudio.

2. El nivel metodológico del trabajo
Se considerará la coherencia metodológica del trabajo entre la problemática propuesta y la estructura lógica de la investigación. Sólo un buen soporte metodológico puede determinar si hay suficiente coherencia en torno a las hipótesis, los objetivos y las categorías utilizadas. Esto anula cualquier rasgo de asistematicidad de la investigación.

3. Nivel de interpretación del trabajo
Se considerará el grado interpretativo de la investigación, sobre todo en las de carácter social o humanístico. Esto cancela cualquier discurso o análisis descriptivo en la investigación, y permite poner en evidencia si el trabajo presenta un buen nivel reflexivo y crítico. Además, el trabajo debería generar nuevos postulados, propuestas.

4. El nivel bibliográfico de la investigación
Se considerará el uso adecuado de la bibliografía. Lo que significa que la misma debe ser lo más especializada posible y de actualidad. Las referencias y/o citas deben ajustarse y responder a la estructura argumentativa de la investigación, sin caer en contradicciones o sin sentidos. Este es uno de los niveles de probar la rigurosidad del trabajo. No se debe subestimar la fuente bibliográfica.

5. El nivel de la gramática

Se considerará el adecuado uso del lenguaje y la claridad de expresión, en la medida en que esto está directamente relacionado con el nivel comunicativo que se le debe a la investigación. Imprecisiones sintácticas, retóricas superfluas, errores de puntuación, párrafos engorrosos, entre otros aspectos, son elementos que confunden al lector y puede ser sinónimo de graves faltas en la comunicación escrita.

6. El nivel de las objeciones u observaciones

Se deberá razonar por escrito los argumentos que tiene el árbitro para corregir parcial o totalmente un artículo, a fin de proceder a su publicación. Esto es muy importante pues de lo contrario el autor del artículo no puede llevar a cabo los correctivos solicitados por el árbitro. Sus desacuerdos, si no están dentro de los límites de la investigación, no de- ben privar sobre la evaluación. Si por alguna razón el árbitro considera que no está en capacidad de lograr su dictamen con imparcialidad y objetividad, debe comunicar su renuncia a fin de proceder a su reemplazo.

7. La pronta respuesta del árbitro

Es conveniente que el árbitro respete y cumpla debidamente, evitando demoras innecesarias, las fechas previstas para el arbitraje. Lo contrario genera serios, y a veces graves, problemas en el cronograma de edición. Si el árbitro no puede cumplir con los lapsos de- terminados para la evaluación, debe notificarlo enseguida.

8. La presentación formal

Se considerará la presentación formal del trabajo de acuerdo a las Normas de Publicación de la revista que aparecen al final de la misma.